THE TIMES

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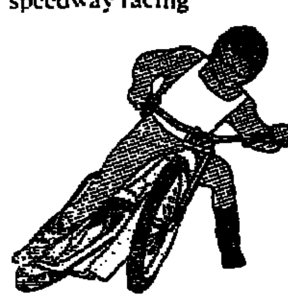


Tomorrow

Ballet shoes
The Lynn Seymour story. Part II Terence Rattigan and the movie moguls

Browned off
Penny Perrick explains in Wednesday page how not to make a meal of cooking

Cinder tracks
Simon Barnes peers through the flying cinders to discover the magic of speedway racing



War and peace
Peter Kellner on the shrivelled laurels of Thatcher's war

Goal post
Should England play rugby in South Africa? The Miles Kington postbag

Overhaul of social security system to simplify benefits

By Anthony Bevins and Nicholas Timmins

Plans for a fundamental overhaul of the £37,000m social security system were announced in the Commons by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, yesterday.

Announcing what he called the most substantial examination of the social security system since Beveridge, Mr Fowler told MPs that any savings would give the Government the choice of diverting money to other parts of the social security budget.

But he fuelled Opposition fears later when he told journalists: "If there are economies, if there are savings in any particular area, then Government basically would *have the alternative* of putting that money into another benefit area, or conceivably of deciding that it would like to reduce taxation."

The minister told the House that in addition to the two inquiries which had already been launched – into pensions and housing benefit – he was proposing two further inquiries to complete the overall examination of the system: one into supplementary benefit and another into benefits paid for children and young people.

He is also commissioning a comprehensive survey of disablement.

The four policy surveys, examinations of the structure and administration of a system which accounts for almost 50 per cent of all public spending, with payments to more than 20 million beneficiaries administered by 80,000 staff, are to be completed by the end of this year.

Mr Fowler emphasized that the reviews would be undertaken with outside help, with public evidence, with no secret purpose, with no preconceived ideas and that there would be no closed door policy.

He said that his own review, on pensions, had completed taking public evidence on portable pensions and that legislation could possibly come before other actions on the remaining issues.

A green paper, setting out specifics rather than generalizations on future pensions policy problems, would be issued after Easter. That discussion document would be used to stimulate public debate before public evidence was given to his review.

Mr Fowler announced that the housing benefit review, with a scheme accounting for £4,000m, would be headed by Mr Jeremy Rowe, who would start work once he ceased to be chairman of Lonon Brick Company later this month.

The two other reviews will be headed by departmental ministers.

Mr Tony Newton, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, will lead an examination of the supplementary benefit scheme, which now deals with no more

Continued on back page, col 2

MAIN SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS 1983
(figures are approximate)

	Beneficiaries in millions	Cost in £bn
Pensions	9.48	13.85
Supplementary benefit	7.1	5.6
Child benefit	12.6	3.9
Housing benefit	6.75*	4.0
Family income supplement	0.38	0.12
One parent benefit	0.54	0.17

*households

Woman's warning saved boy skiers

By David Cross

Six British schoolboys and their teacher escaped almost certain death in Sunday's avalanche in the Swiss Alps, largely thanks to the prescience of an American ski instructor.

Miss Lesley Henning, aged 29, from Seattle, who was skiing with the group from Ardingly College, Sussex, screamed a warning.

Mr Peter Hopkins, managing director of Schools Abroad, which had organized holidays for nearly 100 schoolchildren from three British schools, said: "She told me she did not see or hear the avalanche, but she sensed it coming, turned round, saw it and screamed a warning".

"As a result they had a split second to see the avalanche coming and were able to move to avoid its direct impact."

***Mr Hopkins described the* accident which killed two British teachers and two New Zealanders on his return to Gatwick yesterday from the resort of Saas Grund near Zermatt and the Matterhorn.**

He was accompanied by about 50 children from Edgehill School, Bideford, north Devon, and St Felix School, Southwold, Suffolk, several of whom were buried under snow. the 48 pupils from Ardingly are completing their holiday at another resort.

It appears the avalanche was caused by an overnight rise in temperature after fresh snow

Mr Mark Hutchinson, national officer for the British Mountaineering Council, said that his organization's advice was to stay away from gullies and open snow-fields for 48 hours after new snow.

If in doubt ski-mountaineers should dig an exploratory pit to examine lower levels of snow and ice. New snow falling on compacted snow from earlier falls was particularly hazardous, he said.

In the case of ski-resorts, however, the responsibility for determining whether approved ski slopes are safe rests with local organizers. Normally they would dynamite dangerous build-ups of snow and ice, or close a slope.

That did not happen on Sunday, but Switzerland has a reputation of having some of the best organized resorts



Miss Karen Money, aged 29, also died.

Mrs Lyn Bonnet, aged 26, from Devon, who was killed in the avalanche.

NUR vote to join blockade of coal

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Leaders of the National Union or Railwaymen joined the miners' dispute last night by instructing their 140,000 members to ban the movement of coal and coke throughout Britain immediately.

The decision was taken unanimously by the NUR executive committee after a move by moderates to postpone the sympathetic industrial action, which brings the railwaymen into direct conflict with the government labour law, had been rejected by 17 votes to 5.

From 7 p.m. last night union members were told not to transport any coal unless requested to do so by the National Union of Mineworkers, whose "rolling strike" is now into is fourth week.

Train drivers belonging to the footplate union, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, already agreed to "black" coal movements. British Rail is understood to be sending home men who obey the unions' orders.

The railwaymen's executive reaffirmed support for the miners "in the fight to save pits and jobs, recognizing that pit closures on the scale envisaged will mean a massive loss of railway jobs." Rail union leaders reiterated their instructions not to cross miners' picket *lines*.

The outnumbered moderates who councelled caution until all 183,000 miners were out on stike after a national ballot were told that the miners' union had already taken a national decision to back the strikes as they break out in the coalfields.

The first lay-offs attributed to the pit strike came yesterday. Grant Lyon Eagre, the contractor handling rail transport at British Steel's Scunthorpe works, said it was making redundant 41 of its 300 workers there at the end of the week.

Production at BSC's works, which employs 6,800 people, has been cut by 65 per cent because of coking coal shortages. Other contractors handling blastfurnace work are expected to announce further job losses.

A continuing drift back to work in the moderate coalfields was reported by the National Coal Board yesterday.

By the night shift, 40 pits were working normally and another five were producing some coal. Men were crossing picket lines at nine more collieries, and the number totally stopped had fallen from 130 to 122.

In the key western Coal Board area covering Lancashire, North Wales and the Midlands, 5,000 men reported for work compared with 2,000 a week ago.

But three-quarters of the industry was still strikebound.

Vote with feet, page2

Argentina's pledge on Falklands

President Alfonsin of Argentina has repeated his desire for normal relations with Britain and called for talks on the future of the Falklands, promising ample guarantees to the islanders **Floating port, page 8**

Moscow riddle

Mr Chernenko, the Soviet leader, visited the Kremlin clinic on Sunday but it is not known whether he had a check-up or was visiting
Chernenko in charge, page 5

Mondale ahead

Today's New York Democratic primary is a crucial test both for Mr Mondale and Senator Hart. An opinion poll put Mr Mondale 11 per cent ahead Page 8

Reuters record

Reuters, the news agency which is planning to go public next month, made record profits of £55.25m for 1983 **Page 21**



Eviction delay

An attempt to evict women from the original peace camp at Greenham Common airbase in Berkshire has been postponed **Page 2**

Singer murder

The father of Marvin Gaye, the soul singer, is expected to be charged with the murder of his son in their Los Angeles home **Page 9**
Obituary, page 16

Manager to go

Keith Burkinshaw, manager of Tottenham Hotspur, will leave the club at the end of the season. Burkinshaw resigned yesterday after eight years in charge **Page 26**

Terror attack injures 48 in Jerusalem

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

One of the busiest shopping streets in West Jerusalem was briefly transformed into a bloody battle-ground yesterday as Arab terrorists lobbing grenades and armed Jewish civilians – including a jeweller *and a bus driver – exchanged* volleys of shots. It was one of the worst and most indiscriminate attacks mounted in the Holy City for years.

A total of 48 people injured in the attack were taken to hospital, two of them in serious condition.

One of the three attackers – who are believed to have infiltrated across the Lebanon border – was killed and left lying in the road. The other two were detained by Israeli security men.

The attack was considered by officials here to have been linked with the campaign under way in America to have the US Embassy transferred from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Responsibility was quickly claimed by the radical Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine group, which issued an imaginative but totally unfounded communiqué from Damascus alleging that its fighters had stormed the Ministry of Tourism and taken hostages.

The ministry building is only a few hundred yards away from the spot where the fighting started shortly after 10 am. Adding to speculation that it may have been *the original* target.

As it was, the Arabs – one of whom gave a clenched fist Palestinian salute before hurling another grenade towards the crowds of Jewish shoppers – began their attack after emerging from a sportswear shop close to the city's busiest intersection.

Photographs, page 6

Mr Ronnie Cohen, aged 18, who only began working in the shop two hours before the violence erupted, described how a sub-machine gun was held to his head. He looked shaken by his narrow escape but said he was prepared to start work again immediately in the city centre, which only a month ago was the target of another Palestinian grenade attack, which injured 21 people.

Continued on back page, col 4

Queen is invited to Israel

President Chaim Herzog of Israel yesterday invited the Queen to visit his country as "a most honoured and welcome guest" when the two met for lunch at Windsor Castle.

It was announced by the Israeli Embassy in London *last* night in the face of silence from Buckingham Palace and in Whitehall. No immediate reply was given – or expected – and it could be years before the Queen takes up the offer.

The invitation comes only days after the Queen's return from her visit to Jordan, where she was reported to be angry that some of her remarks had beeninterpreted as anti-Israeli. President Herzog's gesture will upset pro-Arab MPs at Westminster and they are likely to press the Government to advise the Queen not to go.

In a statement afterwards, the Israeli Embassy said the President "was most impressed by the gracious and friendly reception accorded him by her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh". After lunch, the President and his wife were shown round the castle by Sir Oliver Millar, the Surveor of the Queen's Pictures.

Soviet-block ships mass in Atlantic

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

During the past six days the Warsaw Pact has begun what may be the biggest ever deployment of ships in the North Atlantic area.

The build-up has been detected in three phases:

Last Wednesday Nato maritime patrol aircraft located five Krivak anti-submarine warfare frigates in the north of the Norwegian Sea. They normally operate farther east in the Barents Sea.

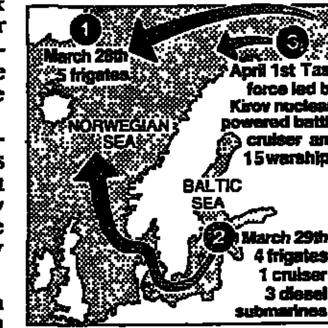
Last Thursday four Krivak frigates, a Kynda class cruiser and three diesel-powered submarines were identified in the Norwegian Sea, having come out of the Baltic.

On Sunday the nuclear-powered Kirov battle-cruiser was seen rounding North Cape at the extreme north of Norway and heading west into the Norwegian Sea accompanied by 15 warships.

The activities of the Russian fleet are being monitored from the headquarters Admiral Sir William Staveley, Nato's Commander-in-Chief Eastern Atlantic, at Northwood in Middlesex.

A spokesman said that because of the number of surface ships it was assumed that large numbers of submarines were also involved. There was also an increase in Warsaw Pact air patrols. Nato ships and maritime patrol aircraft were maintaining contact with the Warsaw Pact forces.

He said it was assumed that the Warsaw Pact was engaged on a big altertness and mobility exercise to see how many ships they could get to sea and how quickly. The task group led by



the Kirov was described as a "sizable cross-section" of the Russian northern fleet, which is based at Murmansk just east of northern Norway.

It is not thought that any large aircraft carrier is involved in the exercise.

Retaliation pledge on levy curbs

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

A Labour Government would retaliate against Tory action on the unions' political levy by making companies set up separate political funds which would require shareholders' approval, Mr John Smith, the shadow spokesman on employment, told the Commons last night.

Speaking in a *Report Stage* debate on the Trade Union Bill, before the expected government backbench revolt on contracting in to the political levy, Mr Smith said that the Government was seeking to curb union rights to campaign against government policies which directly affected their members; on issues such as public spending, denationalization and privatization.

Parliament, page 4

Tories attack EEC milk pact

Commons ordeal for Jopling

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Michael Jopling, the Minister of Agriculture, was given a difficult time by Conservative backbenchers in the Commons yesterday over the new European Community agreement on reduced milk production, which farmers have said could force one in six of Britain's dairy farms out of business.

The Conservative benches were almost full as Mr Jopling *reported on the outcome of the* weekend's meeting in Brussels. After his statement it appeared that a large majority of them wanted to put questions to him.

Pro- and anti-marketeers alike voiced anger that the milk deal, which Mr Jopling said would save the Community £1,000m a year, would hit Britain far worse than other member countries, and that dairy farmers were suffering a disproportionate share of the burden caused by the reform of common agricultural policy expenditure.

There were signs that the agreement had if anything hardened the opposition of some Conservatives to a increase in the Community's funds, although control of agricultural expenditure has been a precondition set by the Government for any attempt to increase "own resources" above the present 1 per cent yield of VAT.

Tory MPs first elected last June were swiftly signing a Commons motion tabled by Mr Neil Hamilton, MP for Tatton, saying that a convincing case for increasing the EEC's funds had not been made.

In the Commons Mr Jupling accepted that the agreement inevitably created difficulties for farmers throughout the Community, but said it was fair and realistic. It was a vital first step in controlling burgeoning spending and production of foodstuffs.

That was not accepted by his backbenchers, one of whom described it as feeble. Another said it would lead to the impoverishment of the dairy farmer and another said it would lead to bankruptcies on a big scale.

● Farmers who want to avoid EEC penalties should feed their milk to calves instead of people, Mr Jopling said at a press conference in London yesterday (Hugh Clayton writes). He explained that the price deduction fixed under new EEC rules applied only to milk sold off farms.

Mr Jopling said that "Quite a lot of farmers will look at the option of feeding whole milk on the farm instead of sending it to the dairy." Another way for farmers to avoid penalties was

Continued on back page, col 5

UK ready to talk on hostages

By Our Defence Correspondent

The Britsh Governement would be willing to have direct contact with the Unita guerrillas who are holding 16 Britons hostage if it would help to secure their release in Angola.

This was indicated yesterday by the Foreign Office. It followed reports of the arrival of the hostages at the guerrillas' headquarters at *Jamba in* the south of Angola after a trek of more than 800 miles. The hostages were seized more than five weeks ago at Kafunfo in the northern Angola.

Until now the Foreign Office has used the offices of the International Committee of the Red Cross to secure information on the condition and whereabouts of the hostages.

It is trying through the Red Cross and other channels, possibly including the South Africans, to establish what conditions Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader is setting for the release of the hostages.

The Foreign Office said it had received conflicting indications of Dr Savimbi's demands. It said that in a situation such as that in Angola, the Government's policy was to condemn the taking of hostages, and not to accede to demands, but Britain would be prepared to talk to anybody to secure the release of the hostages.

The Foreign Office's primary concern was the humanitarian one of getting release of the hostages as soon as possible, and they were prepared to be reasonably pragmatic

Britain has officially recognized the Marxist MPLA regime in Angola, which is backed by Cuban forces in the country. Because of this until now there has been no direct contact with Unita, even though its sympathies are pro-Western.

Sub-machine guns for police 'horrendous'

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

An expert on the police use of firearms yesterday attacked the Home Office decision to allow Scotland Yard to buy sub-machine guns for bodyguard duties during the economic summit conference in London this summer.

Mr Colin Greenwood, the editor of *Gun Review*, a former *police* superintendent and author of works on police firearm tactics, said: "I find it horrendous that a police force should have sub-machine guns in the centre of London. Are they expecting the Russian infantry to come en masse?"

Mr Greenwood was commenting after the Home Office confirmed yesterday that up to a dozen 9mm Heckler and

The sub-machine gun chosen by the Yard.

Koch MP5K compact sub-machine guns are being bought at the request of the Yard. The Home Office said that the guns were needed before the conference, to be attended by President Ronald Reagan and six other leaders.

But Mr Greenwood said: "Terrorists won't come in dozens. The only reason for having sub-machine guns is that you can spray a whole area. We are going to have another situation where the Metropolitan Police are more dangerous than the terrorists."

Made by a West German company at £400 to £500 each, they were the most expensive and sophisticated sub-machine guns on the market he said. Each bullet has a range of a mile ad the gun can fire at a *fate of 900 rounds a minute* from 15 to 30 shot magazines. The Yard had experimented with a number of other sub-machine guns, Mr Greenwood said.

Another critic yesterday was Mr David Winnick, Labour MP for Walsall North. He said that Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, might have agreed to the guns after pressure from American authorities worried about the President's safety.

But the Home Office denied there had been any external pressure. A spokesman said: "A limited number will be bought. We are talking about them being used as back up for protective duties in guarding VIPs".

Authority to issue them would have to be given by one of the Yard's four assistant commissioners, compared with that of a commandder required for the issue of other guns. The Yard had asked for them

They would be issued to special protection teams and were required because of the changes in the nature of international terrorism, the Yard said.

Family life of jobless is under threat

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

Family life in Britain is being threatened on an unprecedented scale by unemployment, a report from 12 leading voluntary organizations said yesterday.

"Unacceptable damage" is being caused by high levels of unemployment which are affecting not just the unemployed but their spouses, children and the elderly relatives for whom they care. These are the findings of the Unemployment Alliance, an umbrella group including Age Concern, the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux, MIND, the Child Poverty Action Group and the National Council for Voluntary Organizations, said. "This is a sad reflection on a society which claims to value its families".

The report argues that in addition to the three to four million people actually unemployed, there are 1.2 million children in families where the head is unemployed, 500,000 of them where unemployment has lasted over a year.

Official figures grossly underestimate unemployment among women, and the "average" family of a working husband, housewife and two children now make up only 5 per cent of all households.

One in seven families is headed by a single parent, 90 per cent of whom are women, and more women care for frail or handicapped relatives than there are mothers with children under 16.

Over 50 per cent of two parent families have both parents working, and in many cases the wife's earnings are not "pin money" but necessary to keep the family out of poverty. Three or four times more families would be in poverty if the wife did not work.

Sharp exchanges in Commons over miners' dispute

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Political differences over the miners' dispute sharpened yesterday when Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said that it was a great pity that no national ballot had been allowed.

There was confusion in the Commons after the speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill, halted Mr Walker midway through his reply to a private notice question tabled by Mr Tony Benn. Mr Weatherill said that the minister was going beyond the terms covered by the question.

Earlier Mr Benn had been involved in a heated altercation during a live interview on Independent Television News in which he accused it of interviewing him under false pretences and covering the dispute disgracefully.

The Speaker's action in interrupting Mr Walker, which upset Conservative MPs, came as he answered a question from Mr Benn about the effect on energy supplies of the decision by the transport unions to back the miners.

Mr Walker had said that he hoped the unions would take into account that 14 of the 24 members of the National Union of Mineworkers' executive were mandated to support a national ballot and that 56 pits were now at work compared with 46 last week. Mr Weatherill said that Mr Walker was going beyond the question of action by the transport unions.

Labour MPs then protested that Mr Walker was deliberately widening the issue, and it was several minutes before order was restored. Mr Walker then told the House that there were six months' stocks of coal at the power stations.

The confrontation of ITN's *News at One* programme between Mr Benn and Mr Leonard Parkin, the interviewer, came after ITN had shown two pithead reports followed by another item in which Mr Neil Kinnock declined to say whether or not he supported a ballot.

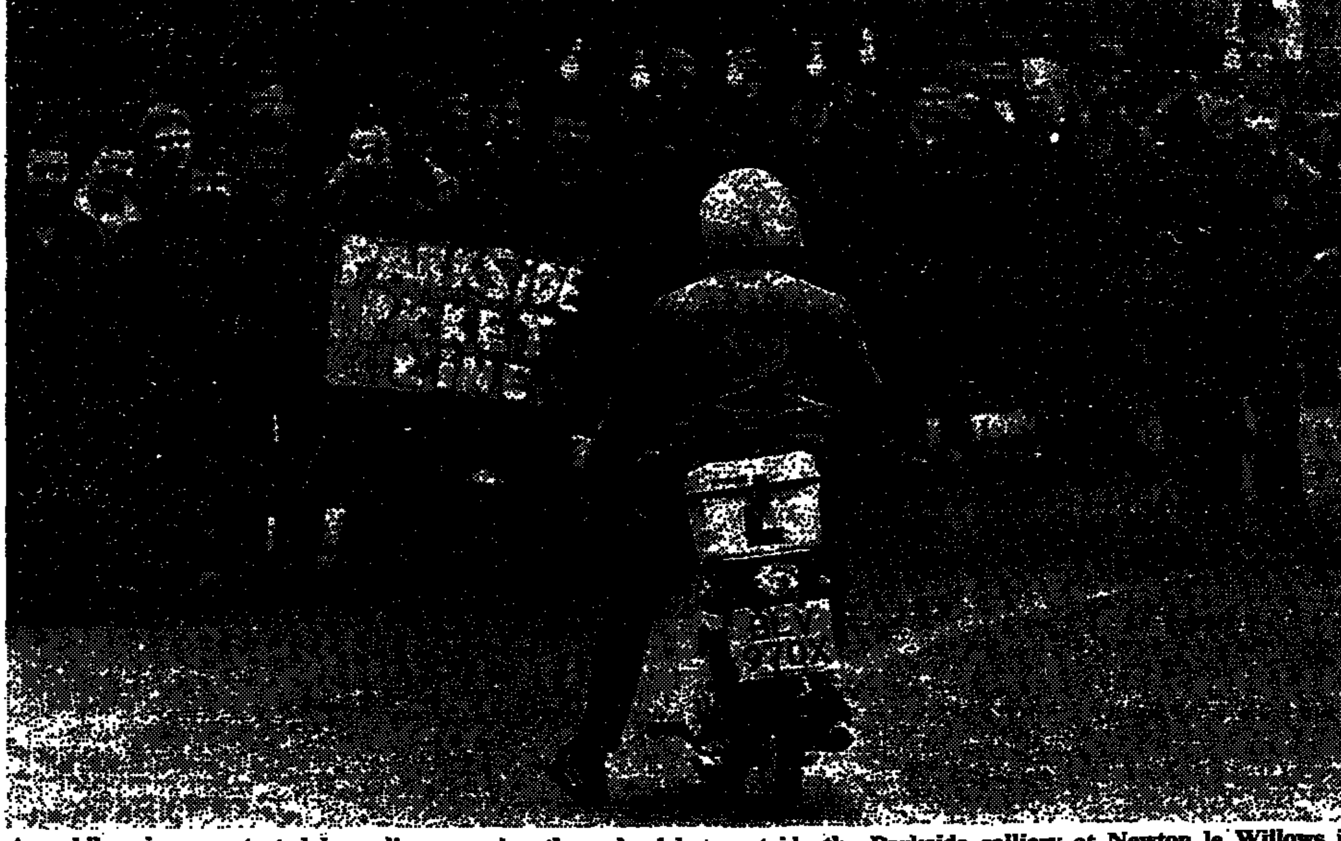
Mr Benn, asked whether he backed a ballot, said ITN was trying to create trouble in the Labour Party and was losing public credibility because it was not covering what was really happening.

As Mr Parkin attempted to intervene, Mr Benn said: "You listen to me for a moment . . . because I think you have brought me here under false pretences."

ITN coverage had been a disgrace, he said. People were defending their jobs, trying desperately to save their communities. "Why don't you cover the crisis in the mining industry upon which you and I will depend for energy when the oil runs out".

As Mr Parkin persisted Mr Benn said that the national executive of Labour had backed the miners, and he added: "And what you are doing, and this is how ITN makes a living and why Alastair Burnet got his knighthood, you're trying to make trouble in the Labour Party, discourage the miners, who've got a very hard battle on . . ."

ITN said last night that Mr Benn was entitled to his point of view. ITN's reputation for impartiality was a matter of public record.



A mobile miner, protected by police, crossing through pickets outside the Parkside colliery at Newton le Willows in Lancashire yesterday (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Strikers 'have voted with their feet'

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Bill Paynter, an influential figure in the National Union of Mineworkers, yesterday attacked the "fetish" of secret ballots on industrial action and argued that a rolling strike was "no less democratic than a ballot vote."

Mr Paynter, a former general secretary of the union whose views still command wide respect, said the Government, the National Coal Board and certain union leaders were plugging for a ballot vote in the belief that the outcome would be against a strike.

In a letter to the union journal, *The Miner*, he insisted: "It is not unknown for ballots to be operated to defeat action. It is over-simplistic to see a ballot as a sort of pure instrument of democracy within the union and ignore the external forces at work to influence and possibly determine the outcome."

Mr Paynter, evidently springing to the defence of the left-wing leaders of the union, said: "The spontaneous start and spread of strike action triggered by an attack and responded to by solidarity action to involve the majority in the union is no less democratic than a ballot vote.

"In many ways voting with the feet can be the most effective form of democratic action. There is no merit in making a fetish of one democratic instrument to the exclusion of others."

Pit-duty policeman can earn £500

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Police Federation confirmed yesterday that a police constable on duty at a picket line could get £400 or £500 a week in overtime and basic payments.

The actual amount depends, of course, on how much time the officer spends on his feet, and his position on the pay scale.

The pay system for police back-up provides that any time in a support unit should be divided into eight hours at basic pay, eight hours at time and a third, and eight hours sleep.

If sleep is not disturbed and reasonable facilities are given for leisure, no pay is available for that eight-hour period. However, if no proper sleeping accommodation is available, the third eight-hour period in the day also qualifies as time and a third.

There have been reports of officers having to sleep in coaches. A federation spokesman said that if men finish at, say, 4am and breakfast is at 6am "that makes a mess of the sleeping period. Some accommodation we have seen is reasonable. Some is not".

According to reports reaching the federation's headquarters, most men are doing 12 hours on and 12 hours off.

A top-rate constable with a minimum of 15 years' service earns £203.58p for each five-day week on an ordinary eight-hour a day shift.

£250,000 in stamps stolen from van

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

London detectives are investigating what is believed to be Britain's largest stamp theft in which thousands of stamps worth a total of £250,000 were taken from a van on its way to Heathrow airport and an auction in South Africa.

The stamps were being put up for auction by Stanley Gibbons in Johannesburg on April 11 and 12 but the company said yesterday that the auction had been cancelled. Of 1,456 lots to have been offered at the sale, 1,400 had been stolen.

The stamps, with individual values as high as £2,500, disappeared after they were loaded in five boxes into a Ford Transit van last week at the company's offices in the Strand in central London.

The van owned by a west London freight company had several calls to make before going to the airport.

The driver parked in St Mary Axe, in the City, to collect another item.

QL delivery date delayed again

Sinclair, which launched its latest microcomputer, the QL, in January with a promise to deliver the first machines by the end of February, has postponed the delivery date for the second time. First deliveries will now take place later this month (Our Technology Correspondent writes).

After the initial delivery date could not be met, because of problems on microchips and software, the company said that first deliveries would be made by the end of March.

In February Sinclair was asked by the Advertising Standards Authority to amend its promise to deliver the QL within 28 days.

Police Bill appeal by 200 editors

More than 200 editors of national and regional newspapers have supported a letter to the Home Office urging the Government to remove all references to journalism from the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill.

The list of names appearing in this week's issue of *UK Press Gazette*, journalism's newspaper, includes the editors-in-chief of the Press Association and Reuters, the director-general of the BBC, Mr Alasdair Milne, and the editor and chief executive of Independent Television News, Mr David Nicholas.

Correction

In the table on March 27, "Readership of broadsheet national newspapers", the number of women *Daily Telegraph* readers should have been 1,529,000. The readership was supplied not by the Audit Bureau of Circulations but by the National Readership Survey, carried out by Research Services Ltd.

Seven remanded on missiles charges

By Craig Seton

Four South Africans and three British Businessmen appeared amid strict security before Coventry magistrates yesterday charged with evading United Nations' prohibitions on the export of strategic goods to South Africa, allegedly involving components used in anti-missile weaponry.

The appearance of the South Africans and one of the Englishmen in the same court on Saturday led to South Africa recalling Mr Marias Steyn, its Ambassador to Britain, for consultations.

At yesterday's hearing the South Africans were remanded in custody until next Monday and the Englishmen were remanded on conditional bail until May 14, facing a charge that on December 6, 1981, at Heathrow airport, London, and elsewhere they were knowingly concerned in the export of Magnetrons with intent to evade prohibitions on exports to South Africa.

The Englishmen in court were Derek Wilfred Salt, aged 59, of Westcliff Drive, Coventry, managing director of D. W. Salt Engineering, Coventry; Michael Gardiner, aged 55, of Colyhouse, Colyford, Devon, chairman of the company and Director of Fosseway Securities of Seaton, Devon, and Michael Swann, aged 33, of Royston, Hertfordshire, an export buyer.

The South Africans remanded in custody were Hendrik Botha, aged 49, a company director; Stephanus D'Jager, aged 49, a financier; William Metelerkamp, aged 42, a managing director and Jacobus la Grange, aged 38, an engineer.

The recall is being viewed in Johannesburg as an indication of the Government's displeasure at the arrest of the four men by the British authorities (our Johannesburg Correspondent writes).

Bank union strikers return for talks

By Our Labour Reporter

One of the longest and most embarrassing industrial disputes between a union and its officials over the appointment of a head for a computer department was brought to and end yesterday.

The Banking Insurance and Finance Union has agreed to reinstate Mr Ram Saddul, a data control manager at the union's headquarters in Wimbledon, south London after a month-long strike involving up to 130 officials.

The strikers, who belong to white collar union, the Association of Professional, Executive Clerical and Computer Staffs, have agreed that Mr Saddul will remain on leave and on full pay pending the result of further talks. If there is no settlement after a month, Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, will appoint an inquiry.

Bar leaders' riposte to Law Society

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Leaders of the Bar, including Sir Michael Havers QC, the Attorney General, last night delivered their riposte to the Law Society over its campaign for increased advocacy rights in higher courts.

A special committee issued a unanimous statement on behalf of the Bar Council noting with regret that the society "has once again thought it necessary to raise the issue of solicitors' rights of audience".

The question had been debated exhaustively twice in 12 years, first in 1971/72, when the society made an application to the Lord Chancellor and again by the Royal Commission on Legal Services between 1976 and 1979, the statement said.

"The Bar Council takes the view that the paramount consideration in these matters must be the interests of the general public."

After hearing evidence from all interested parties, the royal commission concluded the public interest required "a separate corps of specialist advisers and advocates" and recommended no general extension to solicitors' rights of audience.

The Government, in its White Paper in response to that commission last October, accepted that recommendation: "There can be no sensible suggestion that the loss by the solicitors' profession of the conveyancing monopoly alters this well-settled public interest in any way".

The Bar committee was fully attended by about 20 barristers.

Royal visits to power stations likely to go ahead

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Plans for the inauguration by members of the Royal Family of two of the Central Electricity Generating Board's new power stations in the next three months are going ahead despite the miners' dispute.

The possibility of the Drax B coal-fired station in Yorkshire and the Dinorwic hydro-power station in Gwynedd becoming embroiled in the dispute has been discounted. More than 20 of the board's 95 power stations are now being picketed.

Drax B is due to be officially opened by the Queen in June and the Dinorwic station in May by the Prince of Wales.

The board's official position is that it is not directly involved in the miners' dispute, although various contingency plans have been drawn up and can be put into operation at short notice.

A Buckingham Palace spokesman said that the engagements at the two power stations would be reviewed only if the hosts involved made a request to do so.

Dinorwic, deep inside a Snowdonia mountain, can feed power into the national grid for up to five hours. It has been designed to operate only when demand is high.

The board is considering increasing oil generated power from the 2,000 megawatt Kingsnorth station in Kent, its only station capable of generating electricity from both coal and oil.

At present coal is being used but a switch to oil could be made within hours if coal stocks fall below the level regarded as the safe minimum. Kingsnorth is one of the board's "top ten" producers of power.

The board also has small turbine-powered stations in London, Watford, Leicester and Letchworth, which could contribute to the national grid at short notice. These unmanned stations use generating equipment similar to that on the North Sea oil production rigs.

A large North Sea platform such as the Marathon Brae A platform, due to be officially opened next week, generates enough power to supply a city the size of Leicester from gas normally burnt as waste.

The local turbine stations have seldom been used, because they have to depend on aviation-type fuel which makes the electricity they produce 70 per cent more expensive than that produced by coal or nuclear power.

Nuclear power stations now contribute about 18 per cent of Britain's electricity, but as they are run as base-load stations and turned off only for maintenance it is unlikely that they would be used to make up the shortfall from coal-fired stations.

The board is therefore concentrating on producing more power from its five big oil-fired stations to preserve its coal stocks, and on persuading the Government to pay for the increased use of oil. These stations normally produce 4 per cent of the board's output.

Farmer swings bullish deal

A Hampshire farmer has bought a new car by trading in his old car and twenty bullocks. The firm took the car and bullocks from the farmer, who has not been identified, in exchange for a £13,000 Toyota *Land Cruiser*.

The owner of the car company, Marshal Rolf Ltd, of Southampton, is Mr C G Marshall, who is also a farmer.

One cockerel can service five hens, judge decides

From Our Correspondent, Cambridge

A judge was asked to decide yesterday how many hens could be kept happy and serviced by one cockerel. After a day-long hearing in Cambridge county court, Judge Garfitt gave the number as one cockerel to every five hens.

The problem arose during a case in which Dr Peter Zinovieff, a computer programmer and a Cambridge university sound expert, complained that his neighbour had kept up to 90 cockerels on his farm. Dr Zinovieff, of Meadow House, Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeshire, claimed that the cockerels crowing had forced him to take sleeping pills and install double glazing and had caused his wife to sleep wearing ear plugs.

He complained that Mr John Clarke, of Ivy Farm had allowed the cockerel numbers to build up so much that he had offered to pay Mr Clarke £2 a week for life if he would cull them. Mr Clarke said: "My family has owned the farm since 1890 and we have never had a complaint before". He agreed to reduce the cockerels to that ratio in 14 days.

Spread a little happiness: Mr Neil Kinnock with the Pearly King of Chelsea, Mr Bill West, and Mrs Barbara Castle, Labour MEP for Greater Manchester North at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London, yesterday. They were attending a gala for pensioners at which Mr Kinnock handed out a mini-mountain of 2,000 pats of butter worth £500 supplied by Manchester Co-op.

Each 125 gramme pat was labelled "a little bit of butter mountain". The gala launched a campaign to encourage pensioners to vote for Labour in the European parliamentary elections in June.

Farmers still in the dark on milk quotas

By John Young

Dairy farmers in Britain, as in much of the rest of Europe, are still in the dark about how the EEC's new scheme to curb surplus milk production will operate, and how it will affect them individually.

The European Commission has given Britain the choice of a national quota of either its 1981 production figure of about 15 million tonnes plus 2 per cent this year and 1 per cent thereafter, or a cut of 7.32 per cent in the 1983 figure of about 16,500,000 tonnes. It has not yet been decided which formula to adopt.

The Government has also to decide whether to decree a quota for every farmer or to set a limit on the amount to be produced by each of the dairies owned by the Milk Marketing Boards in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The possibility that the system may vary from one region to another has not been rule out.

The National Farmers' Union and the boards, between whom little love is lost, are both lobbying strongly to be given responsibility for administering the scheme. The Commission has said that it is only interested in each country meeting its target reduction and not in the details of how that is done.

If quotas are introduced for individual farmers, they will be obliged to pay a penal super-levy of 75 per cent, amounting to about £127 a tonne, on all excess production.

If the quotas are allotted to the dairies, the levy will rise to 100 per cent, or about £170 a tonne, which means that a dairy would have to limit the amount it bought from each of its suppliers.

Although the marketing boards do not have a total monopoly, it is intended that so-called produce-processors, who sell direct to customers and account for 2 per cent of the market, should be brought into the scheme.

The only exemptions are likely to be for farmers whose production figures have somehow been distorted, for example if their herds were suffering from disease in 1981.

There are about 40,000 dairy farmers in England and Wales and about 50,000 in the whole of the United Kingdom. The average herd in England and Wales is 65 cows and the average yield a cow slightly more than 5,000 litres a year.

The union has estimated that the scheme to curb surplus production will cost the average dairy farmer £45 a week. Since average incomes after tax last year were only £2,500, in theory many farmers could be forced out of business.

However, any such estimate must be suspect, because farmers have a choice of either reducing the size of their herds or reducing milk yields by feeding the animals fewer concentrates. In the latter case lower returns would be partly offset by lower feed cost.

Most people in the industry do not expect a wholesale culling of dairy herds, although farmers may choose to get rid of their less productive animals.

There is no reason why the scheme should affect prices of milk or dairy products, even though the present maximum retail price of 22p a pint is to be decontrolled next year.

Farmers in Northern Ireland have criticized Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, for suggesting that they had been given as good a deal as those in the Irish Republic.

They have been allowed to produce an extra 65,000 tonnes, 2.8 per cent above the 1981 figure, whereas the Republic's quota has been raised by 4.65 per cent.

Parliament, page 4

Meat sales 'hit by TV viewing'

By 1990 three quarters of all beef would be sold in standard processed and packaged cuts, nearly twice as much as at present, and traditional high-quality joints would be needed only for special occasions and by restaurants, Mr Colin Cullimore, managing director of Dewhurst, said in Dublin yesterday.

Meal times used to be the "totem pole" round which the day and week revolved, he said, and cinemas, theatres, concerts and palais de danse all timed their programmes to suit the gastronomic clocks of their patrons.

Today all that was reversed. For much of the population the "totem pole" was the television set, and the pattern of life woven round the starting times of popular soap operas or quiz shows.

Mr Cullimore, who was addressing an international symposium organized by the Irish Livestock and Meat Board, pointed out that only one fifth of total household expenditure in Britain was on food, a figure which had declined year by year. Moreover, one sixth of that expenditure was on meals eaten outside the home.

Peace camp eviction postponed

By Pat Healy

The expected execution of a writ evicting women from the original "peace" camp outside the main gate of Greenham Common RAF base in Berkshire was postponed yesterday.

Hundreds of women arrived over the weekend to join the 30 women living at the camp in resisting the eviction. That had been forecast for 8 am after the Department of Transport obtained a High Court possession order on the land, which is needed for road widening.

The Greenham women were jubilant yesterday at the delay but they alerted supporters that more women would be needed to prevent further eviction attempts.

Mr Nicholas Blandy, under-sheriff for Berkshire, visited the camp just before 9am yesterday with Mr Richard van der Pump, the sheriff's officer.

But after Mr Blandy had viewed the camp, which was occupied by about four hundred women, he drove off.

Later, from his office in Reading, Mr Blandy said that it was his duty "to arrange the execution of the writ of possession in such a manner as to minimize the possibility of a breach of the peace".

£10m move

The Crown Agents are to sell their headquarters on Millbank in Westminster and are asking for offers of about £10m for the freehold. The new headquarters are in Sutton, Surrey.

Revenue's tax chasers raise £138,000 each

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The 2,495 Inland Revenue staff who specialize in chasing tax dodgers earned £344m for the Exchequer last year, £138,000 in extra tax, interest and penalties each, the Treasury says.

Since 1979 the number of staff investigating tax evasion has risen steadily as has their productivity.

In 1979, 1,650 people were employed on investigative work raising an additional £100m, or £60,000 a head in extra taxes.

The 1983 staffing figure is not strictly comparable because it includes the time spent on investigation (in full-time equivalents) by staff with other duties.

But the figures, revealed yesterday in a parliamentary answer will provide further ammunition for the Civil Service trade unions, which have constantly argued that government staffing cuts in the Inland Revenue will affect the state's income and thus leave taxpayers worse off.

	Staff employed on tax evasion	Extra revenue raised £m	Revenue/ head £000
1979	1,650	99.8	60
1980	1,659	127.9	77
1981	1,966	155.9	79
1982	2,166	250.1	115
1983	2,495	344.0	138

The revenue from each additional investigating official is many times the extra salary providing excellent value for public money, the unions argue.

Prince on course

Prince Edward, aged 20, arrived at RAF Abingdon, Oxfordshire yesterday to start a three-week flying refresher course with the University of London air squadron to keep his private pilot's licence up to date.

Royal twins bet

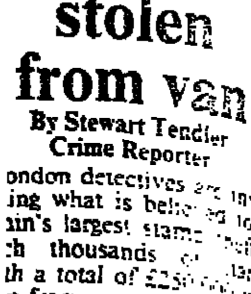
William Hill, the bookmakers, yesterday closed its books on the sex of the royal baby after taking substantial bets that the Princess of Wales will have twins. It originally offered 50–1 against twins, but reduced those odds to 10-1.

Beer output up 10.6% in February

Beer production jumped 10.6 per cent in February compared with the same month last year, the Brewers' Society reported yesterday. That followed a rise in January of 2.3 per cent.

Special factors were at work in February but it still looks as if there was an increase in sales of up to 3 per cent judging from reports from brewers.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 16; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 100



£250,000 in stamps stolen from van

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

ondon detectives are inves... ing what is belie... to be ...ain's largest stamp theft ... th thousands of ... th a total of £250,000 ... n from a van on its way to ... throw airport ... ion in South Africa ... he stamps were being put for auction ... bons in Johannesburg on ... il 11 and ... pany said yesterday that the ... ion had been cancelled ... 6 lots to have been offered ... the sale. 1,400 had been ... en.

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Police Bill appeal by 200 editors

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Correction

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Beer output up ... in February

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Transplant surgeons use single donor for five separate operations

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Five patients were recovering in three hospitals last night after operations in which they all recieved organs transplanted from the same donor.

After a man's widow gave permission, surgeons transplanted his heart into a woman at Harefield Hospital, west London: his corneas into the eyes of a male and female patients in one Birmingham hospital, and his kidneys and pancreas into two other patients in another Birmingham hospital.

The man, aged about 40, died suddenly in the Bromsgrove area of Birmingham on Saturday. He had told his wife that he was willing for his body to be used to help others and she authorized surgery immediately.

A helicopter flew surgeons from Harefield hospital, including the chief surgeon, Mr Magdi Yacoub, to Birmingham, where they removed the man's heart in an operating theatre at Bromsgrove General Hospital. A removed heart has a "life" of four hours in which it remains useful.

At the same time, the potential recipient, an Italian woman who had been treated in London for heart disorders, was admitted to Harefield in anticipation of the transplant.

Other surgeons removed the kidneys and pancreas of the dead man and performed two separate transplant operations on kidney patients at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham. One patient received one kidney, the other was given both the pancreas and the second kidney.

Two patients awaiting cornea transplants were summoned to Bromsgrove General and operated on yesterday.

The Harefield team was flown back on Sunday afternoon and had completed the heart transplant by early evening. The woman recipient had not been named last night, but she was said to be recovering as expected.

Transplants to continue

By Thomson Prentice

Surgeons will continue to perform combined heart-lung transplant operations, in spite of the deaths of the only two patients in Britain to have undergone the surgery. The second, Mrs Jean Jones, died yesterday.

A spokesman for Mr Magdi Yacoub, the senior surgeon at Harefield Hospital, East London, who did both operations, said: "Where the patient is willing, where the organs are available and where we feel there is no hope from any other alternative, we will continue heart-lung transplants."

Mrs Jones, aged 48, of Merry Hill, Wolverhampton, underwent a 15 hour operation on March 15, but her condition did not improve enough for her to be taken off a ventilator. She lived three days longer after surgery than Mr Lars Ljungberg, a Swedish journalist, who survived 14 days after his operation last December.

In both cases, the hospital has emphasized that the transplant did not fail. Death in Mr Ljungberg's case was attributed to kidney failure. Mrs Jones's new heart finally "surrendered" after being placed under extraordinary strain by the failure of other organs, the hospital said.



Saving sheep: John Noakes, and Mrs Peggy Fenner, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, at Losely Park, near Guildford, Surrey, yesterday. They were launching the Government's publicity campaign to stop dogs worrying livestock.

The latest figures show that each year farmers lose up to 10,000 animals, mostly sheep. The Government hopes to educate dog owners through television advertising, competitions in primary schools and a poster campaign. (Photograph: John Manning).

Insurance for home contents set to rise

By Vivien Goldsmith

The effective cost of insuring the contents of houses seems certain to rise, especially for people who live in cities, after big rises in claims.

The Prudential Assurance group has decided to impose higher rates on inner-city areas which suffer from higher burglary rates.

It is considering the introduction of no-claims bonuses on its household contents policies. It may also ask policyholders to pay the first £50 or £60 of each claim, the excess system widely used with car insurance.

The Prudential, along with all the main insurance companies, lost heavily on domestic insurance last year and is looking at ways of curbing those losses.

Eagle Star is the only big insurance company to offer no-claims bonuses on domestic policies.

Eagle Star offers one free year's insurance for every five claim-free years. It has some £15 excesses.

Mr Michael Brayne, assistant superintendent of the fire and accidental department, said: "We try to award our policyholders with a good claims record."

But General Accident dropped its no-claims bonus system in 1976 because the cost of operating it was outstripping the income from it.

Bus users may lose vital services

By Particia Clough

Night school pupils, early shift workers and drinkers who fear the breathtest could be left stranded under the Government's plans to make the country's bus services more profitable and competitive.

A study commissioned by the National Bus Company on the implications of the Government's plans has concluded that early morning, late evening, Sunday and some peak hour services would have to be stopped because they lose money. The cuts would mainly affect semi-rural areas and country towns, the company said.

The study by Professor Kenneth Gwilliam, professor of transport economics at Leeds University, will be used by the company to support its argument that deregulation of the bus industry would mean an end of uneconomic but socially desirable services.

The 50 large autonomous subsidiary companies which belong to the state-owned company keep those services going by a system of cross-subsidies. Together the companies account for a third of the bus services in England and Wales.

Those could be kept going, the spokesman said, only with higher subsidies from county councils.

One bonus for passengers, however, would be that the companies, freed from loss-making routes and competing with private services, would reduce their fares on many runs.

Video hire illegal on Sundays

Video hire shops were told by two High Court judges yesterday that it is illegal to open on Sundays.

In a test case ruling which will affect thousands of video shops Mr Justice Man and Mr Justice Robert Goff said that the hiring out of video films was in breach of the Sunday trading laws.

They dismissed appeals by Keith and Harriet Lewis of Brewer Street, Maidstone, Kent, against fines of £10 each imposed by Maidstone magistrates a year ago for contravening the Shops Act, 1950.

An appeal by William Gardner of Green Lane, Aldersley, Wolverhampton, who trades as Raven Video and was fined £25 with £15 costs a year ago by Wolverhampton magistrates, was also dismissed

It had been argued that they should not be classed as a "shop" for retail trade or business, as described in the Act. It was said in the Wolverhampton case that only club members who paid life membership could hire films and the Act should not apply to them.

But the judges in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court placed the video shops in the same category as dry cleaners and launderettes and said that they were not entitled to hire out films on Sundays.

The case will now go to the Lords

Solicitors back idea for building society

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A proposal that solicitors should set up their own building society because of competition from banks and building societies over house conveyancing has received enthusiastic support.

More than 250 letters of support, some representing whole firms, have been sent to Mr William Heath and Mr Edwin Lee, the west London solicitors who suggested the idea two months ago.

"It is indicative of the requirement of the profession to have its own society," Mr Heath said yesterday.

The proposal is for solicitors to link with a small building society, which would act as the headquarters. All solicitors involved would be members or directors, acting as agents for the society.

The solicitor/agent would collect money for investment and pay it into the society's bank; and accept mortgage applications and send them on to the solicitors' building society. A postal service would replace "cash over the counter" for small deposits or withdrawals.

Although the scheme has not received Law Society backing, Mr Heath is raising the necessary £50,000 to form the society's reserves, with each solicitor-member, or firm, being asked to contribute £500. There have been 30 positive responses already.

Mr Heath estimates that if 5,000 solicitors joined, the society could be within the top 50 building societies in terms of assets within five years; and with 10,000 solicitors, within the top 20.

The Law Society is understood to be guarded about the proposal on the ground that solicitors would not be free to direct clients to the most appropriate building society.

Repairers 'at fault'

By Robin Young

Electrical repairers charge widely varying amounts for simple repairs and often carry out unnecessary and expensive work, according to a report by West Midlands County Council.

A survey was carried out in which its officers disconnected wires in otherwise faultless tumble driers and television sets which were then taken for repair.

Only two of the fourteen traders asked to repair tumble driers diagnosed the fault precisely.

Charges made by the repairers ranged from £1 to £29.90. Five did unnecessary work and one invoiced for a new heating element

Satellite TV to be protected

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Two amendments are to be made to the Cable and Broadcasting Bill when it returns to the Commons, making criminal offences the illegal reception of television programmes from direct broadcasting satellites (DBS) and the supply of such unauthorized equipment.

The amendments are part of a programme to be implemented in the next few years to ensure that the supply of services on electronic media is properly protected in copyright.

The Copyright Act of 1956 is being redrafted by the Department of Trade and Industry to include computer programs and computer files.

The two amendments to the Cable and Broadcasting Bill, drafted principally by the Home Office, are intended to apply to the type of television satellite service being discussed by a consortium headed by the BBC and the independant television companies.

The proposed strategy is for a satellite to be launched in 1987 with three channels containing a mixture of programming from BBC and independant sources.

The satellite services would be coded and require electronic conversion equipment. Subscribers would pay a monthly fee. Anyone receiving the services with a view to avoiding payment would under the new amendments, be open to prosecution, as would the equipment suppliers.

Computer horizons, page 17

Seed pack differences

By Robin Young

Trading standards officers in the West Midlands using their most advanced weighing machines have detected that some packets of seeds contain up to four times as many as others of the same variety sold at similar prices.

In the case of Early Nantes carrots the difference between the average contents in rival seedsmen's packets selling at 30p was nearly 1,000 seeds.

The number of seeds in individual suppliers' packs can vary by a tenth in either direction, but in general event the cheapest packets have enough seeds to produce all the plants the average family would require, provided they come up. Council officials were not able to tell which seedsmen's strains would produce the best crops.

Harewood to retire from ENO

By Bryan Appleyard

Lord Harewood, is to stand down as managing director of English National Opera, a post he has held for 12 years. He is to leave at the end of the company's next season in June, 1985, in order to devote more time to his estate in Yorkshire.

The decision was announced to the opera's board yesterday and subsequently to the staff at the Coliseum Theatre. It came as a surprise to all but a few close colleagues.

Lord Harewood's reign at ENO has been very successful. He took over in 1972, four years after the company's almost disastrous move from the Sadler's Wells Theatre in Islington, when it was known as Sadler's Wells Opera, to its present West End home. Audiences were poor and the company was underfunded.

But he has built ENO into a world-class opera company with a fiercely loyal audience and a highly innovative production style.

He said yesterday that his one big regret was that he had failed to win substantial capital investment from the Government.



Lord Harewood: More time for estate.

Lord Harewood, who is 61, said that he was standing down partly because he felt that the company needed new blood and partly because of the demands of running his 7,000-acre Yorkshire estate. Harewood House, with its conference centre, gardens and adventure playground, is visited by 300,000 people annually.

He believes that the company can build on its success, and paid tribute to the highly successful team of the music director, Mr Mark Elder, and the director of productions, Mr David Pountney, for their creation of the Coliseum style.

Grand place to be on the dole

The Grand Hotel in Dawlish, Devon, is advertising in newspapers, with the slogan: "Why be on the dole in a mucky city when you could be enjoying the delights of Devon by the sea?"

The hotelier, Mrs Maureen Palmer, said yesterday: "Why should these poor devils spend their time in scruffy streets of some big industrial town when they can be at the seaside instead? We can offer single or shared rooms for as little as £37 a week, which includes heating, lighting and all other overheads. And we only charge £1 a meal."

Mrs Palmer tells guests to register The Grand, which has 24 bedrooms, as their home and the Department of Health and Social Security will pay the rent. "They get a total of about £70 a week, so it leaves them with quite a lot of pocket money."

"It helps to keep our hotel open all the year round, and they stand a better chance of a job down here."

Mr Martin Brosnahan, aged 21, an unemployed engineer, from Stockport, said: "It is absolutely great. Far better than trudging the dirty streets at home looking for work."

Women too hopeful on test-tube births

By Our Science Correspondent

Women hoping to have a test-tube baby overestimate seriously their chances of success, despite advice from their doctors, and are likely to be under substantial stress during the clinical process, according to a study of patients.

Dr Marie Johnston, a psychologist at the Royal Free Hospital, London, told the British Psychological Society yesterday that women undergoing *in vitro* fertilization treatment at the hospital believed that they had a 47 per cent chance of having a baby.

A study of an Australian test-tube baby programme had shown in 1982 that there was only a 14 per cent chance of becoming pregnant, and an 8 per cent chance of having a baby

Clinical pregnancy rates after the implantation of *in vitro* embryos have been calculated at 15 per cent in some British studies, with between 60 and 90 per cent of embryos transferred failing to initiate clinical signs of pregnancy in other studies.

However, women may want to believe that they have a high chance of having a baby to help them to endure the stressful procedures involved, Dr Johnston said. Newspapers and television reports of successful test-tube baby births encouraged that belief whereas, understandably, the media did not report the failures.

"Doctors try to communicate the lower success rates to patients, but the women tend not to accept and retain that advice," Dr Johnston said.

Her study at the Royal Free revealed that women were as anxious as they would be if facing major surgery for disease or injury. "They show very high levels of anxiety. The worry is not that they are putting themselves at physical risk, but that they will not become pregnant."

Of 37 women involved in the study were asked to list in order of importance what mattered to them among such things as husbands, parents family, work friends and the treatment. They placed husbands first, and the treatment second.

The study is continuing and a second investigation will see whether disappointed women in the programme suffered any long term effects.

PARLIAMENT April 3 1984

Fowler reviews most radical since Beveridge

COMMONS

Two major reviews into social security, the budget for which now totals over £35 billion, were announced in the Commons by Mr **Norman Fowler**, Secretary of State for Social Services. These, with other reviews and studies, constituted, he stated, the most substantial examination of the social security system since the Beveridge report 40 years ago.

Mr Michael Meacher, *chief Opposition spokesman on social services*, feared the announcements foreshadowed further cuts in public expenditure on social security. He said the statement bore the fingerprints of the Treasury.

Mr Fowler said the first review, to be conducted by a team led by Mr Anthony Newton, Under Secretary of State for Social Security, would be concerned with the supplementary benefit scheme which deals with well over four million *claimants of whom 1.5 million are* pensioners.

There are, according to the Secretary of State, seven million people living in households receiv*ing supplementary benefit. Total* spending on these benefits is over £5.5 billion. The system was complex to administer, he added, and difficult to understand.

The second review will be into benefits for children and young people and the review team will be headed by Dr Rhodes Boyson, Minister for Social Security. It will review the present social security arrangements for giving financial help to families with children and to young people above school leaving age.

There is also to be a full-scale survey into the extent of disablement.

Mr Fowler, in his statement, said: I *have already set in hand a thorough* review of the largest single element of social security provision through the inquiry which I am chairing into provision for retirement. We have made good progress on that inquiry.

I have received no less than 1,700 submissions from interested organizations and members of the public on the subject of portable pensions alone. We have completed our public sessions on that subject but I intend to hold further public sessions on the wider issues of *pensions policy in the coming* months.

I also anounced in February that I intended to establish a review of the housing benefit scheme. That scheme, which accounts for some £4 billion of expenditure a year and is paid to one household in three, has increased rapidly in scale. The announcement of a review was widely welcomed and it will be chaired by Mr Jeremy Rowe, chairman of the Peterborough Development Corporation deputy *chairman of Abbey National* Building Society and chairman of London Brick Company.

He will be commencing the review when his involement with London Brick Company ends later this month and I expect then to announce the two other independent members of his review team.

Although these reviews represent a substantial undertaking, I believe the time is right to look at the other major parts of the social security system as well. Spending on the *social security budget totals over* £35 billion a year and accounts for almost 30 per cent of all public expenditure. Payments – including national insurance pensions – go to well over 20m beneficiaries; and the whole system requires the employment of almost 80,000 staff in my department to administer the various schemes.

Given the importance of social security, no responsible Government can avoid the duty to look carefully at he way the system works. I am therefore establishing two furthor reviews.

The first will be concerned with *the supplementary benefit scheme*, following the review undertaken by the last Government, a number of major changes in the scheme were introduced in 1980 to make the *scheme subject to a much greater* extent to specific parliamentary regulations. The aim was to consolidate legal entitlement to benefit and to reduce the dependence of the system on the discretion of staff.

The changes, however, have not resolved some central problems. In particular, the system is complex to administer and difficult to understand. The result is that it is still necessary for some 35,000 staff in my department to be employed wholly on the administration of supplementary benefit and the procedures and rules under which the scheme is administered remain extremely complicated both for staff *and for claimants*.

It is essential that we should look again at supplementary benefit and Mr Anthony Newton, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Social Security, to lead a small team which review the structure of the scheme and consider the scope for easing its administration.

The second major area in which we have decided that a review is required is that benefits for children and young people. At present we pay out very large sums of money *through a particularly complex* pattern of social security benefits. For instance, a working family may get help for children through child benefit alone, or with housing benefit, family income supplement, or one-parent benefit or a combination of them.

As for young people generally, the amount of social security support depends not just on personal or family circumstances, but on whether they are in employment, education or training. All these *benefits have a sensible purpose but* we need to be sure that this is the best way of providing support.

I have therefore asked Dr Rhodes Boyson, Minister for Social Security, to lead a team in reviewing the present social security arrangements for giving financial help to families with children, and to young people above school leaving age.

The largest remaining area within the social security programme is that of providing disablement benefits. Here I propose a somewhat *different approach*. With the ending of the invalidity trap, the introduction of war pensioners' mobility supplement and our proposals for a severe disablement allowance we are making useful progress towards our declared objective of a more coherent system. We shall continue to look for further practical steps in *this direction*.

But it is clear in the longer term the development of our policy would be helped by more reliable informtion about the numbers of disabled people, their circumstances and their needs. There has been no comprehensive study of the extent of disablement in the population for 15 years, and even that excluded some important groups.

I therefore intend to take steps to fill this gap in our knowledge by undertaking a full-scale survey. A feasibility study on this is already under way.

As to the arrangements for each review, they will all involve independent figures from outside government. The reviews will also follow the lead of the inquiry into provision for retirement by seeking public evidence.

Each of the reviews will aim to identify the needs which should be *provided for and consider how*, within the resource constraints we face, those needs can be most sensibly met. I have asked the leaders of each of the reviews to report their conclusions to me later this year.

Taken together, the various reviews and studies I have set in hand constitute the most substantial examination of the social security system since the Beveridge report 40 years ago.

Mr Meacher, chief Opposition spokesman on social security, (Oldham West, Lab): We suspect his statement has a good deal less to do with the welfare of pensioners, tenants and the poor than with the planning of yet further public expenditure cuts. The proposals have the fingerprints of the Treasury all over them.

It exposes the nature of this Government that the Treasury's own budgetary reports now show cumulative tax cuts to the rich since 1979 of £13,000m while the cumulative cut backs in benefits to the poor since 1979 now exceed £5,000m.

Will he give an assurance that, whatever else it does, the pensions *inquiry will not erode the state* earning-related pension scheme which Labour introduced in 1975 and which offers pensioners the best deal they have ever had?

On housing benefit, will the terms of reference of the review team include no extra cost constraint? If so, how does he justify forcing through the £190m cut in benefit for the poor when, only three weeks ago, the Chancellor gave a £520m tax handout to the rich by abolishing the unearned income surcharge and halving stamp duty on share transactions?

On supplementary benefit, will he give a categorical assurance that in reviewing the structure of the scheme will not involve any cutback in the level or coverage of supplementary benefit, which is a final safety net for the poorest claimants of all?

On benefits for children and young people,, previous reviews have always involved cuts in benefit. Will he therefore give an *unequivocal pledge that this time it* will not be the same again?

On disablement benefits, we support the principle of a comprehensive scheme but what is missing is not yet further information about the disabled but a readiness to give financial priority to them. Is he prepared to do that?

Mr Fowler: It is in everyone's interest to see whether social security schemes are working as effectively as possible. The aim is to make the best use of the available resources and channel them to those *areas where they are most needed*.

Clearly the problem of working within the existing overall budget is one which remains and we must recognize there are resource restraints.

The supplementary benefit system is complex. There are two manuals of guidance with 16,000 paragraphs of instructions for staff inside the DHSS which has 35,000 staff to administer the scheme. I would have thought it was in the interests of everyone, including the claimants, to ensure that the scheme is as simple as it possibly can be.

The Government will announce its proposals and, at that stage, will publish is to bring together the separate work of the reviews.

Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar, C): Starting from scratch on a clean sheet might be the best way, rather than changing a little bit here and there and thereby building up to the sort of manual of instructions which few people, including his own civil servants, understand.

Mr Fowler: That is a fair point. One of the fundamental aims is to see if we can simplify the system.

Mr Roy Galley (Halifax, C) said some benefits appeared not to go to take tough decisions so that some would lose as well as others gain, particularly in view of the increasing *number of single payments*.

Mr Fowler: the aim of the inquiries is to make the best use of available resources and channel them to those most in need. The problem of single payments is one of the areas we particularly want to look at. These involve vast administrative effort in comparison with the relatively small amounts involved.

Mr Max Madden (Bradford West, Lab): Will he acknowledge that the record number of people living in poverty will not be helped by official reviews but need money now? They need increased pensions now; increased child benefits now; and the only way of helping unemployment is for more jobs to be provided now.

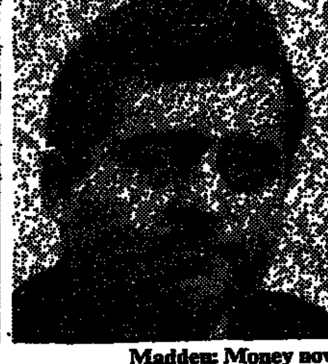
Mr Fowler: If he looks at the record of this Government, he will see not only that £35b a year is spent on social security by any standard a formidable amount but there have been real increases in the value of pensions, child benefits and the *mobility benefits*.

Mr Meacher: will Mr Fowler confirm that these reviews will be done within existing budgets? Does *this mean at no extra cost*? If so, is it not clear that judging form the Government's record this will not be so much the most radical review since Beveridge but the most radical dismantling of the *welfare state* since the war?

Mr Fowler: Mr Meacher must have had that left over from his last election campaign. If so, it has about as much impact. I recognize there are resource considerations. But if any savings are made in a particular area, the Government may choose to see other *areas where money can* be diverted.



McCrindle: Start from scratch



Madden: Money now

Six months' coal stocks at power stations

COAL DISPUTE

The considerable stocks of coal at the power stations are likely to last for more than six months, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said during exchanges on the backing of the miners' strike by other unions.

Mr Walker said that stocks held by other industries varied. He added that the miners should be allowed an opportunity to express their view.

The opening of the exchanges was delayed when the Speaker interrupted Mr Walker in his reply to a private notice question by Mr Tony Benn (Chesterfield, Lab) and asked *him to go beyond the question of* action by the transport unions.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) had warned the House that the question cohncerned only the single matter not covered in earlier questions to energy ministers.

Mr Benn then asked whether, in the light of the decision of the transport unions to support the National Union of Mineworkers, the Secretary of State would make a statement on energy supplies.

Mr Walker: I gather that last week *there was a meeting of national* officers of six unions who said they would recommend to their members action which they described as in support of the NUM. They will be discussed in some unions by their executives and in others at branch level.

I hope that trade unions will take into consideration the fact that 14 out of 24 members of the NUM executive are mandated to support a national ballot.

Almost all areas of the NUM balloted have demonstrated decisively that they want to go on working and today there are 56 pits at work compared with 46 last week, *and they are working normally*.

The Speaker: I said at the beginning that this matter concerns the single matter of transport unions and has nothing to do with closures.

Mr Walker: The question asked me about the action of union leaders last week, I am commenting that those unions are, as yet, in a state of *discussing* what they will do. I am expressing the hope that they will carefully consider the position of the NUM executive.

There is no specific action following the decision on which I am in a position to comment.

This is an industry to which the Government gives £2m capital *development a day and I therefore* hope . . .

The Speaker: I asked Mr Walker to deal only with the question actually asked.

Several MPs tried to interrupt on points of order, and Mr Stanley Orme, Opposition spokesman on energy, said that since the Secretary of State had widened the matter, the House should be given a chance to question him.

The Speaker repeated that the question *was on a narrow point*, he read it again. Further exchanges were punctuated by protests and the The Speaker asked the House to calm down.

Mr Benn: Everybody understands Mr Walker's difficulty, because he ran the three day week 10 years ago. . . .

The Speaker: Same rules.

Mr Benn: He was rejected afterwards on a ballot of the nation.

The Speaker again called Mr Benn *to order*.

Mr Benn: I am drawing attention to why Mr Walker will not answer. He is statutorily obliged to tell the House how long present stocks of coke will last at current rates of production and distribution, and whether he has consulted the Secretary of State for Defence.

The escalation of the dispute which gave rise to the question is due to the coal board's policy to ignore established consultation *procedures* and the action of the police in making peaceful picketing impossible.

Mr Walker: At the Department of Energy few people have a worse record on coal then Mr Benn, with lower investment, worse pay and much lower redundancy payments.

Mr Peter Bottomley (Eltham, C): Members of the Transport and General Workers Union, like me, have no more been consulted on leaders' decision over the coal dispute than the NUM have nationally and one would like to hear encouragement from the front bench for a national ballot of those involved.

Mr Walker: *I agree that* when the coal industry is enjoying such high investment and good prospects, it is a great pity that against the wishes of the majority of the executive of the NUM and of those working, that no national ballot has been allowed.

Mr Orme: Mr Walker cannot stand idly by any longer. His responsibility as minister is to intervene and bring both sides together.

Mr Walker: Members of the NUM should be given an early opportunity to say how they *wish to go on*.

Coal conversion scheme almost stopped

Britain's export trade has been hit by the miners' industrial dispute while applications for the Government supported coal conversion scheme had virtually stopped, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said during earlier Commons questions.

He regretted, in particular, that the industrial action had forced ICI to put off a decision on coal conversion which would have involved 450,000 tonnes of coal a year.

Mr Walker stated that without the overtime ban and strike action, deep mined coal production would have been about 101.4m tonnes in 1983-84, and opencast production around 14m tonnes.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield, North, C): Has he seen reports that industrial gas contracts and export contracts are being imperilled by the industrial action. Is not the outcome of this strike going to be that the NCB *are going to have to close* down more pits, rather than less, because of the industrial action?

Mr Walker, Yes, I am concerned that there have been losses in our export trade. Only recently that Britain became a net exporter of coal. This trade has been severely damaged. Applications for the coal conversion scheme have virtually stopped.

Mr Trevor Skeet (Bedfordshire, North, C): The current market dictates very much lower pro*duction of coal per year and the* NUM is doing its best to destroy that market.

Mr Walker: There are divided views within the NUM. The majority of coalfields that have had the opportunity of voting have voted to stay at work and not to strike. The situation is certainly doing damage to the industry which is unwarranted.

Mr Martin Redmond (Don Valley, Lab): It is not the industrial action by the NUM, but the short-term *policies pursued by the Government* and Conservative backbenchers, that are causing long-term damage to th industry.

Mr Walker: No. Any Government that supports £800m of capital investment in the industry can hardly be seen to be neglecting the industry's future.

Mr John Ward (Poole, C): How can he possibly justify the enormous sums being offered in redundancy payments to quite relatively young miners when it appears their own leader is determined to ruin the *industry?*

Mr Walker: I totally defend the decision to see that miners that suffer from closure of uneconomic mines arte generously treated. I do not regret it.

Mr Geoffrey Lofthouse (Pontefract and Castleford, Lab): It is not the miners who ask for redundancy payments; they are asking for jobs (Labour cheers).

Mr Walker: Substantial numbers of miners under both governments *have voluntarily asked to take* advantage of redundancy payments.

Mr Tony Benn (Chesterfield, Lab): How much extra coal has been imported since the beginning of the dispute, and at what price?

Mr Walker: I know of no details. Referring to the dispute, which he does so often, on no grounds compared with his record do they have any rights to a dispute at all.

Redmond: Government causing damage.

Mr Alexander Eadie (Midlothian, Lab): As he has given a long roll call of problems associated with the industry why does he not intervene in the dispute.

Mr Walker: On all that is on offer now, in terms of pay, the manner in which closures will be treated and investment, I shall be very happy if the miners are given an opportunity of expressing their view in a ballot.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on energy: In view of the serious situation, what action has he taken over the weekend to consult Mr MacGregor and the NUM?

Mr Walker: I know from votes that have already taken place that the majority of miners would like a chance to vote and it is time the Labour Party joined in supporting that.

● The Speaker rejected a Labour demand far an emergency debate on the policing and picketing in the Nottinghamshire area.

● *Mr Joe Ashton* (Bassetlaw, Lab) said that there had been 527 arrests in his area, with 12 more that day at power stations.

There were no-go areas, pass laws and an apartheid system so that people could neither move round the county or into Nottinghamshire. The Government was controlling picketing by arrest.

● Thirty-five police officers were injured in dealings with events arising from the miners' dispute in *the period between* March 14 and 30, **Mr Douglas Hurd**, *Minister of* State, Home Office, said in a Commons written reply.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on investment in education. Debate on negotiations in the EEC. **Lords** (2.30): London Dockland Railway Bill, third reading. Repatriation of Prisoners *Bill, report. Straw and Subble* Burning Prohibition Bill, committee.

Safety in harbours

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Dangerous Vessels Bill, which empowers harbour masters to prohibit vessels from entering ports *if they are considered to be a danger* to life, property or navigation, was read a second time in the House of Lords.

Lord Walston (SDP), moving the second reading, said it was a long-established principle of navigation and movement on the high seas that ports should be free and open to all vessels. *The Bill would modify this* principle only in exceptional cases.

Transportation of dangerous cargoes for peaceful purposes had greatly increased cargoes such as liquid gases and some chemicals.

For this reason, above all (he said) an extension of harbour authorities' powers is essential.

The new powers would be used only seldom, if ever. The Bill would in some ways legalise what already *happened in practice*.

Lord Lucas of Chilworth, for the Government, said this was a useful measure. The Government would put down mainly drafting amendments.

Impact of strikes on work contracts

UNION BILL

Many Labour MPs suspected the Government of a devious purpose in the wording it had laid down for ballot papers on strikes. **Mr John Smith**, chief Oppostion spokesman on employment, said when moving two amendments during the resumed report stage of the Trade Union Bill in the Commons.

The Bill states that the question on the ballot papers should remaind trade unionsts that a strike or *industrial action might involve* them in a breach of contract of employment and Mr Smith put forward his amendments in order, he said, to explain in more detail the effect of industrial action on contracts of employment.

Some of us (he said) suspect a devious purpose behind this in the bill wording. Most strikes are automatically in breach of contract and most people are aware of this. This in no good reason why this should be put in. We must conclude *that it is seeking to influence the* person making the choice. This raises the question whether the Government is acting bona fide.

The alternative would be to put an asterisk next to the words and put more details at the bottom of the paper.

Mr John Gummer, Minister of State *for Employment, said Mr Smith had* made it quite clear that he thought it ridiculous to ask people if they wanted to go on strike or not.

It shows (he said) how out of touch they are with the 83 per cent of trade unionists who want ballots.

Mr John Evans, an Opposition spokesman on employment: By this question, he is trying to strike fear into their hearts.

Mr Gummer said it was reasonable to remind people that going on strike was contrary in most cases to their contracts of employment.

Mr Joe Ashton (Bassetlaw, Lab) said MPs were assured when previous *Bills* were discussed that peaceful picketting would be allowed. But what was happening now was totally at variance with this assurance..

Those on strike in the mines have not been allowed (he said) to approach those who are going on strike. Because of the police, there *have been 527 miners arrested in* my constituency in the last ten days. This is not what we were led to believe would happen under this type of legislation.

Sir Raymond Gower (Vale of Glamorgan, C) said he agreed that the wording, if possible, should be simple. But the ballot paper should also point out that it was a serious matter to vote for a strike and that people should realize the consequences of doing so.

They should be made aware that they may be breaking their contract of employment, and their decision might effect the wellbeing of the community around them. It was, *therefore, reasonable to have such* wording on the ballot paper.

Mr Gummer said that it would be reasonable to point out the *seriousness of the question being* asked and to allow the union to decide what else it wanted to put into the ballot.

All the Government was concerned about in this provision was to ensure that people called out on strike should have a right to decide whether they wanted to strike or to take industrial action or not.

The amendment was negatived.

Favourable deal for consumers

FARM PRICES

The settlement reached by the EEC Council of Agriculture Ministers in Brussels at the weekend represented for the first time a positive step in controlling the growth of unwanted food surpluses and the consequent huge increases in the cost of the common agricultural policy, **Mr Michael Jopling**, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said in a Commons statement.

The expected fall in milk production this year by about six million tonnes would save the EEC more than £1,000m in a full year.

The settlement was favourable for United Kingdom consumers. The farm price cuts agreed together with recently introduced economy measures could well for the first time have a small reducing effect on *retail food prices on average*.

It had been a difficult price fixing *against the background growing* budgetary crisis. Inevitably it created difficulties for farmers throughout the Community, but the outcome was a fair and realistic one.

Even at the revised level of production, about 10 million tonnes of milk will be produced over and above what the Community con*sumes*.

Moreover, the trend makes it doubtful whether, in 1984 at any rate, agricultural expenditure could be easily met within the budgetary provisions.

The supplementary levy for milk (he said), which has been widely discussed since last July, will take effect immediately. The agreement provides for this to continue for five years with a review before the end of the third year. I told the House on March 22 that I was determined to endure that Ireland was brought within the supplementary levy system and that appropriate arrangements were made for Northern Ireland. I have achieved both these *objectives. Ireland has no guarantee* of future expansion beyond this year and I have obtained for Northern Ireland an additional quota of 65,000 tonnes.

On the detailed arrangements for implementing the supplementary levy, I secured important changes which will enable redistribution of quota to take place without restrictions relating to size of herd.

We are discussing the details with *the Farmers' Unions and the Milk* Marketing Boards and information on the supplementary levy will be given to individual farmers as soon as possible. Meanwhile I would urge producers to consider carefully, and take advice from local advisory officers, before deciding how to adapt their milk enterprises.

Another outstanding issue for us was the beef variable premium scheme. Despite very strong opposition from the Commission and other member states, I insisted on retaining this scheme in the UK. There is a small reduction in the maximum rate from 10.7 pence per kilogram liveweight to 8.7p which is higher than it was up until 1982.

In order to remove possible distortion of competition in export markets, arrangements will be introduced to claw back the premium on exports which have benefited from it.

This outcome means that consumers and producers will continue to benefit from the premium *scheme. We shall, of course, ensure* that the back-up support available through intervention to beef producers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is maintained.

Sheep has been a relatively profitable sector for the last few years. *But I recognize that the hill* producers have particular difficulties, I have concluded that it is time, after four years with no increase, to raise the guaranteed price for wool by 5p per kilo.

Overall, the common support prices have been reduced by about ½ per cent; this means, taking into account green rate changes, a reduction in real terms over the Community as a whole of between 2 and 3 per cent.

Mr Robert Hughes, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture: This is far from a fundamental reform. It is nothing more than a book-keeping exercise and not a very succesful one at that because it institutionalizes dairy surpluses.

The problem with th CAP is that it has always sought to deal with the differences between poorer and *richer farmers by making* more money available. The present system, with the changes he has made, will fall more heavily on smaller farmers than larger ones. *This will cause great difficulties*.

Why did not Mr Jopling use his veto on the substantial reduction in the variable beef premium? It is estimated this will lead to increases in beef prices of anything from 18p to 25p per lb for United Kingdom *consumers. This settlement is bad* for farmers, bad for consumers and bad for the taxpayers.

Mr Jopling: Probably for the first time in a Community price package there is a prospect of food prices going down. As for it being bad for taxpayers, we have taken for the first time steps to reduce the overall *cost of the CAP*.

In this country we have the smallest proportion of poor farmers in the whole of the Community. He is saying we should hae a settlement which was more slanted towards other countries in the Community.

It was with great difficulty that we managed to keep the beef premium arrangement still in effect. It will continue at a higher level than when the Labour Government left office.

Mr Eric Deakins (Walthamstow, Lab): How does this settlement *satisfy the Prime Minister's* precondition that agricultural expenditure should be reduced as a precondition for agreeing the increases in own resources?

*Mr Joplin: There is an understand*ing in this package that there will have to be a review if in the end the cost if the CAP continues to rise. If we do exceed our budget for the CAP Later in the year, then the whole thing will have to be looked *at again*.

Mr Peter Hordern (Horsham, C): The results of this settlement will be larger and more expensive surpluses, the impoverishment of the dairy farmers and the continued enrichment of the cereal farmers. Why should they get fatter and the dairy farmers poorer?

Mr Jopling: There are signs around the world and certainly in this country that there is going to be an extremely large crop of grain in the northern hemisphere this year.

If that happens and we get normal harvest conditions, and bearing in mind the increased level of grain production in the United States and North America in general, it is possible that the market price of grain may well do quite a lot to help the livestock industry.

It is impossible (he said later) to *make an exact assessment of the* effect on food prices of this package. In general we believe it will be about neutral, but to sum it up there are more likely to be price reductions than price increases.

Quango to tackle Stonehenge

By Hugh Clayton

The new ancient monument quango for England is dissatisfied with the state of Stonehenge, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, its chairman, said yesterday.

The improvement of the grubby surroundings of the ancient circle on Salisbury Plain is to be a key test of the capabilities of the new Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission.

Lord Montagu was speaking at a press conference to mark the handover by the Government of official guardianship of 400 monuments and buildings to the commission.

He said that the handover would prove to be "one of the key dates in the history of the conservation of English ancient monuments and historic buildings".

Stonehenge, one of the most important and most popular prehistoric sites in Europe, is close to a main road and is approached through a dingy concrete subway which passes under it.

Access to the stones is often restricted by ropes and much of the path round the monument is often churned into thick mud.

Lord Montagu said that the commission would hold a *meeting about the monument* in May, to set up a study group and try to find a permanent solution. "We must care for it and equally improve the visitor facilities to enable the public to understand it better", he explained.

"We believe there is now good will there to find a solution. I believe that there is a more positive attitude than there has been in the past."

The Ancient Monuments Board, one of the two organizations absorbed by the commission, said in its 1982 report that a permanent solution was needed to the squalor of Stonehenge.

That meant closing part of the A344 which runs through the site and relocating all shops, information centres and shops away from the stone circle. The *National Trust*, which owns much of the open land round Stonehenge, said yesterday that it welcomed the new organization's commitment.

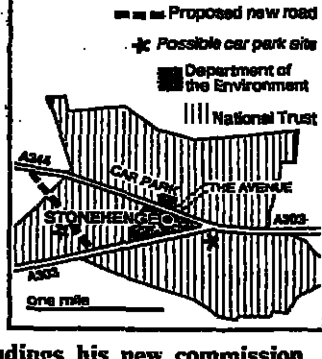
The commission was born of government determination to detach care of ancient monuments from the Civil Service and realize the educational and commercial potential of some of the nation's finest historic sites and buildings. Lord Montagu said that the commission would aim for "proper marketing and proper management of tourism".

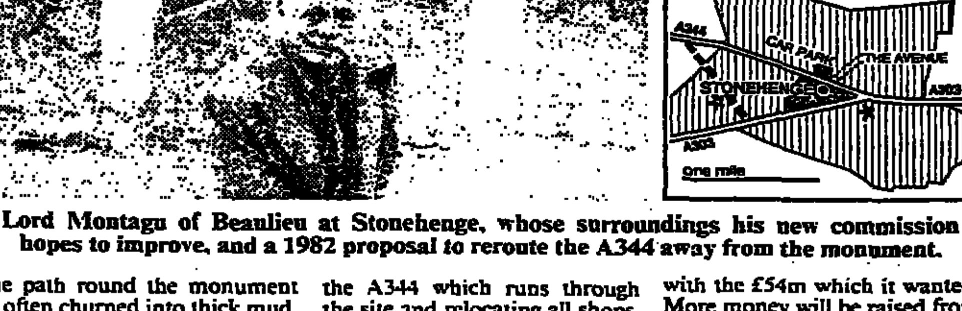
The Government has given the commission £52m for its first year of operation compared with the £54m which it wanted. More money will be raised from admission charges and an annual subscription scheme.

Its properties will include castles at Dover, Dartmouth, Goodrich, Pevensey and Nunney, in Somerset, as well a Hadrian's Wall and Avebury stone circle in Wiltshire. The commission will absorb the Historic Buildings Council for England and it has been joined by *Mrs Jennifer Jenkins, former* chairman of the council.

The 13 members of the new commission also include Sir Arthur Drew, former chairman of the Ancient Monuments Board; Mr Jeremy Beacham, Labour leader of Newcastle upon Tyne City Council; Mr Jeremy Benson, chairman of the Georgina Group; and the Duke of Gloucester.







Lord Montagu of Beaulieu at Stonehenge, whose surroundings his new commission hopes to improve, and a 1982 proposal to reroute the A344 away from the monument.

£50m boost to Vauxhall factory

By Clifford Webb
Motoring Correspondent

General Motors is spending more than £50m to modernize the Ellsmere Port plant of its Vauxhall subsidiary and will be buying 10 *per cent* more British components for the new Astra which goes into production there in August.

Further measures to head off mounting criticism of the American group's excessive dependence on imports from its Continental factories are expected to be announced in London tomorrow by Mr Roger Smith, chairman.

Vauxhall, one of the weakest GM companies until recently, has made a remarkable recovery doubling its market share in the past five years to 16 per cent. It now challenges BL for second place with 18 per cent and is advancing so fast that even Ford's long dominance with one-in-three of all cars sold in Britain could be in danger.

But half the cars Vauxhall sells in Britain are imported and even those which carry a "made in Britain" label contain nearly 50 per cent imported parts.

Vocational training: 2

Enjoying learning by doing

Children aged 14 to 18 are being given technical and vocational training in schools. LUCY HODGES, Education Correspondent, looks at how it works in two schools in Clwyd, north Wales.

The flagship of Clwyd's technical and vocational training is Ysgol Emrys ap Iwan in Abergele where the injection of money and staff is being used to effect a revolution not only in the curriculum, but also in the examination system and in the way children learn.

All the children on the Technical and Vocational Educational Initiative – and 206 of the 242 fourth year pupils are on it – do nine-week modular courses. These work like a system of credits with four modules making up a CSE or *O* level course.

The pupils have to follow a core curriculum of English, mathematics, humanities, science and design and technology for two years. They then choose the modules (two at a time) from 19 subjects including electronics, mass media, photography, robotics, typewriting and word processing.

Mr Gareth Newman, the headmaster, lays almost no emphasis on the function of education for work. For him it is a way of children learning by doing, and thereby enjoying their schooling.

The school had for some time been reconsidering what was being taught, because so few pupils stayed into the sixth form. That, combined with disaffection and bad attendance in the fifth form and disappointing examination results meant that reform was necessary for survival.

The popularity of the new courses is obvious. Attendance is up, the curriculum has been "balanced" by heavy emphasis on a core of subjects and sex-*stereotyping is not as blatant* as in some schools.

As many girls as boys are doing computing and as many boys as girls are doing typewriting. (Typewriting is seen as a way into the computer keyboard.) However, hardly any girls have chosen the electronics *module*.

Fifty miles south over the mountains in Llangollen there were the same classrooms groaning *with microcomputers*, courtesy of the Manpower Services Commission, but a different rationale.

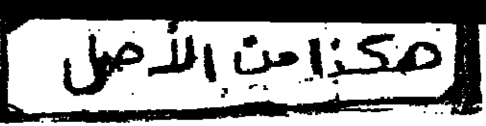
At Ysgol Dinas Bran the children are given a conventional TVEI package with a choice between a technically-based curriculum for the more able (this has been chosen by 19 pupils – all boys) and a vocational curriculum similar *to that provided by City and* Guilds. All pupils have to do core subjects but are nevertheless taught as a separate group.

Among the 63 following the vocational path, almost all the girls are doing such courses as hotel and catering, community care and business sudies, while *the boys do engineering*, technology and construction.

Mr John Wilce, the head, admits that there is more sex-*stereotyping in the TVEI* courses than in the general school curriculum. "Female" subjects are timetabled against "Male" subjects, but he says it is very difficult to remove this.

Mr Wilce said he hoped that some pupils would get jobs in new technology industry in *north Wales*. There has been an almost total collapse of the traditional labour market with only 10 per cent of school leavers *getting jobs last year*. This will perhaps be the acid test of TVEI.

Concluded



Mobile way to teach pupils new technology

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Four large mobile technology laboratories are taking to the roads to introduce technology to primary and secondary schools, Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, announced yesterday.

The large buses, equipped with microcomputers, robots and electronic equipment, have part of a new national programme, British School Technology, which aims to train teachers and increase the numbers learning technology in schools. One bus will be for girls only and another just for middle schools.

Funded by the Department of Trade and Industry and the Manpower Services Commission at a cost of £2.5m, the initiative is intended to be independent and self-financing. Local education authorities will have to pay for the services and the organization will try to to attract sponsors.

The venture is likely to create controversy because the Department of Education and Science is not involved, but also because the centre will be private, selling its services to state schools.

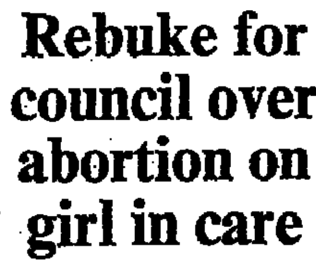
Mr Robert Dunn, Under Secretary at the department said yesterday that he welcomed the programme and the Government was not concerned where the money came from.

Mr Baker said the purpose was to bring technology firmly into the schools for O and A level students, but also to introduce eight and nine-year-olds to the subject.

Based on a scheme developed by Trent Polytechnic in Nottingham and Bedfordshire education authority, British School of Technology will be available to all 104 education authorities in England and Wales.

Mr Baker said that the initiative had been a success in Bedfordshire. There were 7,000 O level technology students in England and Wales and 1,000 came from Bedfordshire, he said. There were between 200 and 300 students doing A level technology nationally.

About 10 authorities ran courses in technology.



Sands of time: Mr David Trapnell, an archaelogist, who has discovered a prehistoric forest and the remains of Stone Age animals on a north Devon beach.

The forest was exposed by storms on Westward Ho beach, near Bideford, and remains dating back to 6500 BC have been found.

Mr Trapnell, said: "Thousands of years ago the land stretched right out to Lundy Island and this is what has been covered by the sand and sea".

Bones have been identified as those of oxen, dogs and deer, and scientists from the Ancient Monuments Laboratory have collected specimens for examination.

Rebuke for council over abortion on girl in care

A London borough council exceeded its authority in arranging an abortion for a teenage ward of court in its care, a High Court judge ruled yesterday.

Mr Justice Balcombe in the Family Division said that although he approved of the operation on the girl aged 16 Lambeth council should have sought the court's consent.

The girl had been a ward of court since 1979. The abortion was performed at the beginning of this year.

"From the information I have, it seems to me that it was in the best interests of the girl," the judge said. However while ratifying what had been done he said that any local council in Lambeth's position had to obtain the approval of the court before taking any important step in relation to a ward of court.

He said that by the time the pregnancy was confirmed the abortion had become an "emergency". Nevertheless, High Court consent could be obtained at very short notice.

What had happened in this case – and it was not in his experience unique – was a breakdown in communication



Solidarity: Mr Lech Walesa with high school students in Gdansk, where he pledged his backing for their campaign against the removal of crucifixes from schools.

Crackdown on Polish petrol pump 'shaikhs'

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

If you want to get rich quick in the West there are well-established routes, charted in dozens of station kiosk best-sellers: Harvard Business School perhaps, followed by some commodity trading, a swift property deal, a dabble in the stock exchange, a tax refuge. . . . If in doubt, *Dallas* points the way.

In Poland it is enough to become a petrol pump attendant. Until last Sunday, when prices were raised by 25 per cent and attendants ordered to sell petrol strictly for ration coupons, filling stations were a pit stop on the road to riches.

Known as the Polish shaikhs, the attendants are managers who were able to manipulate the scarcity of petrol to their advantage. Most Poles believe that, despite the new restrictions, the shaikhs will continue to flourish.

The system until now has been that the motorist presents a ration card to be stamped by the garage attendant, who also marks down the registration number of the vehicle. But for most drivers the ration was hopelessly inadequate so, in return for a bribe, the attendant either forgot to stamp the card or topped up the tank at a more expensive rate.

No strict control could be made on the amount of petrol that had exchanged hands illegally and attendants devised dozens of convincing explanations for shortfalls. A favourite was "evaporation"; whole underground petrol tanks have been known to evaporate in a busy week.

Other rackets, which are practised in Hungary and East Germany as well, include long-distance haulage drivers selling off their surplus diesel fuel to petrol stations. It is common practice to hail a lorry, which may have filled up in a company petrol station and siphon off a few litres.

Even an honest petrol pump attendant earns 25,000 Zloties (£160) a month, the salary of a surgeon or a senior civil servant. With regular bribes he can quadruple that sum.

Under the new system the shaikhs will have to tear off coupons for every litre of petrol sold. The number of coupons will have to tally with the meter and the meters will be checked by state inspectors. That seems infallible, but worse bridges have been crossed by black marketeers.

Soviet dilemma over US election

Anti-American rhetoric again

From Richard Owen
Moscow

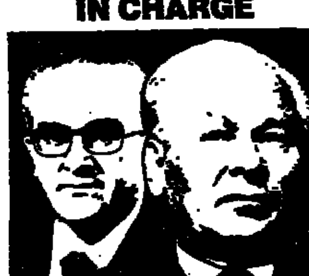
Mr Konstantin Chernenko's first two months in power have not on the whole been notable for their dynamism. When the late Yuri Andropov came to power his first moves were analysed with expectancy, and he obliged by coming up with hints and initiatives on Afghanistan, China and arms control.

Under Mr Chernenko Russia has, if anything, dug deeper into its Afghan bunker, despite press reports that the Army's role there is unappreciated at home, and the Sino-Soviet "consultations" remain in the doldrums.

As for East-West relations, Mr Chernenko's initial talk of a more constructive relationship with the United States has not so far been followed up. On the contrary, Moscow's anti-American rhetoric is back at the vituperative level achieved during Andropov's last months, when he apparently became convinced that rapprochement with the White House was out of the question as long as Mr Reagan occupied it.

According to diplomatic observers, Mr Chernenko and the leadership now face an awkward dilemma. Mr Chernenko's election – or selection – has come in a year when America faces a real electoral contest. If the Kremlin helps Mr Reagan by making conciliatory gestures on arms control it will enable him to present himself to voters as a statesman.

Moscow might then have to put up with another four years of the man it has painted in the blackest colour. If, on the other hand, it does all it can to undermine Mr Reagan, and he is reelected, Moscow will find itself dealing with a strong President less kindly disposed toward Russia than he was before, if that is possible.



CHERNENKO IN CHARGE

Part 2

The most astute Soviet analysis so far has come from Mr Aleksandr Bovin, a senior *Izvestia* journalist who was close to Andropov. Mr Bovin wrote recently that the economic upturn would work to Mr Reagan's advantage, and urged the Democrats to concentrate their fire on Mr Reagan's "highly visible" personality, while working out an alternative economic programme – fast.

Beyond the American election lies the question of how far Mr Chernenko is committed to a revival of détente, and how far he can pursue it in the current climate.

The Kremlin was irritated when Mrs Thatcher suggested in *The Times* that détente had weakened the Western powers. Tass described détente in the 1970s as an historical necessity which had had "important, positive results". The present "bleak reality" could be reversed since détente – again – had "struck deep roots".

But détente was the policy of the Brezhnev era, and some suspect that Mr Chernenko is simply trying to turn the clock back at home and abroad out of loyalty to his former mentor.

But on the international front it is not so easy to restore "Brezhnevism" when the climate and circumstances have changed.

Further clues on East-West relations will come when the foreign ministers of Italy and West Germany visit Moscow in May, and when Sir Geoffrey Howe follows them in July.

The latest Soviet tactic is to suggest that Mr Reagan's more conciliatory comments in election year are a front, while America's true "militaristic adventurism" is openly pursued by "reckless Pentagon conservatives".

Mr Chernenko may not be averse to a summit – after all, he was at Brezhnev's elbow at many previous summits – but for the time being the Kremlin is in the hands of hard men of the old generation who tend to look back rather than forward.

Concluded

Whitehall brief

The foreigners who share British intelligence

By Peter Hennessy

One of the best and longest kept secrets of routine Whitehall intelligence work is the presence of officials representing foreign governments at a regularly weekly meeting of a British Cabinet committee. They sit on it as of right under the terms of an unpublished treaty.

Every Wednesday morning, an American, a Canadian, an Australian and a New Zealander mingle in a secure, debugged room in Whitehall with officers from MI5, MI6, Foreign Office diplomats, civil servants from the Cabinet Office, the Ministry of Defence, the Treasury and the Government Communications Headquarters and a handful of military men from the Chiefs of Staff secretariat.

Once this international gathering is called to order, the Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) is in business. It is a constitutional oddity, but one that has flourished under Labour and Conservative governments and goes back to the era of allied cooperation on intelligence matters in the Second World War.

Collaboration is formalized under a secret intelligence concordat of 1946, the UK – USA Treaty (known in Whitehall as "you-koo-sah"), which also covers Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Whether it would survive under a future Labour government committed to a non-nuclear defence policy and pledged to rid the country of United States bases, is an interesting question.

Nobody in Whitehall has addressed it yet. Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, has no ministerial experience and it is therefore probable that he does not know about the Americans et al sitting on the committee. Though as a privy counsellor he could have been told about them if he had asked about the committee's work.

The allies attend only the first part of the meeting when the committee deals with assessments of current intelligence, to which the American contribution is crucial and predominant. Once the committee turns to Whitehall issues, the foreigners leave.

The JIC's activities have been in the news recently. It appears that Philip Aldridge, the former Army Intelligence Corps lance corporal jailed after being convicted of preparing to spy for Russia, leaked one of its weekly assessments in 1982. *The Times* reported yesterday that the committee's economic assessments sub-committee was boosting its efforts with the aim of securing improved intelligence on Britain's potential enemies and commercial rivals.

But one important aspect of JIC life has received scant attention: its attempt to put right the deficiencies identified in last year's Franks report on the Falklands. Though there is no complacency about the possibility of an unforseen crisis overwhelming the Cabinet, there is a belief inside the intelligence community that the chances have diminished.

For example, the intelligence gathering agencies, MI5, MI6, GCHQ and the Defence have been "retasked". It should be easier for intelligence officials at the sharp end who feel unease or apprehension – however little the hard evidence seems to justify it – to have their views considered in the intelligence groups which feed the JIC and, through it ministers on the Prime Minister's Oversea and Defence Committee.

There is also a new system for ensuring that reports are not simply pigeonholed once the JIC has considerd them. The post-Franks right of personal access to the Prime Minister enjoyed by the chairman of the JIC is being used.

Insiders remain adamant that it was extraordinarily difficult to penetrate the military junta in Buenos Aires in the early 1980s where decisions were concentrated in the hands of a small group of secretive people prone to act on impulse. But they insist that never again will the JIC wait for nine months (as happened between July 1981 and March 1982 on the Falklands) before updating an assessment.





Jerusalem violence: Israeli troops (left) seize a suspect after three Palestinian guerrillas staged a grenade attack yesterday, and an army doctor tries to revive a gunman hit by return fire.

Prisoners of conscience

Taiwan: Chang Chun-nan

By Caroline Moorehead

Chang Chun-nan is a former primary school teacher and the father of three young school children. In March, 1981, he was sentenced to three and a half years in prison for having *called on the people of Taiwan* to overthrow the Government



Mr Chang: Father of three children

and make the country "independent".

This came shortly after he made a series of speeches when standing as candidate for the Legislative Council in the elections of December, 1980. Mr Chang has argued that his actual campaign speeches have been grossly misrepresented and distorted.

In 1972, Mr Chang, then in his early 30s, was elected to the National Assembly for a term of office of six years. When, in 1980, the elections for the Legislative Council, or Yuan, were held, he decided to stand as an independent, non-Kuomintang, candidate. He failed to be elected.

Since his arrest, Mr Chang has been held in Taichung prison. He is known to be ill.

Priest accuses Fifth Brigade of genocide in Matabeleland

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Zimbabwe's Catholic Bishops meet here today in an atmosphere of expectation after a priests's dramatic denunciation at the weekend of Army operations which, he said, amounted to a genocidal attempt to wipe out the minority Ndebele tribe.

Allegations of Army atrocities in Matabeleland, which have again come to the fore since a curfew was imposed on the southern half of the province in February, can be expected to dominate the proceedings at the annual Catholic bishop's conference, which continues until Thursday.

Reports from the curfew area cince February point to widespread beatings of Ndebele civilians, killings and a programme of systematic starvation by the Army, which has cut off food supplies. However, provisions have been allowed in recently.

The Catholic Church, an outspoken critic of human rights violations in the past, particularly during the UDI years, has so far made no comment on the new situation in Matabeleland.

But in a sermon at Harare's Catholic cathedral on Sunday, Father Jon Gough, an unattached and semi-retired priest, told a startled congregation about what he termed an attempt to "wipe out" the Ndebele. This minority group is deemed hostile to Zimbabwe's Shona-speaking majority and believed by some Army commanders to be supporting anti-Government guerrillas.

"What we are facing is genocide, a fact the United Nations and other countries know but we are not told about", Father Gough claimed.

He was, he said, not afraid to speak out because he had no dependents who might be victimized

He spoke of "babies being dropped into boiling water and people being buried to their necks and shot", and blamed the Fifth Brigade, the North Korean-trained shock force deployed in Matabeleland. He gave no figures and made no other specific allegations.

In an interview last night, Father Gough said he had decided to speak alone because ordinary people had been upset by the silence of the Church in the past two months. "The Church is being prudent, people don't want to rock the boat. A lot have been intimidated".

Asked about his claim that in some cases soldiers had given their victims a choice between being shot and gassed, he said he did not know how the gassing would have been carried out, but supposed it would have been in a car.

"I deliberately decided not to go to Matabeleland because people there have been intimidated and they might later have been linked to me," he added.

Colombian rebels agree truce

Bogotá (Reuter) – President Belisariao Betancur of Colombia announced that Colombia's largest guerrilla group has agreed to an indefinite ceasefire, tentatively scheduled to begin on May 28.

It would open a period in which the 4,000-strong Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) would be allowed openly to "organize politically, economically and socially".

Since taking power in August, 1982 Señor Betancur has made a big effort to end violence in which more than 20,000 people have died since 1958.

After taking office he announced an amnesty for guerrillas willing to lay down their arms, and a Peace Commission was later appointed to hold talks with them..

Señor Betancur said the commission signed the ceasefire agreement in a meeting with the FARC leader, Señor Manuel Marulanda Vélez.

European Notebook

SS 20s upstaged by budget wrangles



At the very moment that the fur was flying fastest at the EEC foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels last week a sparsely attended press conference four miles down the road at Nato headquarters was being given some grim new statistics.

Mr Richard Burt was telling the few journalists able to tear thenselves away from the EEC's war of attrition over budget payments that the Soviet Union was completing three new SS20 bases and that before long there would be no less than 1,215 Russian nuclear warheads ready for firing.

The American chairman of Nato's special consultative group had been having his regular meeting with other members of the alliance to keep them up to date about the progress – or lack of it – towards resumption of the Geneva nuclear arms limitation talks.

Not *all that long ago his* statistics of new SS20 bases would have commanded considerable attention and the EEC foreign ministers down the road might have been expected to comment on them. As it was, they were far too busy hurling insults and building fortifications around their own entrenched positions to notice.

To be fair, the ministers did eventually find time in the margins of their slanging match to agree a declaration on East-West relations. It had been prepared for the summit, but when that collapsed it was felt inappropriate to make a statement on "peace and stability in Europe". Instead, it was issued, almost unnoticed, by the foreign ministers.

Arms questions divide EEC

The declaration reiterates the well established Community position on the need for a "constructive dialogue" and for freer contact between peoples "in particular between those of the two German states".

It talks of one of the more delicate subjects fof the EEC – security and disarmament talks.

Ireland is belligerently neutral and will brook no discussion of defence subjects inside the EEC. A year of so ago, during a Nato Council *meeting in* Luxembourg, all the EEC foreign ministers had to make a wearisome journey across the Kirschberg to a different building because Ireland refused to send a delegation into a place which Nato had been using.

Nevertheless, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the EEC to stay out of defence topics. Dr David Owen, the former Foreign Secretary, travelled to Brussels last month to press his view that it is impossible for the Community to be taken really seriously in the world unless it strikes a defence posture. He is not a lone voice.

Euro Parliament debates defence

M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, has been *tinkering with* the idea of upgrading the Western European Union in the belief that this will help strengthen Europe as the second pillar of Nato. This is a realistic reassessment of France's passionately strong need for independence. It is a recognition that the only way to stand up to America on equal terms within Nato is as part of Europe.

*Inside the European Parlia*ment there has been a more economic argument about the need for a joint European defence effort. Mr Adam Fergusson, the MEP for Strathclyde West, *succeeded* in presenting a report at the end of last year calling for much closer cooperation in arms manufacture.

This, he argued, would rationalize the European arms industry, which is too fragmented to compete with the United States. As a result, British bullets do not fit Belgian guns, West German tanks are built to different specifications to those needed by other armies and research money is wasted on rival programmes.'

With the United States Congress trying to pressure Europe into spending much more on convential defence, the logical answer is industrial cooperation, which could best be coordinated by the EEC – if only its 10 members would forget their nationalism.

But with the Community squabbling on and on about who should pay for what, that sort of cooperation requires more mutual trust than is currently available.

Ian Murray

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Policeman goes free after killing black S Africa leader

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

A white policeman who shot dead a black leader at a meeting to protest against government plans to uproot a rural settlement was acquitted yesterday of murder and acting illegally.

Mr Justice J. P. O. de Villiers said in the court at Volksrust in the south-eastern Transvaal that the dead man, Saul Mkhize, aged 48, "had been an arrogant, somewhat impolite, man with a strong personality".

He said Constable Johannes Nienaber, aged 21, who admitted opening fire with a 12-bore shotgun, but denied murder, had suffered a traumatic experience when his pistol was wrestled from him by an angry mob and aimed at his head, although it failed to go off.

He had been hit with knobkerries, stones and pummelled with fists. "It must also have been traumatic for the constable, knowing that his sidearm was somewhere in the crowd," the judge said.

The killing of Mr Mkhize, a year ago yesterday, in a schoolyard near the village of Driefontein, from which the Government was planning to evict a community of 5,000 blacks, focused international attention on the policy of forced removals designed to eliminate so-called "black spots" in designated white areas.

The judge, who sat with two assessors, heard that constable Nienaber and a black policeman arrived at the rally, addressed by Mr Mkhize, and ordered him to break up the meeting which was "illeal".

State witnesses said the policeman donned a gas mask, threw two tear-gas cannisters in to the crowd and punched Mr Mkhize in the face. When the crowd started advancing on constable Nienaber with Knobkerries, Mr Mkhize called to them not to attack him, the witnesses said.

The policeman backed out of the school yard in Land-Rover and, from a distance of about 30 yards, fired twice with the shotgun. The second shot hit Mr Mkhize in the chest.

Constable Nienaber had testified that he had bruises on his body, his wrists were swollen and his gas mask dented in the attack. The fact that there were no marks left did not mean he had not been hit, the judge said. There was not one aspect of Constable Nienaber's evidence with which the court could say it was not impressed, the judge added.

Blacks from the Driefontein settlement filed quietly from the court after the verdict, while Constable Nienaber, grinning broadly, lit a cigarette as he was congratulated enthusiastically by fellow policemen.

Earlier, the judge had visited the settlement, which he described as a lovely piece of ground.



Show of hands: The three Democratic nomination contenders, Mr Walter Mondale (left), the Rev Jesse Jackson and Senator Gary Hart, during their televised debate in New York on Sunday.

New York Mondale's biggest challenge

From Trevor Fishlock New York

The great New York primary race, a crucial round in the struggle for the Democratic presidential nomination, will be decided today. For former Vice-President Walter Mondale and Senator Gary Hart the high stakes make this the day for tightly crossed fingers.

The stakes are higher for Mr Mondale. Electors will chose 252 of the states 285 delegates to the national convention, the largest prize in any primary so far, and the second largest number of delegates after California.

The New York state primary is a vital test of Mr Mondale's organizational power and of his campaign pitch promoting him as the Democrat of experience, the man of substance running against a Johnny-come-lately.

No less for Mr Hart, New York is a big prize, a test of his image as the man of new ideas, the future versus the past.

At this stage of the marathon a defeat for Mr Mondale would be devastating. Opinion polls show him in the lead 11 percentage points ahead of Mr Hart, according to an ABC News – *Washington Post* survey.

But Senator Hart's managers say that their own soundings reveal that the gap between the two is narrowing.

Mr Mondale ought to win, given his record, his backing among various interest groups and his organizational strength in a highly unionized state. But the electorate is volatile.

As Mr Jesse Jackson, the *third contender*, frequently says: "Don't forget me". Mr Jackson has constantly emphasized his importance in mobilizing the black vote, which in New York state amounts to about a sixth of the registered Democratic electorate.

All the candidates are paying close attention to racial and religious interests. Ethnic considerations are a strong part of the spice and volatility of New York politics; and Mr Hart, for example, gulped down some fettucini to please Italians before going off on a run in Manhattan to boost his image as a fit and youngish man.

Meanwhile, Senator Hart and Mr Mondale carry on am acrimonious war in their television commercials and personal confrontations on television. They have been glaring at each other in television studios, wrangling over peripheral matters like a grumpy married couple at the breakfast table.

All three candidates were up early yesterday for a last hectic day of campaigning. After New York the next big test is the Pennsylvania primary on April 24, where 195 delegates are at stake. This, too, will be another important test of the Mondale machine.

Race laws stop player living with his wife

Johannesburg (Reuter) – A Peruvian World Cup footballer who came to play in South Africa this year has threatened to leave because the country's race laws prevent him from *living in the same* house as his wife, the *Rand Daily Mail* reported.

Augusto Palacios has been told he cannot live with his white wife because he would be classified as Coloured or black.

"I cannot believe such crude race discrimination is taking place in the year 1984," he said. "I've seen nothing quite as extraordinary as this callous lumping of human beings into categories because of the colour of their skin."

OAS man drew two salaries

Washington – Señor Alejandro Orfila, who ended his *nine-year tenure as* Secretary-General of the Organization of American States on Saturday had promised to return $22,000 (about £15,000) to the OAS – his salary for the first three months of this year.

He "profoundly regretted" drawing his OAS salary while also receiving $25,000 a month from a public relations firm that now employs him.

New York Post strike settled

New York (Reuter, AP) – A one-day strike by 400 journalists and administrative staff at the *New York Post* ended when the Newspaper Guild and the management agreed to a new contract, providing for a $110 (£73) weekly salary increase over three years.

Printers and drivers had refused to cross journalists' picket lines at the newspaper, owned by Mr Rupert Murdoch.

Guatemala plea

The Guatemalan Human Rights Commission, based for security reasons in Mexico City, is launching a worldwide campaign to publicize and protest against disappearances *in Guatemala. The commission* has documented more than 1,000 cases in the past three years, and has evidence of more than 35,000 cases in 25 years of military rule.

Chile blackout

Santiago (AP) – Bomb explosions knocked down at least three electricity towers, blacking out Santiago and a 700-mile stretch of central Chile. Left-wing guerrillas claimed responsibility.

Soldiers die

Two British soldiers killed when their taxi plunged 30ft from a bridge into a river bank in Cyprus were named as David Conn, aged 21, of Ayrshire, and *Paul Talman*, aged 26, of Derbyshire, both serving with the Scots Guards. Five Cypriots died in the accident

Loan denial

Rome (AP) – The office of the Archbishop Paul Marcinkus dismissed as "preposterous" reports that a 50 billion lire loan (then worth £56m) by the Vatican Bank he heads might be improper.

Holiday gift

Luxembourg – *A summer* holiday present for travellers in the EEC was provided by Community Finance Ministers here. They increased the value of goods which can be carried taxfree across Community borders by one-third to £170 for each traveller from July 1. Rules covering alcohol and tobacco are unchanged.

Tax abolished

Vienna – Hungary is to *abolish its 20 per cent tax on* imports from hard-currency countries. This will not exempt western goods from import duties, but it will enable Hungary to import more industrial spare parts from the West.

One-man Banda

Lilongwe (Reuter) – President Kamazu Banda of Malawi dissolved his 12 member Cabinet and took over all the posts himself. No reason was given.

EEC rebate system accepted

From Ian Murray Luxembourg

Finance Ministers of the EEC got down to some hypothetical arithmetic in Luxembourg *yesterday, to try* **to work out how much rebate Britain could expect from the Community according to the latest mechanism devised to sort out the problem.**

The system proved so flexible that, according to sample figures provided by the Commission, Britain would be left paying anything from £470m to nothing. *It all* **depended on which reference figures were inserted into the equation.**

The importance was, however, that they all accepted the system as the basis for further negotiation. M Jacques Delors, the French minister presiding, will be reporting back on this to M Claude Cheyson, who will be chairing the Foreign Council next week in Luxembourg.

The point is that tempers have now cooled sufficiently for negotiations to resume. After last week's bad tempered Foreign Council in Brussels, M Cheyson said that all concessions had been withdrawn and everthing would have to start again at the beginning.

The Finance Ministers' discussion yesterday showed that this was not the case. Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said, "I think the discussion was very amicable. There was no question of ganging up of any kind or of Britain being isolated".

Shultz denies US has changed Lebanon goals despite pullout

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

American policy objectives remain unchanged in Lebanon despite last week's decision to end American participation in the multi-national force and withdraw US ships and Marines stationed off the Lebanese coast.

Senior Administration *officials* have emphasized that although the US recognizes it can no longer have any military influence on the situation in Lebanon, it *still* hopes to achieve a withdrawal of all foreign forces and the restoration of the Lebanese Government's authority throughout the country by diplomatic means.

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, indicated in an interview with *The Times* last week that the US intended to remain diplomatically active in the region when he said. "We will stay engaged." He made it clear the US would give whatever help it could to attempts being made by the warring factions in Lebanon to resolve their differences

In an American television interview on Sunday he repeated that American objectives in the region were "just the same although we will have to change our tactics".

Mr Shultz said the original pullback of the Marines from their positions around Beirut airport to naval vessels offshore was a very sensible move

However, he conceded that the decision to end completely the US role in the multinational force had harmed American credibility in the region.

Mr Shultz, who had voiced *strong opposition in Cabinet* meetings to a withdrawal of the US military presence in Lebanon, said: "There is a lack of credibility in pulling the forces out... and we have suffered a lot for that in the Middle East."

When the troops were first removed from Beirut to US ships off the Lebanese coast, the *Administration said they were* being redeployed offshore and not withdrawn. Friday's decision to remove the naval task force has shown that the redeployment was in fact the first stage of a tactical withdrawal.

● LONDON: The Foreign Office yesterday asserted its policy of impartiality between Iran and Iraq in their war, and said that Britain did not supply lethal equipment to either side (Rodney Cowton writes).

It was reacting by Mr Shultz's comment that it was "unhelpful" that Britain was supplying *military spare parts to Iran.*

While denying that Britain supplied lethal equipment to either nation, the Foreign Office confirmed that a number of Iranians were receiving training on a Swiss-made anti-aircraft fire control systems in Britain.

Canada tries to juggle polls, Pope and Queen

From John Best, Ottawa

Politics, religion and royalty appear to be headed for a collision of some sort in Canada this summer and nobody seems to be in a position to head it off.

The Queen is due to pay a two-week visit in July and the Pope a one-and-a-half- week visit in mid-September. Between avid monarchists and devout Catholics, the overwhelming majority of Canadians find immense pleasure in anticipating these two events.

The trouble is that this summer is also a prime time for a federal general election, and neither the Queen nor the Pope wants to be here in the midst of an election *campaign, if it can* be helped.

There are too many ways in which, indirectly perhaps and unwittingly, they might be dragged into the political fray.

The new leader of the Liberal Party – to be chosen on June 16 to succeed Mr Pierre Trudeau – automatically succeeds to Mr Trudeau's position of Prime Minister. He would like to be able to dance more or less straight from the leadership convention into an election, taking advantage of the huge wave of publicity in which he will be awash during and immediately after the convention. A vote has to be held in the next year, anyway.

Given the 50-day minimum campaign duration in Canada, there is no way the new Prime Minister could call a summer vote without enveloping either the royal tour or the papal tour. *Yet to wait would mean an* election in November or beyond – really, too late in the season for election campaigns in Canada.

Mr Serge Joyal, the Secretary of State in Mr Trudeau's Cabinet, intrepidly suggested the other day that the way out of this very serious dilemma would be to postpone the royal and papal visits.

This drew an immediate challenge to the Government from a Conservative Opposition front-bencher, Mr John Crosbie: "Go ahead and rudely interrupt the Queen's visit, or rudely interrupt the Pope's visit. And then let's see what the people of Canada think about it."

Honduran exile kept out of sight

From Martha Honey, San José, Costa Rica

The exiled former chief of the Honduran armed forces, General Gustavo Alvarez, is being held incomunicado at a secret *location well outside the capital,* according to the Costa Rican Minister of Public Security, Señor Angel Solano. "I do not want to let him speak to the press until his legal status is clarified", he said in an interview.

The Foreign Minister, Señor Carlos Gutiérrez, explained that the general "is not being detained, but he has accepted that, given the situation and our responsibility, it is wise to give him protection".

President Luis Alberto Monge is reported to have offered political asylum to General Alvarez and three other senior Honduran officers who were forced to resign on Saturday. There is speculation here that the Honduran Government may soon deport the other three to Costa Rica.

Señor Gutiérrez said that on Saturday afternoon the Honduran Foreign Minister, Señor Edgardo Paz Barnica, arrived "to explain to the President and *myself the reasons* for the command changes in the Honduran armed forces". Knowledgeable sources say it is likely that Señor Paz Barnica asked Costa Rican officials to grant asylum to General Alvarez and the others as a way of smoothing over their removal.

Chasing an elusive ideal

Zia spins his political web

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

General Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's military ruler, has resumed the public speaking tour he suspended amid the *Sind disturbances last year.* The move has given the country an election-year atmosphere, with no polling date or campaign rules.

A number of his ministers have undertaken similar campaigns recently, though for the rest of the nation the use of public platforms is banned under martial law. All in all, *1984 could prove a* decisive year in Pakistani politics.

Repeated verbose statements by General Zia about giving the nation what he describes as Islamic democracy in the next 12 months have left many political observers believing that far from planning a fundamental transfer of power he is embarking on the final phase of providing a constitutional base for his military rule, now nearly seven years old.

In elaborate statements of his vision of an Islamic system, General Zia has said little in precise terms about how the martial law regime would shift power to those whom it considers to be qualified popular representatives. Among both his opponents and collaborators, many seriously doubt that he intends to relinquish the seat of power.

While General Zia, who has twice concelled firm election dates, speaks of elections and transfer of power, he has made clear that his concept of elections, democracy and parliament differs from the country's experience of them.

His only indications of intent are broad and negative in the sense that they aim at ruling out the unquestioned right of an adult citizen to participate in elections. He has also decried Western concepts of an elected assembly or parliament to rule the country.

In his latest interview, General Zia, told the Karachi weekly *Takbir* that if the opposition pushes him too hard for elections on a party basis he may abandon any political poll and instead seek a mandate directly form the people in a referendum. His Council of Advisers has also remained imprecise on the proposed political system and how it will be established. Three different commissions set up by General Zia have recommended systems that contradict each other.

However, one firm feature of *the Zia system, according to the* leader's own statements, will be to maintain the dominant position of the armed forces, with a National Security Council as super-watchdog – apparently over and elected or semi-elected House of Representatives and government.

There is little doubt that the recent big reshuffle in the military hierarchy is related to General Zia's undisclosed political plans.

Two of the most senior generals, who have been with General Zia since his 1977 coup, have been retired, and trusted colleagues have filled some key military posts.

● Pakistan has issued a strong denial of Indian allegations that China last year exploded a nuclear device on behalf of Pakistan. A senior Indian External Affairs official said in Delhi last week that a Pakistan-made bomb was tested ten *months ago in north-West* China.

Pakistan has repeatedly said that it has no intention of producing or acquiring nuclear weapons. However, the US Senate foreign relations committee last week voted to make continued American aid to the country dependent on the Reagan Administration certifying to Congress that Pakistan has no nuclear arms.

£22m Flexiport cuts Falklands storage costs

By Rodney Cowton Defence Correspondent

A £22m floating dock built during the past three months is entering full operation on schedule in the Falkland Islands. It will substantially reduce the cost of maintaining the garrison in the islands.

Because of inadequate port and storage facilities much of the stores for the 4,500-man garrison have had to be kept expensively on board ships at anchor in the harbour.

For more than a year the 10,000 tons deadweight ship, Tor Caledonia, has been lying in the harbour as a floating store holding military equipment.

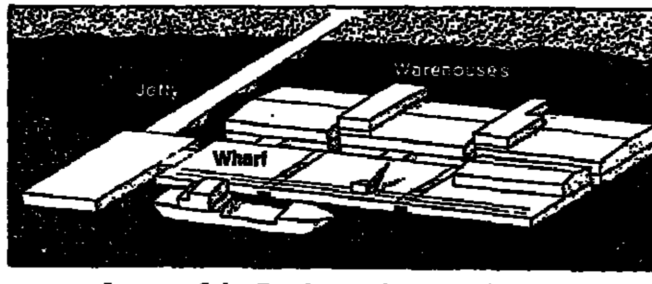
Two other refrigerated ships, each of nearly 10,000 tons deadweight, the Avelona Star and the Andalucia Star, have operated a roughly two-monthly rotation as ration ships, taking it in turns to lie in Port Stanley harbour for weeks while their stores were gradually consumed.

All three ships will be able to be released by the Ministry of Defence and returned to normal trade. Instead of a ration ship arriving every seven or eight weeks, smaller ships will be used, probably arriving twice a month

The new floating facility, or Flexiport as it is called, has been built by ITM Offshore of Middlesbrough. It consists of six large barges moored to piles and linked to the shore by a 190-metre jetty. The barges provide a workable quay of 295 metres and about 9,000 square metres of warehousing.

The barges were built at Harland and Wolff, and carried out to the Falklands on board two heavy-lift ships. To offload them the ships were submerged and the barges floated off, the ships then being pumped dry again.

The Flexiport is believed to be the first of its kind in the world. It is designed to be capable of being transported to other sites. The Unites States Army is believed to be showing interest in the system.



Layout of the floating dock at Port Stanley.

Workers unite to strike against Mitterrand volte-face on steel jobs

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The Government's restructuring plans for the steel industry, involving the loss of up to 25,000 jobs, has caused an explosion of anger and violence, leading to the resignation of three MPs and a senator from the Socialist group in Parliament. It has also brought the strained communist-Socialist coalition nearer to breaking point.

In a rare display of unity, a general strike has been called by all the unions tomorrow throughout Lorraine, the worst-hit area, which was the scene of violent clashes between demonstrators and police over the weekend. Lorraine, an area of high unemployment, is expected to suffer 15,000 job losses as a result of the Government plans.

Feelings of deception, betrayal and bitterness are running particularly high there because it was at the Longwy steel works in Lorraine that President Mitterrand promised only two and a half years ago that the publicly-owned industries, including steel, would be "the spearhead of industrial renovation and the reconquest of the domestic market and, therefore, of the battle for jobs".

After commiserating with the "injustices" suffered by the steel workers under the previous government, which cut 40,000 steel jobs between 1977 and 1981, M Mitterrand said: "To those of you who were among the foremost victims of an unjust society, I have come to say that you must now be at the forefront of the reconstruction of our economy."

President Mitterrand will have a chance to explain the Government's *volte-face* at his press conference at the Elysée Palace tomorrow afternoon. It is the first he has given since 1982, and only the third since he came to power nearly three years ago.

He is expected to cover the whole range of his policies at a time when the Government has never been under greater attack, both from inside and outside its ranks.

Some are wondering, indeed, whether it can still properly be called socialist in view of its unbending pursuit of economic austerity, its recent espousal of tough industrial reconstruction plans, involving the loss of tens of thousand of jobs, the virtual total abandonment of plans to integrate private, predominantly Catholic, schools into the state system, and a foreign and defence policy which has won the wholehearted approval of President Reagan.

Three MPs and one senator from the Moselle Department in Lorraine, all belonging to the Mitterrand faction within the Socialist Party, have resigned from the Socialist group in Parliament in protest over the Government steel plan.

Two more Socialist MPs from the area have announced that they will not vote for the Industry Bill if the plan remains unchanged; and the First Secretary from the local Socialist Federation has resigned his seat on the National Executive Committee of the party.

The spontaneous violence, which shook the steel centres over the weekend, leaving a trail of destruction and several injured, broke out again yesterday with an attack on the Socialist Party offices in Metz by a masked gang of about 50 demonstrators wielding iron bars and pick-axe handles. A secretary was taken to hospital after being hit over the head through a broken window.

The Communist-led CGT union has condemned the violence, saying that it did nothing to further the workers' cause. That stance indicates growing concern over the unions' inability to control their rank-and-file rather than any tacit approval of Government policies.

M Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, has bitterly attacked the steel plan, describing it as a tragic error and expressing sympathy for the anger and exasperation of the workers. At the same time, he went out of his way to insist again that the Communist Party had no intention of leaving the Government and that it stood by its 1981 pact with the Socialists.





Death in the family: Marvin Gaye performing in New York in 1983 and his father in the back seat of a police car on Sunday night.

Father accused over Marvin Gaye death

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

The father of the soul singer, Marvin Gaye, is expected to be charged today for the murder of his famous son who would have celebrated his forty-fifth birthday today.

Gaye, whose smooth delivery of such hits as *I heard it Through the Grapevine* gave him a worldwide audience, was shot dead at the Los Angeles home he shared with his parents. Police say his father, aged 71, a retired clergyman, got into an argument with his son over insurance and armed himself with a pistol. He then shot his son in the son's bedroom.

The Los Angeles music industry expressed shock and sadness at Gaye's death.

He dominated the soul scene in the Sixties, overcame a decline in his career fortunes in the Seventies and spent the end of that decade in self-imposed European exile.

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Curfew in Amritsar after killing

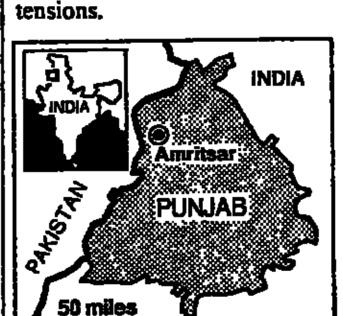
Delhi (Reuter) – The Sikh holy city of Amritsar was put under curfew yesterday and heavily-armed police patrolled the streets after rioters burnt shops and vehicles in protest at the murder of a leading Punjab politician.

Crowds went on the rampage near the hospital where Harbanj Lal Khanna, local leader of the right-wing Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party, died after being shot by three men. His bodyguard was also killed.

Security forces in neighbouring Haryana state were alerted to prevent Sikh-Hindu violence spreading.

The shooting followed a grenade attack which killed five people and wounded 30 on Sunday night at a religious meeting of Wirankaris.

The BJP had strongly criticized an offer by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, to Sikh leaders to amend the Indian constitution in an attempt to defuse communal tensions.



US inquiry into running of Unesco opens

Paris (Reuter) – Four US investigators yesterday began looking into allegations of financial mismanagement and personnel malpractice at Unesco.

The Director-General, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, who has come under fire from some Western countries because of his methods, will seek what will in effect be a vote of confidence when the 45-member Unesco board meets on May 9, Western diplomats said.

Britain will hand over a formal letter to Mr M'Bow today calling on Unesco to concentrate more on what it terms worthwhile projects such as teacher training and less on such contentious projects as a new world information order.

Vienna relies on Abbado's magic wand

From Richard Bassett
Vienna

After a weekend of intense negotiations, Claudio Abbado was designated yesterday as musical director of the Vienna State Opera from 1987.

The decision to appoint Abbado, enjoying ecstatic acclaim at the State Opera for his conducting of a new production of *Simon Boccanegra*, seems to have been partly inspired by news last week that from 1986 he would no longer be principal conductor at La Scala.

But the creation of the new post of musical director to work with the artistic director is also believed to be an attempt to revive the Vienna house's ailing fortunes. The last few years, culminating in Lorin Maazel's controversial directorship, have seen a series of misfortunes descend on this once illustrious house.

Claudio Abbado: Hoping to revive ailing fortunes.

Productions had to be scrapped at the last moment, singers lost their nerve or collapsed at opening nights.

A fortnight ago, it was announced that Maazel's contract would not be renewed after 1986 and that his successor would be the relatively unknown director of the Zurich Opera, Dr Helmut Dress.

While the appointment of this proven administrator was generally favourably received, fears were aired that Dr Drese's passion for early music would force the members of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra to revert to such original instruments as hunting horns and baroque bassons.

Rumours circulated that the sensual delights for an orchestral musician of Strauss and Puccini would be replaced by a more intellectual diet of Gluck and Rameau. But the news of Abbado's appointment as musical director seems to have allayed these fears.

With the efficient Dr Drese at the helm of the opera's administration and the more fiery Abbado conducting at least five months of the year in Vienna, it is hoped that the house will enjoy a calmer future and recover much of its lost prestige.

Meanwhile, Maazel is expected to continue his obligations as dircetor until 1986. Then, he told journalists, he will happily pack his bags and leave, joining a distinguished line of conductors streching back through Karl Boehm and Herbert von Karajan to Gustav Mahler, all of whom abandoned the directorship of this notoriously temperamental house earlier than expected.

Foreign policy and polls



Geoffrey Smith

New York

One of the curiosities of the race for the Democratic presidential nomination is the part being played by foreign policy. It is often said that American politics are so introspective that they allow no place for international considerations, and it is true that the way in which the nominating process has evolved in recent years has put a premium on more ephemeral factors.

The dominance of primary elections in determining who will be the candidate, and the smaller role that is consequently played by party leaders, has meant that a pleasing smile and a few apt words on television are worth more than the careful statement of a reasoned case.

But both in Illinois, and now again in New York, Mr Mondale, the former Vice-President, and Senator Hart have responded to invitations to make a full presentation of their foreign policy positions.

Their differences on Central America and on the Middle East have become big issues in the contest. Their disagreements on Europe and the argument as to which of them would give greaer confidence to the allies have also featured in the public debate, even though it is hard to believe that many votes will turn on these questions.

Senator Hart has been accused of isolationist tendencies. That is, I believe, unfair. Nobody could ask for a more ringing declaration of support than he gave in his speech to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

Bargaining counter

"Our friends and allies need to know that we will permit no interference with their security, that we are willing to send our forces and risk our cities if theirs are in danger." His support for Israel is not in doubt. His approach to Central America is sympathetic.

Yet, without inclining either to isolationism or to pacifism, Senator Hart would place less reliance on American military power in conducting foreign policy. He has called for the withdrawal of all US forces from Central America, and in New York on Friday, he said: "The right policy for Central American peace and stability must be the elevation of the standard of living, not military solutions."

In Europe he wants America's allies to take "a greater share of the land defence of the Continent". If military action were required to preserve Western access to oil from the Persian Gulf, he would leave that to the European allies, on the ground that it is Europe and Japan, not the US, which depends on those supplies.

On all these issues Mr Mondale inspires greater confidence. He would use the withdrawal of US forces from Central America as a bargaining counter with Nicaragua, rather than simply withdrawing them unilaterally. He would not reduce US troop commitments in Europe and would not regard the preservation of European oil supplies from the Middle East as a purely European interest.

Mr Mondale shows a greater awareness of the complexities of power, a wiser mistrust of simple answers in international affairs. He knows the danger for a man who hopes to be president of offering specific answers to hypothetical questions.

But there are two issues on which he has failed to keep these standards. He has committed himself to moving the US Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, where only Costa Rica has its embassy now.

This would be a symbolic gesture which would appeal to the Jewish community in America rather than contribute to the security of Israel. Senator Hart, who is no less eager to win the Jewish vote, now supports the move. But earlier he had said he would do so only after negotiations with other countries in the area.

The best to be said for Mr Mondale on this point is that having taken a questionable decision he has stuck to it. Senator Hart took a wiser position, but has not stuck to it.

More disturbing to European eyes is Mr Mondale's support for trade protection, even though he claims this would be a temporary expedient only. Senator Hart is unequivocally opposed to protection.

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

A priceless parade of props

There is an intriguing story behind the fabulous fin de siècle jewelry that Ornella Muti wears in *Un Amour de Swann*.

The delicate pearl and jet chokers, the baroque bracelets, sparkling suites and pale pearls worn both by the demi-mondaine Odette and by the aristocratic Duchesse de Guermantes (Fanny Ardant) are, in fact, the real thing.

The secret is revealed when Jeremy Irons as Swann woos Odette (below) with a pearl sautoir in a familiar red and gilded leather box.



Cartier produced all the jewels from their own historic collection, working with Yvonne Sassinot de Nesle, who designed the costumes in authentic and intricate period detail. The decolleté necklines (all too revealingly low for some Proust fans) are decorated by Cartier's most priceless pieces, in particular the jewelled "dog collars" that look so fashionably modern.

Gilberte Gautier, the archivist of Cartier and author of its history, tells me that the jewelry had to be protected by two security guards permanently on set during the filming.

■ The Japanese made a breathtaking sweep of the honours in last week's Diamonds-International Awards. A staggering 14 out of the 24 worldwide winners were Japanese designers who did seem to have produced the most exciting pieces.

A necklace shaped as a butterfly, with the tips of the wings encircling the neck and using 32 carats of diamonds set in gold, was made by Hirome Abe. Movable pavé diamond leaves that twist round a central ivory flower form as the wearer chooses was the equally original brooch by Tomoko Nakagawa.

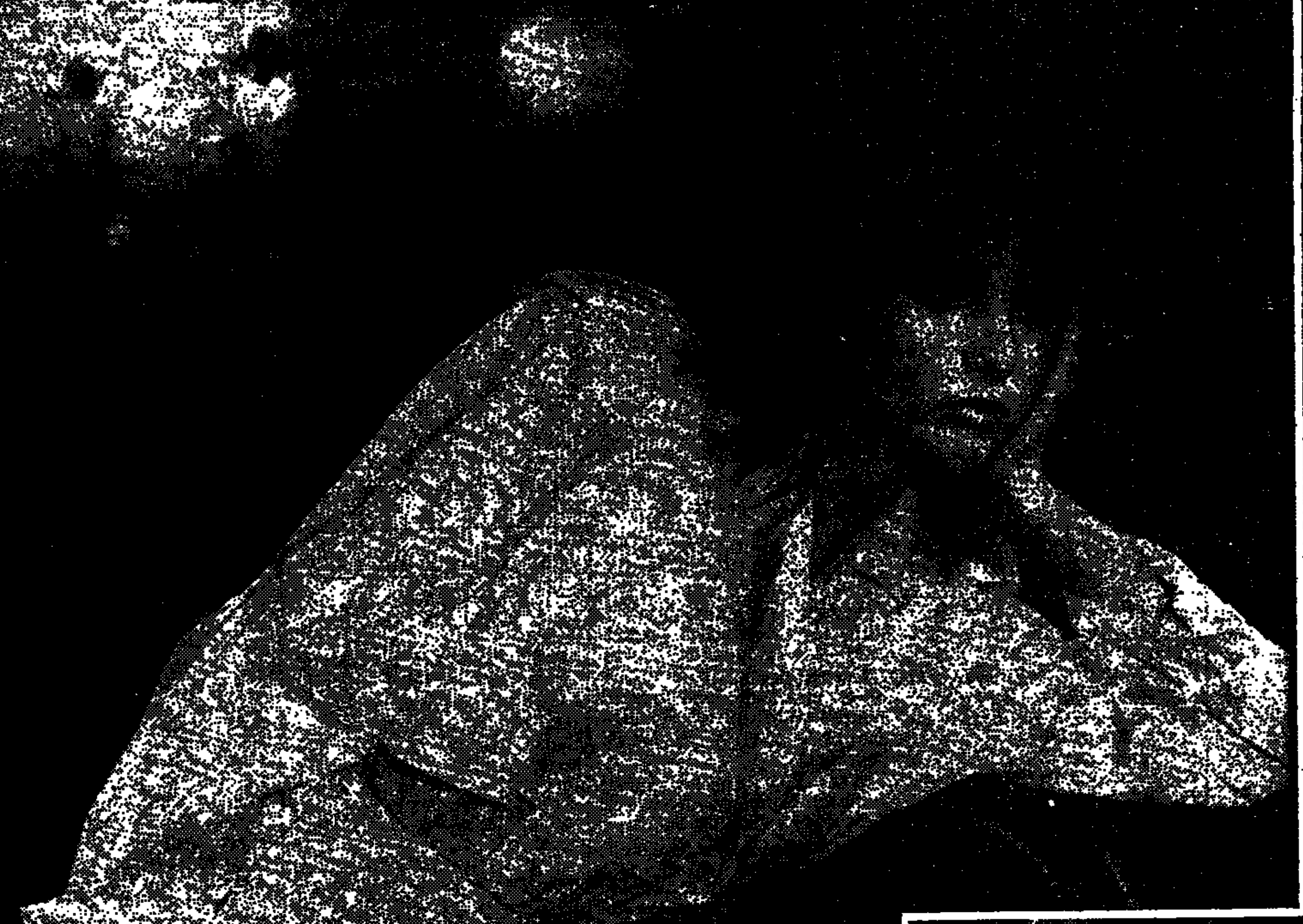




A hair ornament by Yumiko Kikuchi (above) was inspired by traditional Japanese lacquer work and uses 27 carats of baguette diamonds to criss-cross the red lacquer circle. It can also be worn as a bangle.

A steely black bangle with abstract waves of yellow gold and ripples of diamonds was designed by Joyce Tipple, the only British winner in the De-Beers Awards, which have just celebrated their thirtieth anniversary.









Centre left: The bold French trench in brilliant white crinkled acetate £165, also khaki, black; sizes 8-14, by Norbert-Nel from Harrods, Knightsbridge SW1. Sunny yellow cotton shirt £36.50, and slim skirt from Charles Jourdan, 39-43 Brompton Road SW3.

Above: Waxed orange cotton, big trenchcoat with swingy skirt, £49.95, also blue, black cire, by Strawberry Studio from Charlie, Muswell Hill, Cocaine, Ealing, mail order from Zealbond, 78b Chiltern Street W1, p&p £1.50. Orange shirt £9.99, cotton ski pants £12.99, fluorescent belt £2.99, earrings £1.50, all from Miss Selfridge, Duke Street W1, and branches.

Left: Fine dogtooth check three-quarter length raincoat, £85, black/white by Marella from Fenwick, New Bond Street W1, p&p £1.50. White rib knit vest £8.99, Miss Selfridge branches. Black/orange cotton cardigan, £46 by Gregory Davis from Whistles, Joseph; Hyper Hyper. Silk dogtooth scarf £29.95 from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge SW1. Rubber hoop earrings £10.95, Fenwick. Flipper watch £34, coloured straps £4.50, from Reiss, King's Road SW3, Strangeways, Covent Garden. Sunglasses on table from Xavier Danaud, St Christopher's Place W1.

Below left: Fluorescent green mac dress with detachable poppered pockets, £54.99, also shocking pink, from Warehouse, 76 Brompton Road SW3 and branches. Lime shot linen safari dress, £68, also rose, gold, by Lumière from Way In, Harrods; Numbers, Welbeck Street W1; Chiwauwau, Horseforth, Leeds. Textured leather belt £29.95, Harvey Nichols. Earrings £1.99, Miss Selfridge. Watch by Flipper.

The French for trench

The English raincoat is a wholesome thing, designed for clean country rain, smelling of horses, fresh fields and and wet leaves.

The French for trench is Juliette Greco in a smoky Left-Bank bar in a shapely, tight-belted coat reeking of stale Gauloises and urban chic.

The common market in rainfall seems to have blown the city trench across the Channel. The mac of the spring is as light as a gusty April day, made of nylon but a far horizon away from the original pack-away garment.

The town trench is tailored, with padded shoulders and often with the military details of cape bodice and epaulettes that gave the war-time trench its name. It comes up generously sized with a very long full skirt cinched in at the waist. The other favoured raincoat shape of the season is seven-eighths, straight-backed and nearer to a rain jacket.

Genuine sailing or cycling capes and protective jackets have been taken up as street style. From these "hazard-warning" sports clothes have come the dazzling fluorescent colours that are now high fashion: storm cone yellow, lime green and orange.

Trenches come, too, in shiny ciré black or white, which are more in tune with city style than the traditional riding mac beige.

Aquascutum took a stock count of the number of female customers for their big man's trench in lightweight fabric – and installed it in their newly refurbished rainwear department upstairs. It is big, bold, made in lined cotton polyester and costs £189.

Anne-Marie Beretta of Paris is the star of Harrods' rainwear department, where she shows her waterproof wares for Ramosport along-side the Paris-based Norbert-Nel. They are both making the big shoulder shape in lightweight ciré and buyer Anne Pitcher believes that her customers are now turning to the fashion macs as their Spring coats.

A good range of waterproof clothing is made by Jan and John Jermain, who are keen sailors who started in business by making protective garments for themselves and their three children. Cheery three quarter length anoraks in scarlet, royal blue or green come also in extra proofed "offshore" weights and in a featherlight 2oz nylon that packs away in a pocket. Personal shoppers can go to Three Jay and Co, 6 The Precinct, High Road, Broxbourne, Hertfordshire EN10 7HY. For free mail order brochure with samples, send large A4 sae.

Millets have a yellow hazard cycling cape for just £2.99, a sharp contrast in price with the high style designer macs that cost as much as a wool coat.

But fashion macs are not just for the rain. They are worn too as part of an outfit – belted over skinny ski pants or a slim leather skirt, used as a tunic, blouse or top as an accessory to an outfit. The fluorescent colours even beam out at night.



Make-up by Ruth Sheldon for ORLANE, using their Couleurs Surréalistes. Hair by Peter Forrester for Daniel Galvin Colour Salon.. Fashion assistant: Christine Painell
Photographs by NICK BRIGGS.

FASHFLASH

The most glamorous end to a month of fashion shows came last week at the Italian Embassy in London, where the vivacious Roman designer, Laura Biagiotti, showed her collection.

Princess Margaret, elegant in a jet black organza evening dress, was the guest of honour at the evening reception given by the Italian Ambassador and Signora Cagiati.

As I watched Laura Biagiotti's sensuous cashmeres in quiet milky colours, her creamy spring linens and spicier autumn shades set against the superb tapestries and rococo mirrors, I realized that many of the best collections I have seen would look better still shown in the traditional salon. The circus tents and theatrical productions that have turned the international fashion shows into giant spectaculars, often work against the more refined clothes.

Laura Biagiotti, like many women designers, makes clothes that she knows women like to wear. (Her personal appearance the next day at Match Club in Knightsbridge attracted an eager gathering of her followers). Next year, she will be part of an exhibition in Washington, celebrating women's achievement.

Another famous female designer, Zandra Rhodes, was a guest at the Italian evening (and dazzling in her own richly beaded ruby red chiffon with her pink and orange hair). She tells me that she, too, is beginning to doubt the value of the fashion spectacular – even though she was one of the first designers to show fashion as theatre, with dancers and sets, 15 years ago.

My abiding memory of the 63 fashion shows I have seen over the last month has been of the crowds, the heat, the glare of the lights, the blare of the music – and very little of lasting interest about the clothes.

Garments that make a strong statement on the catwalk (but are never actually made) are a waste of the designer's money and the fashion expert's time. In fact, buyers tell me increasingly that they buy from a collection before the show.

Fashion has moved on since the days of small salon shows and little gilt chairs. But the ready-to-wear shows have grown too big, too brash and too numerous for the creative talent around.



Zoe. Blouse £38 Matching skirt £65

Rivera. Jacket £89 Ninette. Skirt £69 Blouse £46

Leonardo. Striped coat with tie-belt £265

Renoir. Raincoat £159

Hand-knit cotton sweater £75

Hilton. Worsted flannel blazer £149
Maddox. Wool check waistcoat £55
Madelaine. Wool skirt £79

Vivid drama-ballets created by the young Kenneth MacMillan shocked Covent Garden audiences in the 1960s who had grown used to the cooler classicism of Frederick Ashton. Lynn Seymour raises the curtain on how she learnt to interpret the Royal Ballet's two great post-war choreographers.

Two-step at the Garden

Since that November day when I auditioned for him in Vancouver, I had only glimpsed Frederick Ashton fleetingly around the Royal Ballet School or at Covent Garden. On the autumn tour of 1961 he visited the company and asked me to dinner. Ashton represented the essence of sophistication and I was a hoydenish oddity. He had met Gertrude Stein, who declared that he was a genius. He knew the Royal Family. He was intimate friends with Margot Fonteyn, Robert Helpmann and Cecil Beaton. Ashton's world was that of silken drawing room, mine a spartan bed-sit, at best.

He was taking an old ballet called *The Two Pigeons*, first produced at the Paris Opera in the nineteenth century, and restoring it to life with his own choreography. The Ashton version of another French oldie, *La Fille Mal Gardée*, had just been hailed as a "pure classic" and is considered the brightest gem in Ashton's choreographic crown. *The Two Pigeons* would be especially created for the touring company and he wanted me to play the heroine – an adoring artist's model whose lover strays from their nest with a flashy gypsy girl but who contritely flies home again.

Two new ballets in one season? I was struck dumb. Here was the chance of a lifetime. I had danced two big ballerina roles in London, Giselle and Odette-Odile, and was creating my third for Kenneth. Now, Frederick Ashton, whose ballets were usually created for Margot Fonteyn, warned that he expected me to start rehearsing his "little love-bird" as soon as *The Invitation* bowed in London. He had been highly impressed, he said, by the warm lyricism of my movements, which were precisely what he wanted to develop in his romantic St Valentine's Day ballet.

"Once we begin rehearsals, I'm going to bully you, so be prepared", he said. Then he glanced at my untouched plate and murmered in a fatherly manner, "Do you really like scrambled eggs for dinner?"

Ashton's *Cinderella* was added to my rep, as a sort of preparation for the *Two Pigeons*, and I made my Garden début during the Christmas holidays as the chimney-sweep child who is transformed into a princess.

Ashton did not bully me at all. I have worked with choreographers outside the Royal who bully and shout and stomp and enjoy grinding dancers into dust. It is their favourite form of self-expression. Ashton was always sensitive and sweet. Kenneth MacMillan likes to work with dancers he knows and trusts because he gives them room to experiment spontaneously with their own body movements. Ashton does the same to a lesser degree. But I have also worked with choreographers outside the Royal who fiercely rejected any artistic input from dancers. Kenneth is intrigued by idiosyncratic movement. Ashton prefers a cool purity. An Ashton ballet seems breathtaking in its lightness, but is killing to dance. The linking foot movements must fluently flow from one to another like unseen threads in yards and yards of the frilliest lace.

Ashton takes the personal qualities of his dancers and embroiders them with the sharpest needles on to lace. "He allows you to do your own characterization," Robert Helpmann has accurately said. "He doesn't attempt to impose anything. Choreographically, he insists quite naturally on *his line* and *his method* of doing things." And his line is classical. Every Ashton ballet, Robert observed, would have been ideal for Pavlova, and Fred, who saw Pavlova dance, admitted that he thought of her when creating a ballet. Fred loved my arched feet and choreographed some intricate Pavlova steps.

Not fully appreciating Ashton's distinct vision, and worried that the ballet was too sugary, I asked Kenneth to sneak into the balcony on the day of our stage call and give me a critique. "The girl is much too cute", I said. "I'm going to remove some of the sugar and make her more irreverent".

"Get on with it your way", Kenneth said. "*You always do.*"

Kenneth hid in the balcony, as his presence, unlesss invited by Ashton, was against protocol. I removed the girls' pouts and moués, substituting some impish mischief and wilful sexuality. Kenneth muttered later, "Mmmm, I like it". Fred, who misses nothing, caught the miniscule changes and expressed his hesitation, but everything fell into place at the première and I was rewarded with some laughs.

The ballet was not popular in America. Sol Hurok, the impresario, who prided himself on divining American taste, blamed the title. The small, sturdy showman exclaimed in his Brooklyn accent, "*Two Pigeons* – I can't sell it. You know what pigeons do to our park benches?"

Romeo and Juliet was the talk of the Garden in 1964, the unquestioned dazzler-to-come of London's winter season. Because Kenneth was creating the ballet on Christopher Gable and me – *dancers he knew and trusted – he* allowed us tremendous freedom. He was familiar with every muscle in our bodies as well as our temperaments. He did not always "order" a specific step; he would suggest a shape, or visual image. "You're two smouldering creatures. You've just made love. It's Juliet's first experience. The image – the movement – is breathless, *smouldering*", he drawled, lounging in his sweat pants, and opening a second pack of cigarettes. Kenneth challenged us to *interpret* his thoughts, which is intellectually more bracing for a dancer than just concentrating on your feet.

He dared to shake out the balletic sop with dramatic story-ballets revealing dark corners of the heart. Kenneth was proud of saying that his dance *incentive was picked up at the movies*, watching Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers and Gene Kelly. He saw Hollywood's classic musicals before he saw anyone dance on stage. He seldom discussed his early childhood on a chicken farm in Dunfermline, Scotland, but one confidant knew that his mother's early death left him emotionally wounded at a tender age. Kenneth was then living with his father and two older sisters in Great Yarmouth. His father died when he was in his teens.

Kenneth centred the ballet on Juliet. He saw her as a dominant, self-willed girl – the catalyst of the tragedy – who fell head over heels in love with a rather poetic youth. Romeo first sees Juliet at the Capulet's ball. The eye *contact is a split second look away*, look again flash, that recognition, that knowledge of like souls, so rarely experienced in daily life. We were not ethereal lovers, miming impassioned vows, but two sexually alive teenagers whose passions were unbuttoned.

"Romeo's is a nice, normal fellow", said Kenneth, "but it is Juliet's decisive personality and rebellious temperament that provokes the affair". Kenneth did not believe that, given all the obstacles, Romeo would have pursued the relationship if Juliet were a delicate little rosebud or a self-possessed young lady indulging in a forbidden adventure. The Juliet I developed was part child, part woman; impulsive and impractical, but always loving – a modern free spirit who knew exactly what she wanted and would risk all to get it.

"When I climb out of the window after our one night together – and it's incredible", said Christopher, "what are *you* thinking?"

I replied that I could not dream of living without him forever. "I would never be forced by family or convention to give you up or do something against my will." The words, somewhat altered, sounded frightfully familiar. That was Lynn Seymour talking – not Juliet Capulet.

We pondered Juliet's emotional state after Romeo had left her bed and she is agonizing over her future. "She *is* going to find a way out", said Kenneth, "but she's despairing." He inhaled wistfully on a cigarette. "I don't want her prancing around the bedroom."

"Could she just sit on the bed?" Kenneth asked provocatively.

It was an audacious idea that could *be either theatrically suspenseful – or* disastrous. It required the careful building of a character whose desolation stirred the audience – without words, without movement. A scene of silent acting is not easy to sustain in a play by a dramatic actress. Would it work in a ballet? Dancers are not expected to sit alone onstage, hands in lap, during long passages of music.

"Hold on. What if the audience gets restless? That musical sequence goes on for an eternity. I already hear programmes rustling."

Kenneth crossed his legs and rubbed his chin. He stared at the floor. A shock of greying brown hair half-covered his forehead. He flushed with colour. "Let's try it."

Our creation of *Romeo* was filled with such outlandish invention. Ideas for gesture, movement and nuance spilled freely, hypnotically among the three of us. "When you've taken the sleeping potion, which you think just might be poison", continued Kenneth, as we considered the climax, "would you slowly fall asleep or, perhaps, expect to be ill?"

"I'd be frightened. I'd want to keep from throwing up."

Kenneth urged me to mime a violent upchuckling cough and clap a hand over my mouth. He then devised a neocrophiliac pas de deux in the tomb when Romeo discovers the drugged Juliet, whom he assumes is dead. "You want your object of love to wake up, to dance with you", he told Christopher. "She can't be dead, that's too awful." He rehearsed Christopher dragging me around the stage advising me, "Don't be afraid to look ugly. *You're just a lump of dead meat.*" And the *last* duet was *ugly and unromantic*, with my legs rubbery, exposed. When I killed myself, after Romeo's death, I died with my legs askew.

But the death scene was crucial to Kenneth. His lovers were not united in death. They did not die in each other's arms. "Two beautiful young people are dead", he said. "Two beautiful lives have been totally wasted."

Early one autumn evening Christopher rang me up. "Have you talked to Kenneth?" he asked nervously.

"Not since rehearsal."

"I know he must be home. He's not answering his phone."

"What's the trouble, my darling?"

"Oh God – then you haven't seen the papers?"

He read: "Nureyev and Fonteyn, as Romeo and Juliet. That is the Royal Ballet's top attraction for the new season". Then, breathing heavily, "*Shall I go on?*"

"Does it mention . . . us?"

"No", he said very quietly.

Later I tried to reach Kenneth myself, using a variety of coded rings. I just wanted to hear Kenneth tell me that Christopher and I would *naturally* dance the premiere of *Romeo*. Kenneth was not answering. And then I understood. He was hiding out because something dreadful was going on and he could not bear to talk about it.

In December, the Garden announced the gala première of *Romeo* would be danced on February 9, 1965, by Margot and Rudi. Other dancers, stated the press release, including Lynn Seymour and Christopher Gable, would also portray the star-cross'd lovers.

The American choreographer Glen Tetley was in London then. He attended one of these midnight sessions and recalled that the mood was very tense. There was the unspoken hope, he felt, that Kenneth would withdraw the ballet. Kenneth worried that he had let us down. "It doesn't matter, Kenneth, it's a beautiful ballet. You haven't let us down. Just wait till the second partners go on", I said.

The *Romeo* cast-list and sequence of performance was posted about the same time that over a thousand people began sleeping outside the Garden box office, waiting for the first tickets to go on sale. I glanced casually at the list. What I saw has to be a mistake. A secretarial error. There was no other explanation. I brushed past Christopher and other dancers huddled around the board. *The fifth and last* Juliet.

There was no mistake. There is never a mistake on a cast list. I knew *that*. Why pretend otherwise? I could not weep or shout. I had been rendered speechless. I could not even move. The cast list for *Romeo* was the ultimate betrayal.



Zoe Dominic

Rehearsing *A Month in the Country* with Sir Frederick Ashton

Seymour in *The Two Pigeons*





Times past: a young Lynn with Kenneth MacMillan (left) and dancing *Romeo and Juliet* with Christopher Gable

Tomorrow:
Terence Rattigan and the movie moguls

Extracted from Lynn: The Autobiography of Lynn Seymour with Paul Gardner, to be published by Granada on April 26 at £10.95.

moreover . . . Miles Kington

One of the greatest problems of our modern age is how to open letters properly.

The current design of envelopes makes it almost impossible to get through the morning's mail without fury and frustration. Sometimes the *flap* has been so well licked that you simply can't insert a finger in the top corner and tear along. All that happens is that you lacerate the skin beside your nail. If you *do* manage to insert a digit, the letter rips in an ugly pattern, and you find you have destroyed the address that your correspondent so carefully wrote on the back.

If your insert a knife, you slit the envelope neatly *and you slit the letter in half as well.* You then spend 10 minutes sellotaping the letter together again.

If you tear down the side of the envelope, the same thing happens – or even worse, you tear the date and half the signature of the enclosed cheque.

And if someone sends you a Jiffy bag, you try to remove the tape and staples so you can re-use it, don't you? You never tear the little arrow they want you to tear, do you? And what happens? You always tear the lining and something you fear is asbestos pours out across the floor.

Air mail envelopes are the worst. They have instructions for the sender to make the first, second and third fold. *The recipient has no idea where to cut.*

Some people have even restored to sending postcards inside envelopes, confident that you can't tear a postcard in half as you open it. And what happens? You open the envelope expecting a letter, and are chagrined to find only a card. Still, *you think to yourself*, at least there must be a message on the card so risqué, so full of dynamite, that it has to be hidden from view. It must be a really special postcard. But it never is, is it?

NOW ALL YOUR PROBLEMS ARE OVER.

Moreover Laboratories have designed the *perfect instrument* for opening letters. After three years testing, we have come up with the Openatic (Pat pending). It's a small device, not unlike a pop-up toaster to look at, except that the opening is on the side. All you do is insert the envelope into this slit until it meets resistance, then press the button. A high intensity heat-wave will engulf the outer millimetre – no more – and disintegrate it completely, thus removing a tiny border less than the width of match-stick. This will create a completely effective opening into the envelope and leave no untidy trimming.

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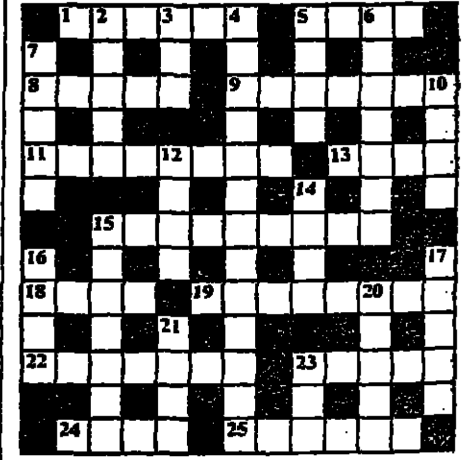
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CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 308)



ACROSS
1 Prussian aristocrat (6)
5 Bottom part (4)
8 Not heavy (5)
9 Cannon cord (7)
11 Represent in words (8)
13 Jerkily elude (4)
15 Roman London (9)
18 Listen (4)
19 Generous giving (8)
22 Pentecost period (7)
23 General tendency (5)
24 Bustle (4)
25 Receive (6)

DOWN
2 Encourages (5)
3 Tool set (3)
4 British patriotic song (4,9)
5 Fillet (4)
6 Sports arena (7)
7 Clearing (5)
10 Embankment (4)
12 Tenant's payment (4)
14 Party faction (4)
15 Quite big (7)
16 Exhibit (4)
17 Intoxicating (5)
20 Be quiescent (5)
21 Russian emperor (4)
23 Twitch (3)

SOLUTION TO No 307
ACROSS: 1 Via Dolorosa 9 Refugee 10 Cheap 11 Rue 13 Sorb 16 Stir 17 Unwell 18 Oops 20 Bend 21 Ginkgo 22 Tear 23 Opus 25 Wee[illegible] 28 Obeli 29 Mamilla 30 Interregnum
DOWN: 2 Infer 3 Dogs 4 Leer 5 Race 6 Sceptre 7 Arms control 8Aphrodisiac 12 Unlike 14 Bu[illegible] 15 Awhile 19 Phase 20 Boo 24 Pilau 25 Wil[illegible] 26 Emir 27 Smug

THE ARTS

Theatre in the United States

Why Tootsie looks to be heading for Tony

Death of a Salesman

Broadhurst, New York

Wags who are touting Dustin Hoffman's return to Broadway in "Death of a Tootsie" will have to bite their tongues seconds after Mr Hoffman moves his to articulate Willy Loman's first words. As Arthur Miller's embodiment of the tragedy of the common man in *Death of a Salesman*, this Tootsie should soon turn into a Tony.

Mr Hoffman has done an Olivier, truly transforming his voice and body. As if coming from a pit strewn with stones, the voice retains an actor's strength and range while expressing a prematurely old man's rage and exhaustion. Looking like any suit would be too large, Mr Hoffman resembles a clothed skeleton.

Below thinned, greyed hair, large rimless spectacles constantly catch the light, as if something artificial were the only bright point in Willy Loman's appearance. In repose, Mr Hoffman could be modelling for an Edward Hopper painting.

The glasses might have been a disastrous choice for, while they help age the actor, they also hide his eyes. Considering the expressions he manages anyway, Mr Hoffman could wear a blindfold. Most notable is Willy's smile, used in hope, apology, defence, denial. One can fathom the set of his spirits by the shape of his mouth.

Nor is the rest of Mr Hoffman still: in a happy moment Willy takes his glass of scotch and Biff's and clinks them together himself in a toast; when Biff embraces him his right hand flutters indecisively and his left lies inert as he cannot bring himself to return the gesture: after humiliation by Biff in front of Linda and Happy, Mr Hoffman lets pain move through him as if his soul were shutting down.

Glasses are only one aspect of an essentially dangerous, and thereby intensely exciting, performance. Dustin Hoffman dares to act Willy two ways at once. He plays him from the inside out in the American naturalistic tradition, but also comments on the character from a distance, taking perhaps not a leaf but a scrap from Brecht. We cannot help but sense his personal love for the character in addition to his judgment of Willy as victim of his own evasions as well as of false values. The sympathy Willy Loman draws is not begged for but hard-won.

Michael Rudman's staging takes few false steps. The one-note sadistic portrayal of Willy's boss is traditional but jarringly melodramatic; more disturbing is Kate Reid's Linda. She is excellent as the strength of the family – when she says "pay attention" you had better stand to – but she attempts little more, not even the period Brooklyn accents displayed so well by the rest of her family. At least she does not whine like so many Lindas, but hers is an adequate performance from an actress capable of being admirable.

The sons are outstanding, and an injustice of the production may be that the more subtle of the portrayals is less remarked. John Malkovitch's Biff has enormous charisma in addition to a sympathetic, beaten-down timidity and even a slight stammer. He shouts too much declaring his independence, but this is a blemish in a mesmerizing performance.

Stephen Lang's Happy, however, is alone among the principals in never calling attention to the fact that he is acting. He hovers about like a bewildered bear, moving through the world on automatic pilot, his father's son – crushed from the old block.

Whether *Death of a Salesman* makes one's heart break or even ache is ultimately a personal matter, whatever one's judgment of the play's stature. The significance of this Broadway revival is that Dustin Hoffman is as affecting as Willy Loman is is ever likely to be as the character rages against the dying of the light without ever seeing it.

Holly Hill



Mesmerizing performances: John Malkovitch (left), Dustin Hoffman, Stephen Lang as Biff, Willy and Happy

Dance

Five Choreographers

Riverside

Two of the choreographers who showed works at the Riverside Studios on Sunday had an advantage over the others in that their own presence infallibly adds interest even to the most boring works. Michael Clark and Gaby Agis, although different in most respects, share an ability to seem completely absorbed in what they are doing; that, coupled in each case with the clear physicality of their movements, explains how they fascinate the spectator.

For his duet *New Puritans*, Clark found in Ellen Van Schuylenburch a partner able to hold her own in personality and movement. But only in the last few minutes of a longish work did he allow the pair of them really to move freely. Until then, he had concentrated on his present preoccupation of *épater l'avant-garde*, using a theme of two-finger gestures and costumes (by Leigh Bowery) with cut-out sections at the back to display the performers' bare buttocks.

The impression of a naughty little boy trying to attract attention is heightened by Clark's bright eyes and rounded cheeks. It is a pity that some real experiment, such as dancing in cothurni (even pointe-work and *jetés*), got lost among all the nonsense.

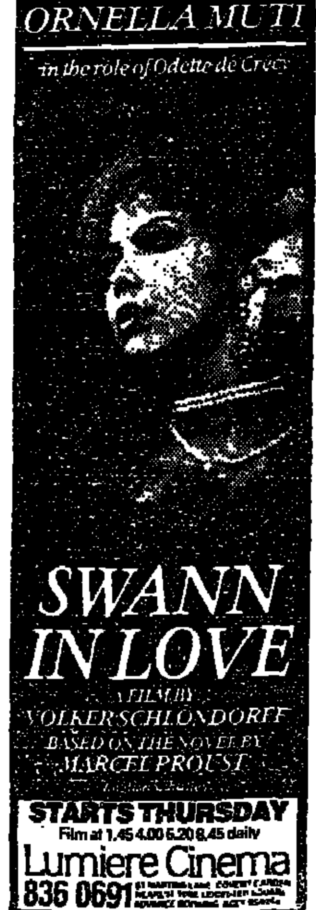
Still, I suppose it is better to be outrageous than dull. In that category I would put Gregory Nash's *Not Resolved*, in which he and four others crawled about, posed or writhed, and two solos by Michael Popper, raising one arm or the other (sometimes both), twisting and turning.

Gaby Agis's *Surfacing* was heralded unpromisingly by men arranging pieces of twisted metal across the back of the stage (sculpture by Kate Blacker, according to the programme credit), but took a turn for the better with an "overture" of crashes and bangs as the cast, off-stage, threw smaller bits of metal about, eventually arriving and hurling them at the "sculptures".

The work, using improvisation within a structured pattern, had some striking moments, chiefly from Agis (imperturbable even when an improvising colleague almost put his foot in her face), but evoking simple, arresting gestures from others, too. On the other hand, although there is something disarmingly direct about the way she faces the audience and mutters "Thank you" at the end, it is disconcerting that this is the only way you can be sure they have finished.

In an earlier programme of Riverside's New British Dance Week, on Friday, Agis and Dennis Greenwood gave a bold sculptural intensity to Rosemary Butcher's *Imprints*, performed around a Dieter Pietsch sculpture of a broken wall. The movement itself carries little interest in Butcher's work, and Malcolm Clark's score (from wind noises to a heavenly choir) sounded contrived, but it is full of fine static poses.

John Percival



Galleries

Repressed anguishes and rebellions

Gilbert and George: The Believing World

D'Offay

Cedric Morris

Tate

Arthur Lett-Haines

Redfern



Penetrating the character of a dreamer: Cedric Morris's *Self Portrait* of 1919

Gilbert and George are (or should one say is?) the perfect balance of the artist who begins with a determinedly revolutionary stance, and commitment to *épater les bourgeois*, and then by degrees is transformed into a pillar of the new art establishment. Let me say immediately that there is nothing snide in this observation: the process is inevitable – so inevitable that there is little point in debating whether or not it is a good thing. All revolutions eventually turn upon themselves, and the rebels who storm the Bastille somehow find that they have become the new guardians of the keys. It is not even necessary for non-conformist artists to sell out and join the establishment: if they keep on in a straight line, doing what they were doing, eventually theirs will become the dominant mode and the establishment will join them.

The present show of recent work by Gilbert and George at the D'Offay Gallery (both D'Offay Galleries, in fact, at 9 and 23 Dering Street) until May 4, combined with the major retrospective which has recently opened in Baltimore and will tour four more American musums during the next year, suggests a grand allegorical composition: Gilbert and George, flanked by Art and Commerce, being received into the Abode of the Blessed. Even the title of the new London show, *The Believing World*, indicating something of the subject-matter's heady Ninetyish mixture of religion, right-wing politics and homo-eroticism, has a comfortingly establishment tone to it, which the occasional excursions *à rebours*, into the demonic and the scatological, do little to modulate: they simply indicate the intensity of Gilbert and George's concern with some of the central issues of modern life.

For this is a show of art which, whether one likes it or not, is about something. Who, remembering their snook-cocking beginnings, no more than 15 years ago, or their days as "living sculptures", would have thought it? Well, actually, if one had looked closely enough, anybody might have thought it. From the first, they seem to have been determined to make their joint life, as one artist rather than two appreciably separate collaborators, into a work of art. During the living sculpture phase, when they did not so much perform as just exist in public for a fixed period of time – in gallery or sandwich bar, it did not really matter very much – clearly they themselves were the work of art. But in subtler ways that has always been so, and not only because their physical image has been so pervasive in more permanent artworks, as indeed it is even in the present show of large photo-pieces. Their being subsumed into their art is curiously reminiscent of that arch-aesthete Jean Cocteau, and the way he set out to make himself into a poem and all his work, in whatever medium, into "poësie".

Gilbert and George are in a similar sense arch-aesthetes, leading the dedicated life in art. But this kind of dedication, for them as for Cocteau, becomes in itself a moral stance, and their art, from being about themselves, little by little comes to use them as a glass through which we see, refracted, an image of the world – the world, of course, as they see it and coloured by their interests and concerns. And, as with all fundamentally moral art, what counts is not so much the nature of the morality as the intensity with which it is felt and embodied in images.

The present series of images is their richest and most complex yet. Their last show of photo-pieces at D'Offay seemed to indicate a certain artistic complacency creeping in: though we are firmly instructed that photo-pieces must not be referred to as photographs, a number in this previous show were just that, compartmented and tinted but gaining in slickness only to lose in sheer invention. The latest works could never be mistaken for photographs, though most (not quite all) clearly include photographic elements among their resources. They are large, often violently coloured pictures which make play with religious imagery, Christian and other, as well as grimy urban landscape, working-class youths (not nude this time, but still given a strong erotic charge), spikes and thorns and insects and excrement alongside moons and stars and exotic tropical flowers.

Not to mention Gilbert and George themselves. Apart from occasionally pulling devilish faces, they are as a rule carefully inexpressive, the implication seeming to be that beneath their non-committal, immaculately suited exteriors lie all kinds of repressed anguishes and rebellions. The lads are sometimes allowed to express horror or puzzlement, to walk on air or to dream idyllic or hideous dreams. And the general impression created by the show is one of powerful – and very uncomfortable – emotion held in check by the formal requirements of the individual pieces, much as Gilbert and George seem held in check by their natty, conservative tweeds. They see the world, and on the whole they do not like what they see. The life imprisoned in the living statues wants to get out, and their art is, at the very least, an extraordinary documentation of the struggle. They do not make any obvious concessions, but then they do not need to.

By an odd coincidence, a pair of British artists from an earlier generation who chose to share their lives and work, if not to the same extent their art, is being celebrated at present in two simultaneous though separate exhibitions. Cedric Morris and Arthur Lett-Haines met on Armistice Night, 1918 (or maybe a couple of days later), and immediately fell in love. Morris was 29, Lett-Haines 24, and they continued to live and work together for the rest of their long lives – Lett-Haines died in 1978 and Morris in 1982. The work that they shared was primarily teaching, at their own very independently minded school in East Anglia, where the more noted pupils included Lucien Freud and Maggi Hambling.

It seems that they taught mainly by example, which must have been primarily Morris's example, since Lett-Haines, though a talented painter himself (some thought the more talented of the two), shouldered most of the organizational and domestic chores in order to protect and foster his friend's gifts. His was apparently the more intellectual turn of mind, while Morris was more dreamy and impractical – except in his alternative consuming interest as a plantsman (his gardens were famous and most of his publications were highly specialized articles on plants in learned journals).

Both painters went through (indeed almost chose) years of neglect, the Tate acquiring its first Morris just before his death. But now honourable amends are made with a major retrospective of Morris at the Tate, until May 13, and a smaller but still intriguing retrospective of Lett-Haines at the Redfern Gallery, Cork Street, until April 19.

Morris was self-taught, and sometimes it rather uncomfortably shows. The first room of his works is frankly dismaying: it consists largely of landscapes and fantasy pieces poised insecurely between the primitive and the professional without being sufficiently either. But round the corner we come upon a series of portraits which at once show his true gifts: they are technically adept enough to display properly his remarkable penetration of character. The rest of the pictures are also in a sense portraits – portraits of other things which roused his enthusiasm, like birds and flowers and vegetables. Here the touch of naivety becomes charming, the colours are extremely cheery, and one is reminded of another very different painter who managed to carry a certain innocence of vision into the most unlikely circumstances, Edward Burra.

Lett-Haines is a much more complex figure. While Morris remained blandly unaffected by the course of twentieth-century art, Lett-Haines was well aware of what was going on and is strongly influenced at different periods of his career by Cubism and Surrealism. A lot of the Surrealism in his work seems, however, to be inborn, reflecting a natural taste for fantasy and witty incongruity. Many of his best works, such as the junglescapes with nudes concealed among the leaves, have strong erotic undertones – an element seemingly quite absent from Morris's work. Morris must pose something of a puzzle to students of the alleged gay sensibility, but in this area Lett-Haines provides ample food for thought.

John Russell Taylor

Concerts

Dubious enterprise

RPO/Del Mar

Festival Hall

The one thing that can be even more tedious than somebody else's nationalism is one's own. On Sunday, the red, white and blue of the past six months' Great British Music Festival fluttered limply to the ground in a final concert of Lambert, Holst, Berkeley, Musgrave and Bliss.

Norman Del Mar and, still less, the Royal Philharmonic, could hardly be blamed for the grey finale to what was one of the most inappropriately conceived, funded and titled series of the London season. Though earnest defence will be made of each item in six concerts of "sadly and unjustly neglected" works, it was, ultimately, an enterprise born out of negative pragmatism. That, and a still more depressing preoccupation with indiscriminate exhumation, made it one of the most arid manifestations of a backward-looking decade.

Constant Lambert's youthful *Music for Orchestra* of 1927 was answered after the interval by Thea Musgrave's 1967 *Concerto for Orchestra*. Where the first makes laborious, formal and contrapuntal progress as its imaginative life remains curiously static, the second glories in stasis while making lively progress through its aural and visual *concertante* drama. Musgrave's vivid and complex instrumental imagination is strongly harnessed to, though unequally balanced with, invention of idea: the work's internal drama has to work hard to sustain itself.

Both works, given only gentle advocacy, were nevertheless timely pointers to the quality of this orchestra's soloists, just as Holst's *Egdon Heath* and Bliss's *Checkmate* revealed their strength in ensemble. Lennox Berkeley's cultivated yet unpersuasive Violin Concerto was rather more of a struggle in the hands of its dedicatee, Yehudi Mehuhin.

● Claudio Abbado has been appointed Music Director of the Vienna State Opera, from the 1986-87 season, in succession to Lorin Maazel. Full story: Overseas pages

The foreword to a programme book characterized by disturbingly slack thinking expresses the determination of the four London orchestras to work towards a second Festival: and a statement of intent was issued soon after the series had begun. At a time of reassessment, both the principles and practice of such an enterprise demand close and critical scrutiny.

Hilary Finch

Daniel Barenboim

Festival Hall

Daniel Barenboim's Schubert performances on Sunday were characteristically fluent, yet rarely did anything sound precisely right. The last Impromptu in the D935 set was not exactly garbled, but came over as a curiously undifferentiated collection of tunes, scales and episodes, sounding like almost random jottings. As a whole the piece was played without much sense of its meaning, except that now and again there would be a quite exquisite passage, serving to emphasize that otherwise the music existed only from one moment to the next, without any feeling of cumulative inevitability.

Actually, the preceding Impromptus were better than that, although the other F minor one, which opens the group, had a lot of detail that was not sufficiently particularized. Also, the recurring duet between treble and bass, across middle-register accompanimental figures, was too much the same. In welcome contrast, the first section of the A flat piece, before the double bar, sounded marvellously remote and delicate, the piano tone warm, full, subtly coloured. Why does Mr Barenboim not play like this more often?

The theme of the B flat Impromptu, the variations on a *Rosamunde* tune, was equally striking for its variety of tonal inflexions and its small-scale point-making. And the variations were like that, also, being expressively turned but all on rather the same level. The loud passages were louder without any increase of musical intensity – yet the closing variation, with the scales, had a most charming grace.

Schubert's B flat Sonata is obviously a more complex organism, and its long first subject was clothed in a lovely sound. This performance was far better integrated than those of the Impromptus, but often appeared merely wistful when greater depths should have been suggested. Mr Barenboim's control of the lower end of the dynamic spectrum was always remarkable, however.

Max Harrison

Television

Balanced sciences

If you do not know your yin from your yang, any Chinese, even this far into the revolution, could tell you. Yin, the shadow, is the passive, feminine principle: yang, the sun, the active, masculine principle. The Chinese believe they have to be in balance in people and the cosmos for everything to be all right.

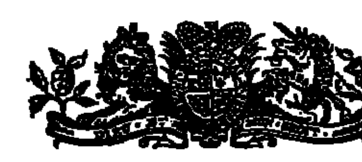
Neither the extremities of the cultural revolution nor a surfeit of diverting little red books have diminished Chinese zeal for balance. Old beliefs co-exist with practical science. Channel 4's **Heart of the Dragon** – well written, well directed and well balanced by David Kennard – took a look at ancient and modern.

Chinese notions are not easily dismissed. They were smart when our ancestors were grunting. Their belief that the earth contained invisible lines of energy preceded theories of magnetism; they had the compass 100 years before Europeans, their invention of gunpowder gave their arrows rocket assistance, and their seismological records (they lead the world in seismology, we were told) go back more than 2,000 years. When the chickens and the cattle act up, Chinese scientists are not too superior to take phone-ins from anxious peasants, such information having been found useful in the predication of earthquakes.

It was also said that a civil service was a Chinese idea, though some may think that their yang was over the top at the time. Their health service pays obeisance to tradition and offers a choice between modern and traditional medicine. Hospitals are built for both. Western medicine is not uniformly enthusiastic about acupuncture but the operation to remove a cataract from an old lady's eye, using only needles to anaesthetize her, was impressing however controversial the theory.

Eating, obviously, is a balancing act, too. We visited a restaurant in Chengdu where dishes are listed under the ailments they are said to cure. Sufferers from low blood pressure are directed to the hedgehog skin and caterpillars are indicated for another affliction.

Dennis Hackett



THE TIMES DIARY

Going, going – back

Johnny Shand-Kydd, the Princess of Wales' stepbrother, was at the centre of a legal battle yesterday after his employers, the Fine Arts Society in Edinburgh, were granted a temporary injunction against Sotheby's, *preventing them from releasing* a painting. The Society is suing for breach of contract after a Sotheby's auctioneer reopened bidding after the picture, by E. A. Walton, was knocked down to Shand-Kydd for £11,000.

The incident happened last week at a sale at Hopetoun House, seat of the Marquess of Linlithgow, to which Shand-Kydd had been despatched to bid on behalf of the Society. Four lots after his successful bid, the auctioneer suddenly declared that he was obliged to reoffer the Walton because of problems over a telephone bidder. After much booing and hissing from the 200 dealers present, bidding was re*sumed*, and Shand-Kydd lost to the anonymous bidder, who secured it for £15,500. Shand-Kydd's boss, *Andrew Patrick, tells me he wants* the picture at "any price." The case is due to be heard in London on Thursday.

Such is fame

Bob Champion, the trainer and former jockey who fought off cancer to ride the 1981 Grand National winner Aldanti, has now become a familiar figure with the public. But not so with the Aintree gatemen, who refused him admittance to the racecourse last Friday. Champion, who wanted to test the going for his runner, Breac Ban, told them in vain who he was. He had to sneak in through a back entrance. His horse was last but one.

● **In a world where not all adverts are legal, decent, honest and truthful, Harrow Communications Systems' letter to prospective clients is a model of candour: "We are notorious for our on-site service . . . even British Telecom approves".**

Righteous

Following the recent appointment of Norman Stone as Professor of Modern History at Oxford, another member of the Cambridge right may go west. The Chair of Ecclesiastical History falls vacant this year. Oxford dons believe the Prime Minister – in whose hands the gift lies – is likely to appoint Dr Edward Norman, presently Dean of Peterhouse, Cambridge. The "Blue Dean" has endeared himself to Mrs Thatcher with his robust attacks on the Church of England's leftward tendencies, and last year she declared her admiration for him to the High Table at Somerville, during a visit to her old college. In the past Dr Norman's abrasive manner has hindered his advance in both church and academe, but his appointment at Oxford would be a double coup, as the Chair also carries a Canonry at Christ Church Cathedral.

BARRY FANTONI



'My husband's in the attic – Graham *Greene spent a week here just after* the war'

Dead ringer

Sir Ian Gilmour's Bill to allow bookies to tart up their betting shops has removed its disguise after being revealed as a wolf in sheep's clothing *in this diary 10* days ago. As the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries (Amendment) Bill it made little progress until *Sir Ian* changed its name to the innocuous Specified Premises (Improvement) Bill; then it sneaked through a second reading unopposed and unnoticed by the anti-gambling lobby. Now in committee, it stands again under its original name.

● **A wall at a Transport Advisory Committee conference held in Heathrow the other day was emblazoned with enormous polystyrene *letters: BEDFORD* MEANS BUSINESS. And it did. Until the first three letters dropped off.**

Protest march

A mass exodus is threatening the Arts Council's literature panel after the decision to halve its budget. By yesterday the poet David Harsent and Thames Television executive Catherine Freeman had left in protest. Meanwhile three others on the nine-strong panel, Douglas Dunn, the poet, Penelope Fitzgerald, the 1979 Booker prize winner, and Philippa Pearce, the fiction writer, have ended their two-year term and have not been invited to carry on in office. Yesterday Harsent was particularly incensed by the council's assertion that literature is supported by a *thriving publishing* industry. "This is a woeful misapprehension", he said.

PHS

No wonder the milk men are sour

by Hugh Noyes

Mr Michael Jopling, we are told, welcomes the agricultural package agreed on Saturday in Brussels. Britain's 39,000 dairy farmers, who will be forced under the terms of the agreement to severely cut production or *hand over their excess* milk free to the Milk Marketing Board, are somewhat less enthusiastic. For many thousands of *producers the package* could be financially disastrous.

"EEC ministers turn off the milk tap", claimed one newspaper *headline heralding* the agreement as an historic breakthrough. But milk production is not a tap that can be turned on and off at *the whim of* politicians. So far the press has accepted the package in terms of Euro-politics with little or no consideration for what it means to the man in the cowshed, who may have been building up a herd of cattle for the greater part of his life and may care little for Mrs Thatcher's budget rebate.

In some mysterious way, which no one has yet explained to the dairy farmer, thousands of litres of milk which could be sold on March 31, could no longer be sold on April 1, regardless of solvency, employment or any other problem.

As *The Times'* Parliamentary Correspondent for 16 years, I left to build a new career in dairy farming in May 1982,and have built up a herd of 100 Friesian dairy cattle now producing between 50,000 and 60,000 litres a month. We hear that, in calculating quotas, the Government may choose either 1981 production plus 1 per cent or 1983 minus 6 per cent – figures which on a national basis, apparently, amount to the same thing. So, at the worst, if 1981 is chosen I should have to cut production, somehow within 24 hours, from a rate of 55,000 litres a month to about 28,000. At best, if the 1983 figure is adopted, the reduction would have to be to 37,000 litres.

But the most worrying feature of the situation is that no one has told the dairy farmer directly what is expected of him or *what he is supposed to do if his farm, which* was solvent on March 31, suddenly became insolvent on April 1 through no fault of his own. This is not to blame the National Farmers' Union or the MMB, which appear almost as much in the dark.

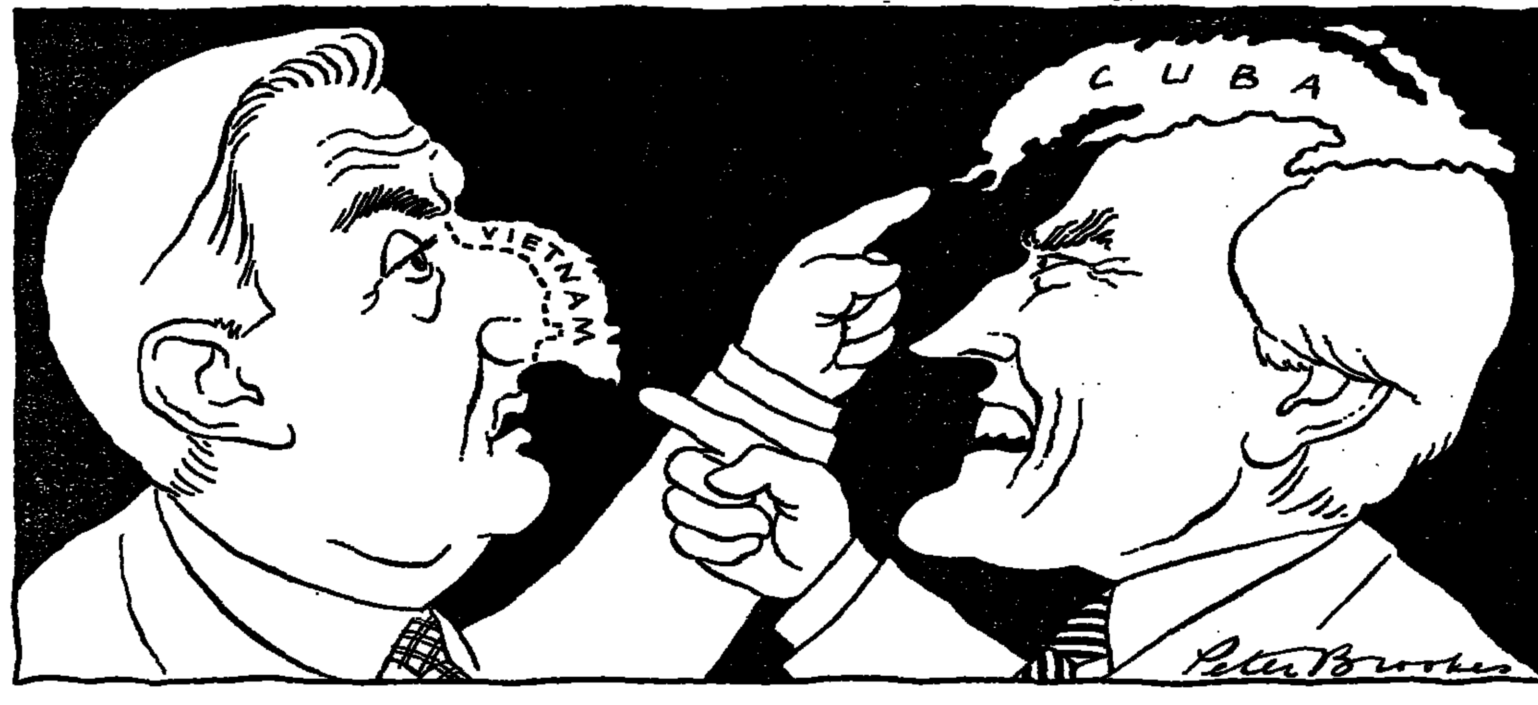
I have ten tons of cattle cake costing £2,000 arriving which would have fed my herd and kept up production for the next two weeks until, weather permitting, the cows can be turned out to grass. Do I cancel this order on the assumption that I shall not be paid for milk produced above my quota? What is my quota? The Milk Marketing Board says it will take some time to set the system up. It would seem that the quotas, when set, will be retrospective to April 1. But will they be monthly quotas or will they be on an annual basis which would allow for over-production in some months and under-production in others? Since no one at the moment knows what these quotas are going to be, whatever is produced in the next few months will be a gamble.

On the face of it, I should slaughter between 25 per cent to 30 per cent of my cattle. If this step were taken, it would have to be done at a considerable loss because dairy farmers all over the country would be in the same situation and the beef market would be inundated. Another uncertainty is the appeals procedure, if any, against the invidual farm quota.

When the heads of state summit collapsed we were told that no quota system could come into operation for several months until the next summit. Then we were advised to keep up production during April and May. Now, suddenly, dairy farmers find that the agriculture ministers have agreed a package on March 31, and that the system will operate, regardless of *hardship, from April 1*. Do I go out tomorrow morning and tip a quarter of my milk down the drain? What has happened to the White Paper "Food from our own Resources", and why, since Britain's milk production supplies only 80 per cent of the country's requirements, do we have to cut back by 6 per cent on 1983 while France's reduction is 2.5 per cent and the Irish can increase production by nearly 5 per cent?

One way or another, the cheers for Mr *Jopling that are resounding along the* corridors of Whitehall do not find a ready echo in the cold recesses of the cowshed at four in the morning as *Daisy* and Buttercup come in for the first milking of the day.

Mondale v Hart: Nicholas Ashford on the foreign policy divide



Why the man who muscled in wants to keep muscle out

Washington
Senator Gary Hart has accused Walter Mondale, his main rival for the Democratic presidential nomination, of wanting to leave American combat troops in Central America to "serve as bodyguards to dictators" and as "bargaining chips with Nicaragua".

In turn, Mr Mondale has attacked the Colorado senator for "inexcusable inconsistency" on arms control and nuclear freeze issues. "To follow my opponents' policies to control nuclear weapons is like following a blackbird on a dark night", he said recently. Each man has accused the other of being less than wholehearted in his support for Israel.

In the run-up to the important New York Democratic primary being held today, both candidates have begun to focus on foreign affairs as their main area of attack. Each believes the other is vulnerable on foreign policy – each hopes to find in this arena a fatal weakness in the other's defences.

Long before the presidential campaign began, it was clear that foreign policy, after the economy, would be the main issue of *the 1984* election. Whoever wins the Democratic nomination will direct much of his fire on President Reagan's patchy record in the Middle East and Central America, the deadlock caused by *his* administration's arms control policies, and the strains which have developed over the past *three years with European allies*.

However, what has only really become evident since the race for *the Democratic nomination turned* into a neck-and-neck contest between Mondale and Hart are the differences which *exist within the* Democratic Party itself on how the US should conduct itself overseas.

These differences to a large extent mirror the generation gap which the Mondale-Hart contest has brought to the surface. Mondale *essentially* supports a continuation of the internationalist policies which have been followed by successive administrations since the Second World War.

Hart takes a more introspective view of the world, particularly when it comes to flexing US military muscle abroad. While firmly rejecting accusations that he is isolationist, he has made it clear he would follow a less interventionist foreign policy than any of his recent predecessors.

Hart grew to political maturity as campaign manager during George McGovern's unsuccessful presidential bid in 1972, a time when members of his generation were revolting against US involvement in the Vietnam war. Avoiding "another Vietnam" lies at the root of his thinking about how the US should handle itself overseas in the late twentieth century.

Mondale, on the other hand, is a disciple of the late Hubert Humphrey who, as vice-president to Lyndon Johnson, supported the war *in Vietnam*. Although Mondale (like Humphrey) eventually came to oppose continued US involvement, his record *places him on* the opposite side of the "post-Vietnam policy divide" from Hart.

In a recent speech to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, Hart summed up the themes of his foreign policy as "reciprocity, reliablity and restraint – more specifically, reciprocity in our relations with the Soviet Union, reliability in our relations with our friends and allies, and restraint in our relations with the Third World".

It is the third of these "three Rs" which provides the key to Hart's foreign policy thinking. As he told the council, "Restraint means sending troops only as a last resort, not the first. It means using force only selectively, not automatically."

His apparent unwillingness to use military power has already got him into choppy water. Mondale and other critics have homed in on his assertion that the US allies, who depend on Arab oil supplies more than the Americans, should be mainly responsible for keeping the oil routes through The Gulf open if Iran should try to close the Strait of Hormuz.

He has also been attacked for proposing a reduction of American ground troops in Europe while asking Nato allies to do more for their own defence.

But Mondale retorted: "Our allies must contribute more to our common defence, but we cannot afford to contribute less. A strong American presence in Europe helps to deter Soviet aggression, and *reduces the risk* that we will have to choose between surrender and nuclear war."

Mondale's main emphasis has been on his own four years' experience in the White House as *vice-president in the Carter* administration. "You must have a sure-*footed* leader, someone who knows what he's doing and who sees the world as it is" is his constant refrain. He likes to explain how, on his first *day as vice-president*, he had been taken to the situation room in the White House and told "what's expected of you if the worst happens".

However, Mondale's White *House experience is* a double-edged sword. Americans still recall that the US suffered one of its worst international humiliations at the hands of Ayatollah Khomeini when Carter and Mondale were in the White House.

The Hart-Mondale battle for supremacy in the foreign policy field is now being fought over Central America. In his speeches and through a $500,000 advertising campaign, Hart has been warning that his rival would continue policies in the region that threaten large losses of American lives in the next decade.

One of his commercials says: "When President Reagan sent our troops to Central America, he called them advisers. Remember Vietnam? Our troops now serve as bodyguards to dictators, and as a slow-burning fuse to war.

"Mondale agreed with President Reagan and said he, too, would leave some of the troops there as bargaining chips with Nicaragua. And he attacks Gary Hart for forcefully saying, 'Get them out'. Our sons as bargaining chips? – Will we never learn?"

Mondale has denied the charge, saying he would bring most of the troops home, and has accused Hart of throwing in the towel in Central America and leaving it to the Cubans and Russians.

Whether Hart's appeal to avoid another Vietnam will sway elderly voters, *who make up the bulk* of New York's electorate, remains to be seen. But the strong support he *has won from the young* in all the races so far shows that his view of his country's role in the world has a *strong appeal among the* new generation of voters which has propelled *him* to the forefront.

The crime in revising Mao's little red book

China's pragmatic leaders are generating changes so profound in the lives of the *country's 800 million* peasants that in Mao's day those responsible would have been charged with counter-revolution.

However, ideological considerations apart, a paradox is emerging in the Chinese countryside: *current* get-rich-quick policies are producing both abundance and crime; in the future they may lead to starvation.

The Responsibility System is producing the prosperity. Initiated in 1979, it now embraces 98 per cent of the peasantry, who retain for private sale whatever remains after the fulfilment of state quotas. Animated by visions of prosperity, which is no longer a sign of following "the capitalist road", *many families* are turning out *higher* yields than entire production brigades in the past.

This year the newly rich farmers were further encouraged by the reintroduction in all but name of the right to own, lease and transfer land "for more than 15 years". It is guaranteed in Central Committee 1984 Document Number One, which also permits peasants who can afford it to hire up to seven agricultural labourers.

This amounts to being a landowner, one of the blackest marks in Communist accounts of the past. Several million landlords, exploiters by definition, were shot in the early 1950s.

That was when revolutionary resentment ran high. Nowadays, driven by the need to quadruple production by the year *2000*, a goal which the present rural policies may achieve, Mao's former comrades offer little *ideological justification* for the rapid growth of peasant entrepreneurs. As for the accompanying increase in inequality, they give it their blessing.

What they cannot have bargained for is the inevitable result: the poor stealing from the rich. It is a reversion to one of the bleakest features of the traditional rural society *in which* peasants struggled in a world of each against all.

In one county in the northwest Ningxia Autonomous Region, near the Mongolian border, every official and policeman, according to the local radio, has been alerted to protect well-off melon-growers and fish farmers from thieves who not only rob but assault their victims. *There used to be two police posts in* the county; now there are 11.

The robbers' targets are the county's "*specialized households*". These make up onefifth of the local population. They are the rural workers who have abandoned normal agriculture to concentrate on cash products such as melons or fish, or on services like transport, construction and repairs.

The peasants' enthusiasm for profit could lead to shortages in the Chinese staff of life: rice, wheat and millet. The big money awaits those who produce cash crops or supply *services*. Since *1979* less land each year has been given over to grains, a departure from Mao's dictum, "take *grain as the key link*". *Because* the government holds grain prices steady, the prices for free-market commodities are much higher. The inevitable result is a rapid rise in production of all agricultural products except grain. If there is a repetition of the great droughts and floods of 1979-81, widespread hunger could reappear in China.

Nevertheless, farmers are allowed a degree of independence that not long ago would have been de*nounced as dangan feng* – the wind of individualism. These days, the party smoothly contends, the reason why some peasants are richer than others is not that they sweat more, but that they are cleverer. Completely erasing 60 years of party polemics, vice-premier Wan Li declared recently that rich peasants are a model for poor ones.

In such a competitive atmosphere stealing is predictable. Before the 1949 Communist victory, when peasants tilled minute parcels of land, they and their families protected their harvests from even poorer neighbours. After collectivization in the 1950s peasants were equally well or badly off, and police security was tight.

The reparcelling of land, guaranteed this year by the party, has produced more than the thefts of melons and fish in Ningxia. Throughout China there are reports *of crop stealing, tree felling and fish* poaching.

Not only are some peasants now much poorer than *others, they* are also falling through the welfare net which once distinguished Communist China from most other poor countries.

Under the now-defunct commune system, peasants were at least *minimally* protected by the "five guarantees": medical care, housing, clothes, food and burial.

However, as *rich* peasants build large houses for themselves and their children, enjoy opulent weddings, and buy private vans, the ultimate party ideal of an end to rural suffering is vanishing fast.

Between 1959 and 1961, it is now conceded, at least 20 million Chinese starved to death because Mao's obsessions with perfect equality led to declines in output. *If* there is another of China's periodic rural catastrophes, it is not certain that rampant individualism will serve peasants better.

Jonathan Mirsky

Roger Scruton

Race hatred the antis ignore

The campaign to portray British society in general, and the Conserva*tive Party in particular*, as "racist" is gathering momentum. If I were convinced that those most active in prosecuting it had any genuine attachment to British customs and institutions, or any genuine allegiance to the Crown, I should feel more sympathy. But when the very same people urge us, from the platforms placed at their disposal by such bodies as the GLC, to destroy the traditional school curriculum, and to censor textbooks, in the interest of "*multi-cultural*" education, then I doubt their motives. For what is the purpose of such a *change, if not to perpetuate* the conditions which have traditionally led to racial conflict? What is "*multi-cultural education*", if not a means to ensure that our minorities continue to identify themselves as such, and so remain detached from the political condition which surrounds them, enduring victims of an enduring disadvantage?

No doubt everyone is now thoroughly bored by this artificially induced hysteria. But one important aspect of it has been so far overlooked. At the risk of boring you further, I mention it here, since it seems to me to touch on the basic question of loyalty: the question of who is attacking whom, and why. I refer to the failure of the anti-racist lobby to concern itself with the principal form of European racism: hatred of the Jews.

In the aftermath of the Second World War it was quite normal for *left-wing writers* and *politicians* to denounce anti-semitism, and to identify it as one of the "reactionary" *social movements* over which socialism was beginning to triumph. The Soviet propaganda machine gave its muted support to these denunciations, and was able effectively to conceal for two more decades the real fate of the Soviet and East European Jews under communism.

Circumstances, however, soon began to govern sentiment. In particular, the state of Israel emerged as the greatest single obstacle to Soviet policy in the Middle East, and the natural instrument of American influence. The propaganda machine turned its annihilating rhetoric against Zionism, and Jews within the Soviet empire were now persecuted more openly as agents of the "Zionist state". Revulsion towards anti-semitic feeling was an obstacle to the new campaign against Zionism, and quietly "anti-semitism" was dropped from the agenda. Its place was taken by "racism", a concept in any case more adapted to Soviet strategic requirements in the Third World.

I would not wish for one moment to suggest that left-wing rhetoric is controlled from Moscow. But all rhetoric depends upon repetition for its survival, and it is therefore unsurprising to find so little mention of anti-semitism among those who advocate "struggle" against fascism, racism, monetarism, and the police state of Mrs Thatcher. That force which led to the greatest racial crime in history, and beside which the timid protest of the National Front seems like a mere carnival of the depressed, is *passed over altogether, as though it* had never really occurred.

"So much the better", you may say. "So much the greater proof that we have emerged from that particular darkness." However, I do not believe that we have. Even in England, it seems to me, the legitimizing of "anti-Zionism" has cast a shadow of anti-semitic feeling, so that belligerent or questionable actions by the state of Israel are condemned as expressions of this or that quintessentially "Jewish" characteristic. I shall give an example. On March 23, the *TLS* published a most extraordinary poem – if so desultory a piece of prose could be called a poem – by Peter Reading, *purporting to be an* eye-witness account of an incident in the Lebanese civil war. A boy spatters a "*fat juicy jeep of Israelis*" with machine gun fire:

windscreen-glass frosted and one of
the front seat occupants oozed
red.
there was a crackle of fire, ten or so
seconds, and then,
as from a colander, into the
pavement streamed out the juices
of the assailant, a slight
soldier/homunculus. Well,
nobody looks for a motive *from*
these Old Testament shitters –
thick hate is still in the genes. I
learned the boy was aged 12

Bad writing always hides more of its meaning than it reveals. Nevertheless the meaning of those last two lines seems clear: the Israelis (for who else could be referred to?) are "Old Testament shitters" and thick hatred – presumably their hatred – is "still in the genes". Moreover, since clearly the duty of such vermin is to be fired on and patiently accept their extinction, they had no motive to retaliate.

To associate the Jewish religion, first with excrement (in deference, perhaps, to Freud's theory of money love), and then with a hatred that is genetically determined – what is this, if not anti-semitism, in its pure, unreconstructed form? It is surely testimony to the changed climate of taste that such a poem should have found its way so innocently into the *TLS*. And even if the influence of these lines, worthy of the pen of E. J. Thribb, is likely to be minimal, I cannot escape the impression that the sentiment conveyed by them is echoed by many who lack Peter Reading's ability to discover its appropriate literary expression.

Robin Cook

Pedalling into the poverty trap

Let us now sing of men getting on their bicycles. Mr Gowans is one. Had he known I was calling he would probably have put on a shirt, but I caught him at home in sweatshirt and jeans. His bare shoulders revealed the powerful biceps of a man accustomed to exercise; a fit man in his prime. He has been unemployed for two years.

There are many like him in Livingston. The rate of male unemployment in the constituency is 21 per cent, high even by the bleak standards of central *Scotland*. At 37 Mr Gowans is too old for those jobs that are on offer. He is also caught in *the vicious circle that the longer he* is unemployed, the more swiftly he is rejected by employers. I know men like him whose only expectation is "retirement" from a workforce from which they have *already been excluded*.

Mr Gowans refused to submit to that future. Last autumn he talked it *through with his wife and they ageed* that as it was so difficult locally he should try his luck in the more *promising labour market of London. In October he walked up to the* motorway and hitched a lift. Fittingly he found lodgings in Chingford, the seat of Norman Tebbit, whose rhetoric Mr Gowans had put into practice.

Jobs are not to be found for the picking in London, not even in Chingford, but Mr Gowans is a determined and experienced applicant. In the meantime he and his family had to live. He therefore reapplied for supplementary benefit for himself and his family, and now he met with a discouragement more *telling than the indifference* of employers.

He was not entitled to draw *supplementary benefit for his* family. As he had deserted his wife and children they must make a separate application. It was a delicate matter explaining to his wife over the phone that technically she had been deserted, but Mrs Gowans has the same *resilience* as her husband and took up the challenge.

The DHSS readily accepted *responsibility* for paying her benefit. Processing broken families is a matter in which they have much experience, as high unemployment is attended by a high incidence of single parents. They therefore exhibited no surprise at receiving an application from yet another household which appeared to have collapsed under the twin strain of financial hardship and enforced idleness.

Supplementary benefit was arranged *to start then* and there. It was only when the DHSS turned to housing benefit that Mrs Gowans encountered blank *incomprehension* of the qualified nature of her desertion. To claim housing benefit in her own right it would be necessary for the tenancy to be transferred to her name, but they anticipated no difficulty in arranging for the housing authority to do so, now that her husband had abandoned her.

After a while Mrs Gowans gave up trying to explain that she had not been abandoned. She steeled herself *to explain to her husband that he* was no longer the tenant of their home.

The *following* month Mr Gowans got a job as a porter in the warehouse of a West End store. It *was now November, and all month* he carted out stock for the seasonal spending rush by the affluent society *whose purchasing power had drawn* him there. His wage was £92.60, but deductions now bear heavily on the poor and he took away only £67.50. The real gain was that for the first time in two years he had the satisfaction and self-respect of knowing he had found work for which someone was willing to employ *him*.

His wife's entitlement to benefit ceased when his job started. The family may have been obliged to apply as a separate household while Mr Gowans was unemployed, but now that he was in work they were recognized as a single household whom he was required to maintain. Mr Gowans found that he was receiving in take-home pay only £2 per week more than the family had previously received in supplemen*tary benefit, out of which he had to* manage the impossible task of supporting himself in London. Moreover, when his wife's supplementary benefit had been cancelled, so too had the housing benefit in her name. She was now receiving demands for the rent and rates in full.

By February the couple were £130 in arrears over rent and the financial pressure to give up was irresistible. Mr Gowans reluctantly and bitterly gave up the one job he had found and returned to his wife. The next day they went down and renewed his application for benefit. The DHSS stopped £10.70 per week on the grounds that he had made himself voluntarily unemployed.

All Mr Gowans has left from his brave attempt to escape is a hefty rent arrears and a lower rate of benefit. *Much* worse is the knowledge that he is trapped in a pit of permanent unemployment, fettered by a system that appears designed to drag him back when he tries to climb out. And still occasionally he will hear a politician talk glibly of jobs being there if only the unemployed will move to them.

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THE TIMES

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LABOUR'S LOST VOICE

What politicians choose not to say is often as revealing as what they do say. The leadership of the Labour Party has contributed almost nothing but a bottomless silence to the debate over the central issues raised by the miners strike, in spite of the fact – or rather because of it – that the dispute has implications which affect the whole purpose and identity of the Labour movement. The National Executive passed a resolution last week saying, in effect, that it was all got up by the police and the press, and Mr Benn was merrily upstaging his leader in the eyes of the committed yesterday by saying much the same. Mr Kinnock, not normally a taciturn man, has been applying taciturnity for all he is worth.

By leaving the initiative thus to Mr Scargill, Mr Kinnock risks yielding to him the leading role in determining what kind of party Labour will be in the immediate future. Party leaders can always find an excuse for not leading, so as not to alienate one side or another in an internal conflict: there were times when Lord Wilson in his premiership seemed to have elevated the habit into his ruling principle. But when a party is uncertain of its identity, as Labour has been since the general election if not for much longer, the leader should take care not to let things drift.

It is reported that Mr Kinnock is directing his energies behind the scenes towards securing an early recall of the NUM executive and the holding of a ballot. A ballot is obviously the only way the union has left of healing the divisions that the Yorkshire faction has so cynically opened up. But events quite out of Mr Kinnock's hands would influence the result of a ballot and put their mark on the future of his party.

The gradual increase in the number of pits working in spite of picketing pressure, as well as the results of opinion polls which indicate declining support among miners for a strike, may suggest that a ballot would reject a strike call. That remains the likeliest thing, but it is by no means a certainty. Like Mrs Thatcher (who has also been unwontedly quiet in public about the dispute – not being responsible for the political coherence of the movement to which Mr Scargill claims to have given allegiance), Mr Kinnock may hope that events will confound his extremist opponents without intervention on his part. But he should not count on that; and if by any chance things go the other way, it will be very hard to get the movement back on course again. The strikers stand for industrial nostalgia and protection, for support by the taxpayer of uneconomic activities without time-limit, and for unlawfulness and intimidation in the conduct of industrial disputes. To go that way is to condemn the party to the casuistry of Mr James Mortimer's remark last week: "Mass picketing is not intimidation." The public have seen that variety of peaceful persuasion on their television screens and know its true character well enough. Does Mr Kinnock share Mr Mortimer's view?

Even though there are signs that an increasing number of the miners themselves see that the conflict wished on them is likely to do more harm than good to the interests of their industry as a whole, the dispute is still spreading in ways that should be even more worrying to Mr Kinnock. Union leaders of other groups like the railwaymen, the seamen and (with an evident and most prudent reluctance) the steelmen, are beginning to call for a blacking of movements of coal. The old "triple alliance", even reinforced by the seamen and the more formidable arm of the lorry drivers, does not have the muscle-power it did in earlier generations. But the unions concerned may expose themselves to civil claims brought by their industries' customers, whether public or private.

Such developments would tend to polarize opinion, as the confrontationists no doubt calculate. In separating those who support legality from those who do not, it would clarify the real issues in a way that might ultimately tend to isolate the opponents of law, however much initial sympathy the martyrdom of a union's bank-balances might attract. The internal loyalty of the movement, like that of the miners themselves, is an asset of great value to its leaders, but one which can be dissipated by being invoked unjustifiably. Of all those involved, the group that stands to lose most from a sharper politicization of the dispute will be those who aspire to lead a Labour Party with pretensions to constitutionality and to a coherent economic programme. Labour needs leadership on this question, and it is not forthcoming.

THE VAROSHA STARTING-POINT

Neither Cyprus nor the Aegean is likely to be on the agenda of Nato's nuclear planning group, which is meeting today. But both will haunt the corridors of the meeting if only because it is being held in Cesme, a resort on the Turkish Aegean coast within sight of the Greek island of Chios. Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Secretary of Defence, stopped in Athens on his way to the meeting for talks with the Greek prime minister, Mr Papandreou, who once again told him that Greece regards Turkey, not the Soviet Union, as the most serious threat to its security; and yesterday he had an hour's talk with his Turkish counterpart, Mr Zeki Yavuztürk, who told him that Turkey will not act on Cyprus under pressure.

Mr Yavuztürk was referring to a vote in the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week which sought to make $215 million of US military aid to Turkey conditional on the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Varosha, the formerly Greek Cypriot suburb of Famagusta which is at present under Turkish Cypriot control. Mr Weinberger replied that the Reagan administration would do everything possible to reverse this decision, which is to be reviewed by the Committee at its meeting today.

Varosha has frequently been canvassed as the most promising starting-point for any step-by-step settlement of the Cyprus conflict, because it is the place where the least painful concession by the Turks would bring the most relief to the Greeks. It consists almost entirely of Greek Cypriot-owned hotels, no Turks have been allowed to settle there since 1974, it is contiguous with territory still held by the Greek Cypriots, and its return would allow some 40,000 of the 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees to return home at a stroke.

At the last summit meeting of Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders, in 1979, it was agreed that talks on the resettlement of Varosha should start simultaneously with negotiations for a comprehensive settlement and that any agreement on it should be implemented without waiting for the outcome of discussions on other issues. But no agreement has been reached. In January this year the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Rauf Denktas, agreed "in principle" to place part of Varosha under an interim UN administration; but Greek Cypriot resettlement there was to be the subject of further talks on the same terms as before – while the Greek Cypriots, since last November, have been insisting that any further talks must be preceded by a rescission of the Turkish Cypriot declaration of independence.

The UN Secretary-General, Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, has been trying to break the deadlock. He proposed that the Turkish Cypriots should hand over the whole of Varosha to the UN, which would allow the Greek Cypriot inhabitants to return, and should, without actually rescinding their UDI, agree to "freeze" any developments based on it – i.e. further steps to institutionalize partition. In return the Greek Cypriots would agree to return to the intercommunal talks and not to keep appealing to the UN for an imposed solution. Mr Denktas has yet to reply formally to these proposals but the week before last, after a meeting with President Evren of Turkey, he revealed their full scope and described them as prejudiced in favour of the Greek side.

The vote in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee can be seen as a gesture of exasperation at this blatant Turkish stalling. American legislators, who are on the whole willing to spend American money on the strengthening of Nato, do not see the continued Turkish occupation of northern Cyprus as conducive to that end. In 1978 they agreed to lift the embargo on military aid to Turkey only on condition that the President make reports every sixty days on progress towards a solution of the Cyprus problem. Those reports are still made, but there is no progress for them to report, and the Turkish Cypriot UDI was clearly a step in the opposite direction.

Cyprus is not a member of Nato and its affairs are formally outside Nato's scope. But the unresolved Cyprus issue is a running sore in Nato's south-eastern flank, causing division between Nato members. Military aid to Turkey is necessary, but should be accompanied by a more strenuous effort to solve the Cyprus problem.

ASSAULTING THE BUREAUCRACY

An important pledge by the Prime Minister has been more than redeemed this week. In the spring of 1980, the Prime Minister promised to reduce her direct labour force – the Civil Service – to 630,000 by April 1 1984. Yesterday the total stood at 628,182 if the Treasury's latest estimate is to be believed. She has cut 104,118 officials from a total of 732,300 she inherited from Mr Callaghan in 1979. Mrs Thatcher's assault on the bureaucracy has been the most successful of any Prime Minister since 1945.

A detailed plan for further economies is now being prepared which should reduce Whitehall manpower to 592,723 by April 1, 1988. Inevitably, the methods used for deflating swollen staff numbers over the past five years have been somewhat crude. Cash limits are a necessary but unsubtle discipline. The efficiency studies or scrutinies pioneered by Lord Rayner and carried on by Sir Robin Ibbs, Mrs Thatcher's current efficiency adviser on part-time loan from ICI, are a much more sophisticated method of relating workload to manpower. With luck and skill, the second phase of cuts should be more delicately achieved by the Rayner-Ibbs scalpel than the Treasury axe. The Government's financial management initiative, another Rayner invention, is providing an infinitely better range of information for departmental managers, both ministers and permanent secretaries, than anything they have possessed before.

Mrs Thatcher's Efficiency Unit also has something to celebrate this week. After five years of probing and experimentation, the economies achieved as a result of investigations carried out in departments under the Unit's supervision means that £1m is being saved every working day in Whitehall. Out of the £16,100m it costs to run the state machine each year before a single Bill is drafted or Cabinet minute written up, a million a day looks tiny. But it is more than symbolic. it is an indication that the management climate in Whitehall has changed. The change is irreversible according to some of the more phlegmatic officials who were occupying top posts even before Mrs Thatcher arrived in Downing Street with her admirable efficiency fixation.

Sir Robin Ibbs and his tiny staff in the Cabinet Office are approaching a watershed, however. Their efforts have so far been concentrated on the 13 per cent of public expenditure devoted to the running costs of Whitehall and the armed forces (at £5.50 per week for every man, woman and child in the country, these are still too high as the Ibbs team is the first to admit). But the view has hardened in departments that unless and until the unit can apply its techniques to the 87 per cent of public spending devoted to programmes, Sir Robin's scrutineers are doomed to remain in the foothills of efficiency and economy with no chance of storming the commanding heights. Cybernetically put, they must go for the output as well as input.

That will not be easy either technically or politically. The achievements of Lord Rayner and Sir Robin have relied to a very large extent on their suggestions winning consent from Cabinet ministers and permanent secretaries. Both breeds could cause trouble if they felt their cherished spending programme were under threat not just from Treasury sharks perpetually gnawing at budgets, but from an *arriviste* group in the Cabinet Office, basking in the sunlight of prime-ministerial approval. It would be a pity if Sir Robin was deterred by that. It would be a pity if Cabinet ministers and permanent secretaries took such a narrow view of the public interest. The extension of the Rayner-Ibbs systems to spending programmes is a challenge worthy of Mrs Thatcher's second term. Never has a prime minister been better placed to achieve a lasting improvement in the quality of public administration.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Keeping personal data private

From Mr Martin S. White

Sir, Sir Norman Lindop (March 26) has rightly pointed out a major deficiency in the Data Protection Bill currently being considered by Parliament – namely, clause 28. However, this is by no means the only weakness in the Bill.

Many companies hold databanks for internal purposes only – for example, a pharmaceutical company will hold reports of clinical trials of its and competitors' drugs. Such databanks contain personal data – the names of the authors of the reports – and therefore they would have to be registered under the current provisions of the Bill.

However, an organisation holding such a databank would never pass the data on to a third party, as it would reveal that company's commercial interests; the databank is for internal use only.

If the public were entitled to inspect their own entries in such databanks insight would be gained into that company's commercial interests. This is clearly not at all satisfactory and will lead to companies deleting all such machine-readable records and converting them back to less efficient manual records.

The Institute of Information Scientists therefore believes that all databanks which are used for internal purposes only should be exempted from the provisions of the Bill.

Our second objection concerns publicly available databases. Many organisations offer databases and databanks for members of the public to search for a fee. Once again, the records in such public databases and databanks often contain authors' names and should therefore, under the present provisions, be registered.

But if a member of the public wishes to see what has been said about himself or herself on that database or databank it would be simpler and more efficient to search the database rather than go to a Data Protection Agency to inspect the record.

For pragmatic reasons, therefore, we believe that any owner of a database or databank available to the public should not have to register under the Act.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN S. WHITE,
Chairman of Council,
The Institute of Information Scientists,
Harvest House,
62 London Road,
Reading, Berkshire.
March 29.

Rating legislation

From the Treasurer of Merseyside County Council

Sir, When Mrs Thatcher accepted that her 1970's pledge to abolish rating could not be achieved she replaced it by the twin proposals to restrict the rate-raising abilities of local government and to eradicate the metropolitan counties altogether.

Much parliamentary time is being spent on these two thorny proposals, which have jointly or severally been described as a threat to democracy, an over-centralisation of power, a charter for absolving local authorities from responsibility and an example of ill-considered legislation which will not improve matters for ratepayers.

The amount which is paid in rates by an occupier of a property depends not just on the poundage levied by the local authorities but on the rateable value itself. Whilst all the attention has been on how to keep rate poundages down, no attention had been paid to righting the distortions in rateable values.

These were last reviewed in 1973 and are not likely to be reviewed again until 1987. The changes in national prosperity which have occurred since 1973 are marked, as the recently published statistics which were reported in *The Times* the other day indicate.

Does this matter? Indeed it does, because it is the occupiers of inner-city properties who have suffered the most; for instance, a Liverpool office valued in relationship to one in Wrexham in 1973 is now worth 25 per cent less and yet the rates are still based on the 1973 relationship. It is no wonder that these city occupiers are complaining or disappearing altogether.

As for domestic properties, there is no legal requirement even to do a proper revaluation, so that unfairness abounds. For example, a house selling for £60,000 in Cardiff is likely to have a rateable value which is half a similar-priced property in Manchester.

Since rating is not to be abolished Parliament should take the trouble to make it as fair an expenditure tax as possible, otherwise the belief that Government is not really interested in the ratepayers will gain ground.

Yours faithfully,
PETER JENKINS, Treasurer,
Merseyside County Council,
PO Box 95,
Metropolitan House,
Old Hall Street,
Liverpool.
March 26.

Special pleading

From Mr Mark H. A. Bailey and Mr Jeremy D. Jenkins

Sir, Given the constant changes wrought in the law by the judiciary, and with Trinity Bar finals approaching like a trough of low pressure, we would be obliged if you would refrain from publishing any further Law Reports until 1pm, 1st June, 1984.

Yours faithfully,
MARK H. A. BAILEY,
JEREMY D. JENKINS (President, Inner Temple Students' Association),
1 Hare Court,
Inner Temple, EC4.
March 27.

Benefits to UK of staying in CERN

From Professor P. T. Matthews, FRS, and Professor J. C. Taylor, FRS

Sir, The news that there is to be an enquiry into the benefits to the United Kingdom of remaining a member of CERN (report, March 23) has raised the question of what are the connections between particle physics and other branches of science.

Apart from the direct impact of the subject, particle physics experiments use techniques, for example in high vacua, superconducting magnets, instrumentation and data analysis, that are at the very frontiers of technology, and our experimentalist colleagues will give many examples of the beneficial impact that they have on applied science.

However, as theorists we wish to underline the connections between our subject and other branches of theoretical physics.

Theoretical techniques developed for particle physics have had an important impact in many areas, notably condensed-matter physics, the theory of turbulent fluids and of wave propagation.

There have recently been major advances in gravitation theory and cosmology, which derive from a better understanding of the behaviour of fundamental particles and forces in the extreme conditions in the early universe and in intense gravitational fields.

The quark structure of matter now plays an important role in work in astro-physics and it is beginning to be important in nuclear-structure physics.

Contacts are, of course, not just in one direction, and work in cosmology, condensed-matter physics and other areas has had important impacts on particle physics. The abandoning of experiments in particle physics would in a very short time result in a sharp decline of related theoretical work in this country, which could only be to the general disadvantage of theoretical physics in the United Kingdom as a whole.

Yours faithfully,
P. T. MATTHEWS,
J. C. TAYLOR,
University of Cambridge,
Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics,
Silver Street,
Cambridge.
March 30.

From Dr E. G. Michaelis

Sir, No one will question the duty of the Secretary of State for Education and Science to keep the allocation of public funds for fundamental research under constant review and to satisfy himself that these investments are purposeful and subject to strict criteria of economy and cost-effectiveness. There can, however, be little doubt that these will be satisfied by a review of Britain's membership of CERN, the Geneva-based European organisation for nuclear research (report, March 23).

Not only has the organisation fulfilled the aim of its founders by restoring Europe after a period of devastation to the front rank of a research into the fundamental properties of matter which it had originated; it has achieved much more: CERN has become a great centre of theoretical and experimental research in particle physics, in which nationals of many countries work in harmony.

CERN's mastery of accelerator technology was shown by the success of its proton-antiproton collider, which has enabled it to make one of the fundamental discoveries of this century. Its work has provided a challenge not only to pure science but to engineering and computing and has led to technological advances in many industries. Its value to Britain was recognized by the Prime Minister who, as Secretary of State, negotiated Britain's participation in the construction of the Super Proton Synchrotron.

Since then, Britain's particle physicists decided to close the high-energy accelerators at the Rutherford and Daresbury laboratories in order to safeguard funds for work at CERN. Britain's withdrawal would deprive them of the present facilities for taking part in a great frontier science which links the constituents of matter to the evolution of the universe.

There is no doubt that they will look for other possibilities of continuing their research. It is likely that many of our brightest scientists would opt for openings in other countries – perhaps in Spain, which has recently joined CERN. A decision by Britain to leave the organization would, in my opinion, be a decisive step towards under-development in an important field.

Yours faithfully,
E. G. MICHAELIS,
Timber Top,
Churchfields,
Stonesfield, Oxfordshire.

Defence management

From Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir William Dickson

Sir, Most of the views expressed by Field Marshal Lord Carver (March 23) on Mr Heseltine's proposals for the reorganisation of the Central Defence Staff will, in my opinion, be warmly endorsed by those who have had the unique experience of holding the appointment of Chief of Defence Staff.

One of the Secretary of State's concepts is to move the Naval, General and Air Staffs out of their Service organisations to form one combined staff under one military chief, the Chief of Defence Staff. Mr Heseltine apparently believes (report, March 13) that this concept is the same as those of Lords Mountbatten and Montgomery.

Mountbatten always had in mind his joint command in South-east Asia and thought that the Joint Defence Staff should be built up on that model. He may have had this in mind in his scheme for reorganisation in 1962, but in view of his strong feelings about the efficiency of the Royal Navy I cannot believe that he ever would have allowed it to be implemented to the extent of the disappearance of the First Sea Lord and the removal of the Naval Staff from the Admiralty, a staff which he did so much to strengthen.

With regard to Lord Montgomery, it is not belittling of a great Army leader to say that Whitehall was not his battlefield. He had no use for committees and took little personal part in the Chiefs-of-Staff Committee during his time as CIGS. (I was a Vice-Chief at the time).

His concept of the central military structure was that of a command headquarters. He believed in its having a single voice, but only if it was his own. He would never have continued as Chief of Staff of the Army under a Chief of Defence Staff or agreed to the loss of his General Staff.

Both men were right in believing that the Services should be under single direction and command in war and emergencies, but that is a quite different concept to that of making one central staff responsible for the operational policy and development of all three Services in peacetime. On this Mr Heseltine himself has told Parliament "that nothing must be done which would weaken the separate identities and traditions of the three fighting Services".

Prune in the ministry where necessary, but do not decapitate the Services.

Yours faithfully,
W. F. DICKSON,
Foxbriar House,
Cold Ash,
Newbury, Berkshire.
March 29.

Public expenditure cuts

From the Director General of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors

Sir, Your editorial on public expenditure (March 24) is timely. It is deficient, only in that it fails to emphasize the point which you had previously made, that reductions in current spending are vitally necessary to allow room for increases in capital spending on infrastructure.

While the Prime Minister previously indicated her support for more capital investment, provided that it could be financed from savings on the current side, she now appears to have conceded a defeat in the battle against current spending and is merely talking about containing it rather than cutting it.

Worse than that, we have had a series of speeches from the Prime Minister, and from other members of the Cabinet, pointing out past public capital investment schemes that are judged to have been wasteful and thereby casting doubt on the value of all such schemes today. This, of course, entirely loses sight of the fact that even the most successful and entrepreneurial of companies occasionally backs losers and this is really no excuse for the loss of nerve for all investment programmes in the future.

The Prime Minister's argument then runs on to suggest that major investment programmes would really be far better left to the private sector. While this may be true, the Government does little or nothing to make it possible in practice and we would certainly wish to argue that, until such time as the Government has created the legal and fiscal framework necessary to make the switch to private capital possible, the responsibility for investment remains with the Government and they must continue to exercise it.

A further negative feature of the Government's strategy is that the Chancellor is clearly placing total emphasis on the need for future tax cuts and it seems clear that any savings in current spending that can be found or any scope which appears as result of any growth in the economy will be used to make cuts in taxation rather than to restore capital programmes.

All of this seems to add up to a clearly deep-seated antipathy on the part of the Government towards public investment in infrastructure works.

As you, Sir, have frequently indicated, the needs of public investment are too serious to be thus neglected.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK GAULTER,
Director General,
The Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors,
Cowdray House,
6 Portugal Street, WC2.

Visit to Jordan

From Mr C. N. Nathan

Sir, Her Majesty's courageous visit to Jordan, during which it was reported that she highlighted the plight of the Palestinian refugees, re-emphasises the appalling plight of most refugees worldwide.

The real need is to give them work and a dignified standard of living. The longer term objectives of political settlement can only be achieved in a peaceful regional environment, which, in view of the present build-up of armaments in the area, seems hopeless.

Yours faithfully,
CLEMENS N. NATHAN, President,
Anglo-Jewish Association,
Woburn House (5th Floor),
Upper Woburn Place, WC1.
March 27.

Going solo

From Mr Theodore Ruoff

Sir, The answer to Dr Ormerod's question (March 31) is that, beyond any peradventure, an Englishman's car is his personal sacred cow.

Yours faithfully,
THEODORE RUOFF,
Flat One,
83 South Hill Park, NW3.

Not holding what we have in art

From Mr Kenneth Hudson

Sir, I am finding it increasingly difficult to understand the campaigns to prevent privately owned works of art from being sold to foreign museums or collectors. They appear to be based on no more worthy philosophy than that of what we have we hold.

Since the public purse is obviously not deep enough to buy all the choicest items which may come on the market, may I suggest that we confine our efforts in the future to those paintings, pieces of furniture or whatever which were produced in Britain? This would certainly not solve the problem completely, but we should at least have an aim which could be easily understood.

The root cause of all the trouble and muddle is the regrettably loose way in which the terms "heritage" and "national heritage" are used. Bach and Rembrandt are part of my cultural heritage, in the sense that they have belonged to my intellectual and emotional life for a great many years, but, because I am not German or Dutch, they are not part of my heritage in the way that Constable, Stubbs or Sheraton are.

For this reason it is not important to me that Poussin's "Holy Family" should leave Chatsworth for Malibu, California, whereas I rejoice with Mr Timothy Clifford that George Stubbs's "Cheetah and Stag with Two Indians" should now hang safely on the walls of the Manchester Art Gallery.

I am miserable and angry when I see splendid Constables allowed to leave England for Yale. They belong here. The possible departure of Raphael drawings would not affect me in the same way.

I would fight very hard to keep what I conceive, perhaps wrongly, to be my heritage. I would not contribute a penny towards holding on to items which will be just as well looked after abroad and whose retention might be good for the prestige of particular art galleries, but for little else and which, anyway, we cannot afford.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH HUDSON,
Administrator, European Museum of the Year Award,
18 Lansdown Crescent,
Bath,
Avon.
March 22.

Information inflation

From Professor K. W. Patchett

Sir, Mr L. P. Shurman's protest (March 29) about the price of HMSO publications can be applied with equal force to primary legislation, especially Bills.

The Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, now before the Commons, costs £7.50 for 115 pages (admittedly better value than the shorter Bill in the 1982/83 session, at £5.50 for 72 pages).

As a Bill may be seen as a document prepared principally for use in the legislature, a very substantial part of the cost of publication should surely be borne out of the parliamentary budget.

If members of the public are to monitor the progress of legislation and to have an opportunity to comment as Bills pass through the parliamentary processes, purchase of the various versions of a Bill and the printed amendments should not call for expenditure beyond the reach of the ordinary pocket.

If commercial considerations *are* to be relevant in making publicly available the laws which are to govern our society, perhaps those responsible for legislation should be concerned as a matter of course to provide a product which, for its ease of use, conciseness and content is one which the public will find pleasure in owning!

Yours sincerely,
KEITH PATCHETT,
University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology,
Department of Law,
Colum Drive,
Cardiff.

Prosecution service

From Lord Gardiner, C.H.

Sir, Credit where credit is due.

In her otherwise admirable report (March 29) on the Government's decision to legislate for a prosecution service independent of the police in England and Wales Ms Frances Gibb does not mention the fact that Justice, the independent, all-party organization of lawyers concerned to improve the administration of justice in England and Wales, has been pressing successive governments for this reform for 13 years, their report, *The Prosecution Process in England and Wales*, having been published in 1970.

Mr Heath's Government applied the Justice proposals to Northern Ireland and, as I can testify as Chairman of the Gardiner committee to overhaul the security laws of Northern Ireland, their decision has been welcome and successful there.

I hope that the Government will be equally responsive to the excellent recent reports of Justice particularly to their reports, *Justice in Prison* and *Compensation for Wrongful Imprisonment*.

Yours faithfully,
GARDINER,
House of Lords.
March 29.

The way we live now

From Mr G. M. Silverman

Sir, Leaving to one side the whole issue of masons, might I respectfully take issue with Mr Epstein (April 2): Judaism is a religion/belief and a way of life. If I choose not to adhere to Judaism then I am not a Jew.

Yours faithfully,
G. M. SILVERMAN,
11 High Street,
Barnet,
Hertfordshire.
April 2.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE

April 2: The President of the State of Israel and Mrs Herzog visited The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh at Windsor Castle today and remained to luncheon.

Lady Susan Hussey has succeeded Lady Abel Smith as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

KENSINGTON PALACE

April 2: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a Reception given by the Duke of Westminster at the Berkeley Hotel for the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

Mrs Jane Stevens was in attendance.

April 2: The Duke of Gloucester, Deputy Chairman, Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission, was present this evening at a Reception given by The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher to mark the launching of the new Commission.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE

April 2: The Duke of Kent, Colonel Scots Guards, today received Lieutenant-Colonel Iain Mackay-Dick on his assuming command of the 2nd Battalion.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit the Queen's Flight at RAF Benson, Oxfordshire, on April 6.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, will perform the opening ceremony of the Joint European Torus at Culham, Oxfordshire, on April 9 and will afterwards be entertained at luncheon by the Chairman of the Joint European Torus Council.

The Princess of Wales will visit British Airways and the British Airports Authority, Heathrow Airport, on April 12.

Prince Andrew will visit Los Angeles from April 15 to 20 to carry out engagements for the British Olympic Association, the Gordonstoun Association and the British Salutes Beverly Hills Fortnight.

Birthdays today

Mr Tony Benn, MP, 59; Mr Marlon Brando, 60; Mr Hugh Burden, 71; Canon A. D. Caesar, 60; Mr Dennis Farr, 55; Sir Alistair Frame, 55; the Duke of Grafton, 65; Herr Helmut Kohl, 54; Mr Jonathan Lynn, 41; Vice-Admiral Sir Alan McNicoll, 76; His Honour J. C. Maude, QC, 83; Mr Justice Nourse, 52; Mr James Phemister, 91; Sir John Ricks, 74; General Sir Ouvry Roberts, 86; Sir Godfrey Style, 69; Mr Robin Tanner, 80; Mr F. H. Tate, 71; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Thomson, 76; Sir John Walley, 78.

Forthcoming marriages

Sir Renn Davis
and Mrs W. J. Pearce

The engagement is announced between Dermot Renn Davis, OBE, of 2 Mount Road, Gibraltar, son of the late Captain and Mrs Eric Davis, of Molo, Kenya, and Mary Helen Farquharson Pearce, of Ivy House, Shalbourne, near Marlborough, widow of William James Pearce and second daughter of the late Brigadier T. F. K. Howard, DSO, RA, and of Mrs Howard, of Goldenhayes.

Mr A. J. Aanonson
and Miss M. C. Tatton-Brown

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs A. W. Aanonson, of Hornsey, London, and Margaret, daughter of the late Mr J. S. Tatton-Brown and Lady Kenya Tatton-Brown, of Westergate Wood, Chichester.

Mr J. A. T. Dulley
and Miss J. F. Penruddock

The engagement is announced between John, only son of the late Mr A. E. Dulley and of Mrs Peter Ollard, of Haslemere, Surrey, and Jane, youngest daughter of Sir Clement Penruddock, CBE, and Lady Penruddock, of Nutfield, Surrey.

Mr N. D. Cuthbert
and Miss S. J. D. Wagner

The engagement is announced between Neil, eldest son of Mr I. D. S. Cuthbert, of Llangwstenin Hall, Gwynedd, and Mrs H. A. Johnson, of Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire, and Susannah, younger daughter of Major and Mrs A. H. Wagner, of Wattesfield, Suffolk.

Mr R. S. Courtauld
and Miss J. Kennington

The engagement is announced between Richard, younger son of Mr Peter Courtauld, of Wadhurst, Sussex, and of Mrs James Scott-Elliot, of Emsworth, Hampshire, and Jill, second daughter of the late Mr John Kennington, of Rigby, Lincolnshire, and of Mrs Stephen Hall, of Boarstall, Buckinghamshire.

Mr A. C. R. Davis
and Miss B. M. Kilby

The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Dr and Mrs S. Davis, of London, NW11, and Mary, daughter of Dr and Mrs J. V. Kilby, of Kimbolton, Cambridgeshire.

Mr D. J. S. Humphries
and Miss J. R. Coyle

The engagement is announced between David, only son of Mr and Mrs John W. Humphries, of New Place, Sunningdale, Berkshire, and Jinny, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Allan Coyle, of Terina, Syndal, Melbourne, Australia.

Mr C. V. Lloyd
and Miss J. Owen Jones

The engagement is announced between Colin, only son of Mrs E. C. R. Lloyd, of London, and Jane, only daughter of Mrs M. A. Jones and Mr A. C. Jones, of Wrexham, Clwyd.

Mr A. J. Phillips
and Miss D. M. Cheverton

The engagement is announced between Andrew, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. Phillips, of Dedham, Essex, and Dilys, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. C. Cheverton, of Chislehurst, Kent.

Royal Navy promotions

The following officers have been provisionally selected for promotion to date as shown.

Special Duties List
SEAMEN
To Commander, Oct 1: J O'Callaghan, P J Canielo.
To Lieutenant-Commander, April 1: I M Moore, A C Kerrison, S F Goodridge, B D S Cox, G J Perry, R W Christian, J Lennon, J McCulloch, D J Griggs.
ENGINEERING
To Commander, Oct 1: A F Wilde, A C Moore.
[illegible]

Latest wills

Mr Arnold Golodetz, of Roehampton, London, left estate valued at £2,686,615 net.

Major Thomas Francis Blackwell, of Bury St Edmunds, racehorse owner, left settled land valued at £115,000.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Bowen, Mr Arthur Jack, of Woodford Green, Essex, pharmacist £360,050
Leach, Mabel Victoria, of Hove, East Sussex £258,570
Rampton, Mrs Phyllis May, of Godalming £378,280
Roper, Mr Gerry Desmond, of Thorncombe, Dorset £462,651
Tuthair, Miss Margaret Loveday, of Plymouth £372,417
Morris, Gladys Capel, of Hove £780,028.

Queen Elizabeth's Hospital

The Queen has agreed to become Patron of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Bristol's blue coat school. Queen Elizabeth I granted a charter to the school in 1590 for the education of poor Bristol boys.

Change of command

Lieutenant-General M. C. L. Wilkins will assume command of the Royal Marines at a ceremony at the Commando Training Centre Royal Marines, Lympstone, Devon, on Friday when Lieutenant-General Sir Steuart R. Pringle will hand over the Commandant General Royal Marines symbol of office to him.

United Wards' Club

The following have been elected officers of the United Wards' Club of the City of London for the ensuing year: Mr Ray B Findlay, Senior Vice-President; Mr Martin C G Barber, Vice-President; Mr B Northall-Laurie.



Instant verdict: A painting is held up before the critical gaze of the Royal Academy's selection committee, including the Academy's president, Sir Hugh Casson (right), as work got under way yesterday for the Summer Exhibition, opening on May 19. The selection committee was viewing works at the rate of one every three seconds. Nine out of ten works will eventually be rejected (Photographs: Suresh Karadia).

Luncheon

HM Government

Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon given at 1 Carlton Gardens, yesterday in honour of the Federal Councillor and Head of the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs, M Pierre Aubert.

London Europe Society

Mr Edward Heath, MP, was the guest speaker at a luncheon of the London Europe Society held yesterday. Mr Derek Prag, MEP, was in the chair and the guests included the Ambassadors of Luxembourg, The Netherlands, France, Belgium, Italy, Denmark and Greece, Sir Frank Roberts and Mr Robert Moreland, MEP.

Reception

Prime Minister

The Duke of Gloucester was present at a reception given by the Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher at 10 Downing Street yesterday evening to launch the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England.

Dinners

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, chairman, the Duke of Gloucester, deputy chairman, and commissioners gave a dinner at the House of Lords yesterday to celebrate the coming into being of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England. The guests of honour were the Secretary of State for the Environment and Mrs Jenkin. Among the other guests were:

Lord Aldeane, Baroness Airey of Abingdon, the Earl of Avon, Baroness Birk, Lord Beaumont of Whitley, Mr Patrick Cormack, MP, Dr M Clark, MP, Lord Gibson, the Earl of Gowrie, Mr N Macfarlane, MP, and Lord Skelmersdale.

Mme P. Aubert

The Swiss foreign Minister, and Mme Aubert at the end of their official visit to London, gave a dinner yesterday in honour of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Lady Howe at the Swiss Ambassador's residence. Among those present were:

The Earl and Countess of Limerick, Sir Frederic Bennett, MP, and Lady Bennett, Sir Julian and Lady Bullard, the Hon Eustace and Mrs Gibbs, Mr and Mrs M R H Jenkins, Dr and Mrs M J Llewellyn Smith, Mr and Mrs Michael Nelson, Mr John Powell-Jones and Mr and Mrs W A de Vigier.

National Sporting Club

The National Sporting Club staged a boxing dinner evening at Grosvenor House last night at which Mr John Francome was the guest of honour. Colonel K H Osborne was in the chair and the other speakers were Mr Charles Benson, Mr Vince Earl and Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme, Secretary.

Chatham Dining Club

The Chatham Dining club met at St Ermin's Hotel yesterday. The principal guest was Mr Ian Hay Davison and Mr G S Palmer was in the chair.

Bakers' Company

The Master of the Bakers' Company, Mr Rex C. Joseph, presided at a dinner held at Bakers' Hall last night for members of the court and livery and their guests. The other speakers were Mr Roy B. Tiley, Warden, and the principal guest, Major-General M. J. H. Walsh, Chief Scout.

Chartered Institute of Transport

Mr H. R. MacLeod, chairman, Lloyds Register of Shipping, delivered the Reginald Grout Memorial Lecture, "Classification and change", to the Chartered Institute of Transport at the General Council of British Shipping, London, EC3, yesterday evening. The president, Mr L. S. Payne, presided and afterwards entertained the speaker at dinner. Other guests included:

Mr J C F Cameron, Mr J G Davis, Mr W D Noddings, Mr N J Payne, Mr R B Reid, Mr K St Johnston, Mr W P Shovelton, Mr W B Slater, Mr R Tookey and Mr G Turvey.

Service dinner

3rd Divisional Signals

The annual dinner of the 3rd Divisional Signals Reunion Club was held at the Victory (Services) Club on Saturday. Major General J. M. Sawyers was the guest of honour. Brigadier C. G. Moore presided. It being a special occasion to mark the 40th anniversary of the Normandy Landings, the 3rd Division as the Spearhead, wives and guests were invited to attend. The occasion also marked the 175th anniversary of the founding of the Division by the Duke of Wellington.

Latest appointments

Mr Frank Judd, aged 49, director of Voluntary Services Overseas, who is to be director of Oxfam in succession to Mr Guy Stringer, who retires next year. Mr Judd, a Labour MP for two Portsmouth constituencies between 1966 and 1979, held ministerial posts in defence, overseas development and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Other appointments include:

Mr Andrew Allan, managing director of Tyne Tees Television, to be director of programmes at Central Independent Television from October 1.

Post Office appointments: Mr Peter Milne, aged 54, director of mails operations, to be director of letter operations; Mr Michael Quilty, aged 47, deputy director of mails operations, to be director of parcels operations; Mr Sam Haskett, aged 53, deputy director of postal personnel, to be secretary to the Post Office board in succession to Mr Jerry Baxter. All appointments were from yesterday.

Mr Terence Smith, head of A-level studies at The Gambia High School, Banjul, to be principal of Bransons Colleges in succession to Mrs Mary Dixon.

The Rev Norman W. Drummond, who is to be Headmaster of Loretto School, Scotland, as published yesterday, is the Church of Scotland Chaplain of Fettes College.

University news

Oxford

Election and appointment

Christ Church: To an ordinary studentship of the House: T M R Ellis, MA (Cantab). To a lectureship of the House in mathematics: M Cartwright, Christ Church.

D J Westland, exhibitioner, D Staunton, commoner, have been awarded Clifford Smith prizes in natural science.

Cambridge

Professor E. A. Gellner, MA (Oxon), PhD, (London), professor of philosophy in the London School of Economics, has been elected to the William Wyse Professorship of Social Anthropology from October 1, 1984.

Dr R. I Page, LittD (Corpus Christi College), reader in Old English and Old Norse philology, has been elected to the Elrington and Bosworth professorship of Anglo-Saxon from March 3, 1984.

M. F. Burnyeat, MA (Robinson College), university lecturer in classics, has been elected into the Laurence Professorship of Ancient Philosophy from May 1.

Dr A Barton will take up her appointment as Professor of English 1966 on October 1, 1984.

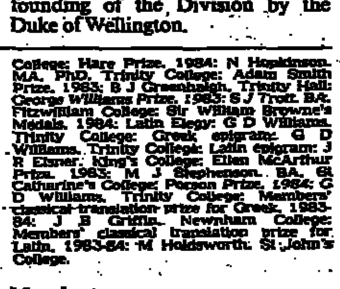
Other appointments

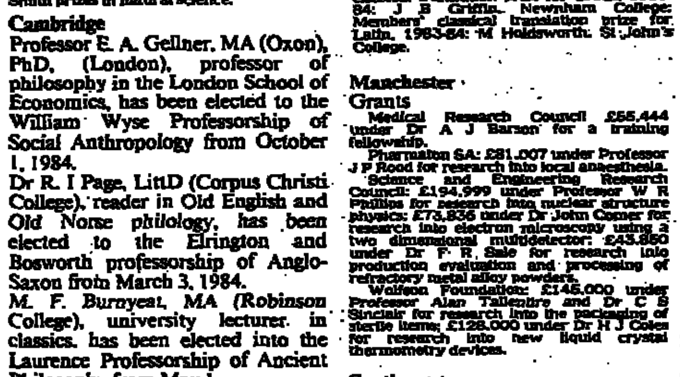
University lecturers

English: S M Adamson, MA (Girton College), from October 1, 1984, for three years; clinical veterinary medicine: I M Wright, MA, VetMB, (Trinity College), from March 1, 1984, for three years.

Awards

Chancellor's Medal for an English Poem, 1984: J W Noggle, Fitzwilliam College; proxime accessit: J H Korelitz, Clare





College: Hare Prize, 1984: N Hopkinson, MA, PhD, Trinity College; Adam Smith Prize, 1983: B J Greenhalgh, Trinity Hall; George Williams Prize, 1983: S J Trott, BA, Fitzwilliam College; Sir William Browne's Medals, 1984: Latin Elegy: G D Williams, Trinity College; Greek epigram: G D Williams, Trinity College; Latin epigram: J R Elsner, King's College; Ellen McArthur Prize, 1983: M J Stephenson, BA, St Catharine's College; Porson Prize, 1984: G D Williams, Trinity College; Members' classical translation prize for Greek, 1983-84: J B Griffin, Newnham College; Members' classical translation prize for Latin, 1983-84: M Holdsworth, St John's College.

Manchester

Grants

Medical Research Council £55,444 under Dr A J Barson for a training fellowship.

Pharmaton SA: £81,007 under Professor J P Rood for research into local anaesthesia.

Science and Engineering Research Council: £194,999 under Professor W R Phillips for research into nuclear structure physics; £73,836 under Dr John Comer for research into electron microscopy using a two dimensional multidetector; £43,850 under Dr F R Sale for research into production evaluation and processing of refractory metal alloy powders.

Wolfson Foundation: £146,000 under Professor Alan Tallentire and Dr C S Sinclair for research into the packaging of sterile items; £128,000 under Dr H J Coles for research into new liquid crystal thermometry devices.

Southampton

Appointments

Professor John F. Wilson to be director of the Institute of Maritime Law in succession to Professor David Jackson. Robert P. Grime, senior lecturer in law, to be deputy director. Richard J. Swatton, senior experimental officer in law and computers, to have management responsibilities with title of secretary to the institute.

Purcell school

Mr Igor Ozim, the Yugoslavian violinist, gave an inagural BP Master Class to three pupils, Ishani Bhoola, aged 18, Janice Graham, aged 15, and Joshua Fisher, aged 14, at the Purcell School on Friday, March 23.

The flautist, Mr William Bennett, will give the second in this series of master classes, sponsored by British Petroleum, to Lucinda Bunce, aged 17, Carys Lane, aged 17, Emma Hill, aged 15, and Catherine Mooney, aged 17, on Thursday, May 3, at 12.45pm.

The third master class will be given by Miss Florence Hooton, who plans to see all the cellists in the school for a short session before teaching four individual cellists on Friday, May 11, at 12.45pm.

All master classes in this series are being held in the Oak Room before an audience of pupils, their teachers, parents and friends and staff of the school.

Scots pair win bridge cup

The Portland Club Cup, the bridge championship for British mixed pairs, was won for the third year running by a pair from Scotland, L Steel and Mrs E McGowan, by 99 points from a London pair (a Bridge Correspondent writes).

The 1982 winner, Barbara Kay, playing with a different partner, finished third. A total 503 pairs competed over the weekend at London, Leeds, Birmingham, Cwmbran, Glasgow and Perth. Scoring was done by computer over the six centres. Results were:

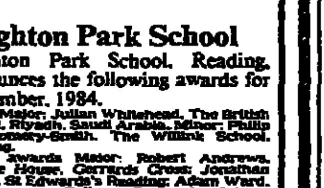
1, L Steel, Mrs E McGowan (Scotland), 21,919; 2, D A L Burn, Miss D Salt (London), 21,820; 3, I A Hawie, Mrs B Kay (Scotland), 21,456; 4, Mr and Mrs D C Oram (Hertfordshire), 21,361; 5, D A Carlisle (London), Mrs J Preddy (Somerset), 21,184; 6, Mr and Mrs J G Morgan (Scotland), 21,031; 7, Mr and Mrs P D Austwick (Somerset), 20,968; 8, Mr and Mrs W W Brown (Berkshire and Buckinghamshire), 20,938.

Benenden School Seniors Association

The Diamond Jubilee Seniors Day and AGM will be held on Saturday, May 19, 1984, at Benenden School. The speaker will be Miss E. B. Clarke. Written replies should be sent by May 1 to the Seniors' Clerk, BSSA.

Leighton Park School

Leighton Park School, Reading, announces the following awards for September, 1984.



Music Major: Julian Whitehead, The British School [illegible]

Church news

Appointments



The Rev R P Walford, Team Vicar of [illegible]

[illegible]

Resignations and retirements

[illegible]

Science report

'Oddball' test explains singer's gift

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Some individuals can identify instantly the tones of a large variety of musical instruments. The facility of "perfect" or "absolute" pitch is also possessed by some singers.

Yet why should they be able to identify more than 50 different pitches, particularly since they have nothing different about their hearing according to auditory discrimination tests.

An answer is suggested in the latest issue of *Science*, according to research involving a group of music students. They took part in an experiment with the unflattering title of the "oddball" procedure, in which changes of certain brainwave patterns are noted when a person is subject to a particular arrangement of planned mental stimuli. The test involves introducing a mixture of two categories of stimuli: those the person experiences quite often and some which are experienced quite rarely. When they are presented in a precise way, known as th Bernoulli sequence, the rare stimuli provoke a large response which is measured by a brainwave pattern known as the P 300.

The P 300 activity is believed to be a manifestation of the processes going on in the brain for the updating and maintaining of our memory, as when new sounds, visual images or other information are experienced or when they are encountered again after a long time.

In a study at the University of Illinois of music students, Dr Mark Klein, Dr Michael Coles and Dr Emanuel Donchin, of the department of psychology, found that people with perfect pitch do not produce a P 300 wave in the oddball test when acoustic stimuli are used.

Each subject heard a series of pure tones generated by a programmable oscillator, and 81-tone pitches were generated to represent the fundamentals of the piano, ranging from 63 to 4,186 hz.

The individuals were instructed to identify the octave number and the name of the pitch (such as B flat or C) associated with each tone. Each tone was sounded until the subject responded. After 500 milliseconds (half a second), the next tone was presented.

When errors did occur in subjects who were found to have perfect pitch they came in making "octave" errors. They identified the pitch correctly but they assigned it to a higher or lower octave than that of stimulus.

After that experiment, each individual was subjected to the visual and auditory test, according to the oddball procedure.

The visual material generated similar P 300 patterns in all the students, but it was absent in those with perfect pitch. Hence the scientists suggest that the two groups use a different mechanism to process tones.

Whereas most of us hear a note and then try to find a representation of it in our memory from something we have heard previously, those with perfect pitch are able to make an instant comparison with a "standard" without having to refer to their memory.

Source: *Science*, Vol 223, No 4642, 1984

OBITUARY

MISS ELIZABETH GOUDGE

Prolific and popular novelist

Miss Elizabeth Goudge, FRSL, who died on April 1 at the age of 83 was a prolific novelist and short story writer for adults and children whose books enjoyed a wide and faithful readership which remained undiminished from the publication of her first novel *Island Magic* which appeared in 1932, and utilised the experiences of her childhood holidays there to good effect.

Her success was based on a deep familiarity with her characters and their homes which she conveyed to her readers by a species of writing which partook of a time honoured, and unhurried, tradition which evoked such matters as countryside and country living with great sympathy. This understanding between her readers and her characters was exemplified not only in her greatest bestseller *Green Dolphin Country* (1942) but with no less assurance in the novels of her later years, such as *The Dean's Watch* (1964) and *Child from the Sea* (1970).

Indeed, in everything she wrote, there was a quality of charity and a faithfulness in the depiction of people and places which were at once a reflection of her own character and of the home into which she was born. The Cities of Bells – Salisbury, Wells, Ely and Oxford – which became so familiar to her readers were the places where her famous father, Dr H. L. Goudge, successively exercised his teaching ministry.

Elizabeth de Beauchamp Goudge was born on April 24, 1900, at Wells, Somerset, where her father was at that time Principal of Wells Theological College. Her mother came from Guernsey and the young Elizabeth spent many holidays there.

She was educated at Grassendale School, Southbourne, Hampshire, and at Reading University School of Arts where she studied handicrafts. She had privately intended writing but on her return home – which was now Oxford where her father had been appointed Regius Professor of Divinity – her parents insisted on her developing a career as a handicrafts teacher.

She therefore taught weaving, basket work and leather-tooling in Oxford, writing, at first, plays in her spare time. One of these, about the Brontës was accepted for a Sunday night "try-out" and the others had but small success so she turned to the novel with *Island Magic*.

Though intended for adults this was popular among children, too, and was a success both here and in America. *The City of Bells* was set in the Wells of her childhood and *Towers in the Mist* at Christ Church, Oxford, where her father had rooms.

Green Dolphin Country (1944) projected her to fame of a more spectacular sort, netting a Literary Guild Award in the United States, a £30,000 special prize from Louis B. Mayer of M-G-M and being filmed. It also utilized the Channel Islands which Miss Goudge knew so well, though in a highly romantic setting of the 19th century which took its love-crossed protagonists as far afield as New Zealand.

But perhaps more characteristic than this resounding success were such books as the well-loved novels of the Eliots of Damerosehay, *The Bird in the Tree*, *The Herb of Grace* and *The Heart of the Family*.

Miss Goudge also wrote several historical novels and three books for children, *The Little White Horse*, *The Valley of Song* and *Linnets and Valerians*. She published, too, a life of Christ for the young entitled *So God Loved the World* (1951) and a biography of St Francis of Assisi.

In her later years she settled in Henley-on-Thames where she shared a delightful cottage with a friend who reclaimed from the wild the delightful country garden which surrounded it. To this both brought the care which they lavished on all the things of the country.

Indeed she never had any desire for other than country life as her own way of living. Fragile in appearance but strong in spirit, she seemed at one with the peace and simplicity of her setting. Few novelists have had comparable knowledge and faith in the goodness of human nature, the beauty of childhood, and the pursuit of things lovely and of good report. As with Jane Austen, she "let other pens dwell on guilt and misery".

LUIGI BARZINI

Luigi Barzini the Italian journalist and writer and the leading interpreter of his country to the English-speaking world, died on March 30 at the age of 75. He was widely known for his book *The Italians* which was published in 1964.

Luigi Giorgio Barzini was born in Milan on December 21, 1908. His father – the best known journalist of his time on *Corriere della Sera* – came from Orvieto, his mother from Venice.

Barzini saw little of him as a child, as (he wrote), "he was covering the Italo-Turkish War, Balkan War, the First World War and the subsequent peace conference."

In 1925 the family moved to the USA, where his father had founded a New York daily Italian language newspaper. Barzini studied at the Columbia School of Journalism.

He joined *Corriere della Sera* in the early 1930s and covered such events as the New Deal era in the United States, the Italian conquest of Ethiopia and the Sino-Japanese war. He was aboard the river gunboat Panay when it was bombed and sunk by the Japanese in the Yangtze.

When he returned to Italy in 1940 he was sentenced to five years house arrest for "anti-Fascist activities"; it was in these years that he began to gather material for *The Italians*.

After the war he resumed his work for *Corriere* and in 1953 his survey of America, *Americans Are Alone in the World*, written in English, was published (he also wrote a version in Italian which appeared in Italy in 1952). This did not go down well with all Americans. He was active in Italian politics as a Liberal Party MP.

In 1960 Barzini had a serious heart attack; confined to bed and convinced he had not much longer to live he put all his energies into *The Italians* also written in English. This socio-psychological study was a genial, witty, critique in which Barzini took loving issue with his own people for what he called "their refusal to face reality their over-optimism, their failure to unite against common enemies effectively."

It contains much praised sections on Mussolini and on the Mafia, and it is a permanently essential source book for anyone wanting to know more about Italy and the Italians.

Later Barzini collected articles on the same subject: *"From Caesar to the Mafia: Sketches of Italian Life"* (1971).

Barzini's ideas were not particularly original. His strength lies in his superb articulation, in a brilliant English of the feelings and aspirations of a thorough decent and intelligent Italian liberal. He was always committed to the notion of an effectively united Europe.

Barzini was married twice, and had altogether five children: 3 daughters and two sons.

MARVIN GAYE

Marvin Gaye, the American soul singer and songwriter died in a shooting accident in Los Angeles on April 1. He was 44.

Gaye had been involved with the Motown recording company from its earliest days and was in the vanguard of the expansion of soul music's popularity. His biggest hit was the single "I Heard It Through The Grapevine" which was released in 1968.

Born the son of a preacher in Washington, on April 2, 1939 Gaye sang and played the organ in church as a child. Singing with street-corner vocal groups led him to form his own group, the Marquees, in 1957; two years later he joined the Moonglows. Shortly thereafter the group was heard in a Detroit club by Berry Gordy, who signed him to a contract with his newly formed company, Motown Records.

The story of Motown's success is virtually the story of soul music's rise and, after starting out as a drummer on some of the label's earliest hits, Gaye assumed a leading role, thanks to his flexible voice – modelled on that of Sam Cooke – and to his natural elegance as a stage performer. By the time he left the company, in 1982, he had averaged two hit records a year over two decades, among the best known, along with "I Heard It Through the Grapevine", being "How Sweet It Is", and, with Tammi Terrell, "Ain't No Mountain High Enough" and "You're All I Need To Get By".

Gaye frequently brought original thought to bear on his music. The album *What's Going On*, released in 1971, broke away from the enclosed forms and careful arrangements associated with Motown, as well as from the prevailing degree of artistic supervision, so successfully that others (notably Stevie Wonder) were encouraged to follow suit; it set a fashion, too, in its acute but non-dogmatic observation of the social condition of black Americans.

Gaye's later recordings explored extended forms and complicated orchestrations to considerable effect, while the last record of all, the enormously successful "Sexual Healing", proved that soul could retain its impact within a style of arrangement borrowed from electronic pop music.

LORD BROOKE OF CUMNOR

Lord Molson writes:

In your otherwise comprehensive obituary of Lord Brooke of Cumnor you do not mention his most enduring and beneficial achievement. As Minister of Housing & Local Government 1957-61 he was the main driving force in making London a smokeless zone.

When he set himself the task, the prospect of penetrating – let alone of dispersing – the smog appeared dim. There were many who told him that to change so completely the London atmosphere was impossible, practically and financially.

His persistence and his deep knowledge of government, central and local, achieved a change in the London environment which only the rapidly diminishing number of us who remember the old "pea soup" fogs can appreciate. The aesthetic success of cleaning London's buildings would have been a hopeless undertaking before the virtual elimination of smoke and – more important – the reduction in respiratory ailments would have been less.

People find it difficult to understand evils which have been ended, but on the occasion of Henry Brooke's death, what London owes to him should be remembered and I think, in his modest way, he would have wished it.

CARMEN DRAGON

Carmen Dragon, the American conductor, composer and arranger, died in Los Angeles on March 28 at the age of 69.

Born in California of Italian parents Carmen Dragon made his name as an arranger and conductor of many of Hollywood's best known musicals, and with Morris Stoloff he won an Academy Award in 1944 for his arrangement of Jerome Kern's score of *Cover Girl* which he adapted for the film.

He was also well known for his conducting of the Hollywood Bowl Orchestra with whose concert programmes he was associated over a number of years.

● More micro finalists: Page 20

COMPUTER HORIZONS

● Another home debut: Page 20

Hard thinking needed on software piracy

Copyright law is being urgently updated around the world as governments attempt to come to terms with the problems introduced with the advances of new technology. Video tape, audio recording *equipment, cable* television, satellite transmissions and computers have all created for the guardians of copyright a major legal and logistic headache.

The legal problem is in updating the legislation that has been used in the past to protect the creators of product carried on the more conventional media of paper, film and broadcasting. In Britain the Department of Trade and Industry and the experts of the Patent Office are slowly clarifying the *Copyright Act of 1956*, which has become quickly outdated through the pace of technological innovation. Thirty years ago home computers, video recorders and intercontinental television were barely a dream.

The logistics problems are equally acute since the timing of those legislative amendments are as important as the changes themselves. An example of that is the amendment which was quickly passed last year enabling the criminal penalties of video *piracy* to be stiffened.

The Government could not afford to wait *until* it had revamped the Copyright Act before it was empowered to prosecute the video pirates. The amendments which are now being contemplated for the Cable *and Broadcasting Bill also fall into* that category.

The questions which have to be addressed are extremely complex and sometimes require new and clearer definitions of the subject matter to be protected.

In an ideal world the legislation would be ahead of the technology. However, in reality, the pace of the legal world could hardly compare with that of the high technology sector.

Mr David Ladd, the United States Registrar of Copyrights, in a recent address to the International Publishers Association in Mexico City, emphasized the growing fears that exist among the world's publishers and authors.

He said: "As we approach the 21st century, a vast new array of technological *innovations continues* to test our understanding of authorship and our will to vindicate its value. Authors and publishers' rights become difficult to enforce as we move away from the print culture and confront a surge of space-age apparatus that enables the broad-based dissemination and simultaneous reception by huge audiences of almost "unimaginable quantities of creative works".

Those works in the past have been protected through the auspices of United *Nations agencies by the* signatories to the Berne Convention and the Universal Copyright Convention. They each have 76 member countries and are administered through the United Nations agencies UNESCO and the World Intellectual *Property Organisation. The latter has* 106 member states and gives further protection to the creators of anything that can be more effectively deemed 'property *of the mind*'.

The protection afforded the members of these conventions depend on the individual states ensuring that the appropriate legislation is in place. Hence the governmental activity.

The new British Cable and Broadcasting Bill contains two clauses which reflect that new thinking. The first refers to cable. *The cable operators* will have the copyright to carry BBC and ITV programmes normally broadcast in their franchise area.

Or, as expected will frequently be the case, a cable operator in one area in Britain wishes to offer the programming of television stations outside his area, he will require copyright approval.

The second clause is addressed to the complex question of copyright on Direct Broadcast Satellites (DBS). The format of such a British service and who would operate it is still a matter of *intense* debate but the *protective* legislation will be in place before any such satellite will be launched. The earliest British one will be operational in 1987.

This second clause is meant to

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

ensure that the satellite broadcaster who sources the television material (that is sends it up to the satellite) has legal protection from anyone illegally receiving it and relaying it. Two amendments to be added to the Bill when it returns to the Commons will also ensure that the reception of such services by anyone with the intention of avoiding payment would be a criminal offence.

Mr John Butcher, junior industry *minister highlighted* software piracy when addressing the Computer Trade Association last month. The normal protection afforded the creators of computer software has become an acute problem in the UK with the spread of home computers.

Assuming the sales of home computers go according to the industry's optimistic forecasts, half the homes in Britain will have computers by 1986. Such a level is unprecedented anywhere in the world. The copying of software, albeit just between friends, could prove extremely difficult to police. Hence the need for immediate clarification of the copyright law in this context.

The question of high technology copyright is one that is not new to government. A report by Justice Whitford in 1977 highlighted a number of areas and reviewed the entire question of photocopying, video and other principal electronic media. A government Green Paper on copyright emerged in 1981, four years after the Whitford Report, and still there is insufficient legislation in place.

The music publishing and film production groups have been lobbying government intensely for a levy on blank tape which is a method of compensating the relevant industries for revenue lost through direct piracy or 'friendly copying' of video and audio material. That method of control has not been endorsed by the government. West Germany, Sweden, Hungary and Norway however are among those nations which have *adopted some levy system*.

Copyright of high technology products remains a problem. The world is on the brink of international television and telecommunication, communication by satellite is becoming commonplace. Information and film that has in the past been transmitted by spacecraft and cable will now be vulnerable to breaches in the copyright law.

That is another major problem. Low powered satellites, as opposed to the high powered DBS variety, which are used extensively in telecommunications – both for telephony and intercontinental exchange of television programmes between broadcasters – may prove the most difficult to protect under copyright law.

They will be used in the future by providers of television channels for cable networks and the *material* that they carry will need protection other than that afforded by DBS. The British are attempting to find a solution.

A "broad brush approach" would be ideal whereby legislation could be provided to cover all forms of *high* technology media.

According to David Ladd in his Mexico City address: "Because of technological innovation and its tempo, it is illusory to believe that we can deal with these technologies, piecemeal and one-by-one. *Rather*, copyright laws, must, if they are to cope, be crafted with the declarations of rights broad enough to encompass new technologies".

He added: "If copyright laws are to master, or even survive the onslaught of new technologies, they must be framed in broad terms to relate the various rights of which copyright is composed – reproduction, distribution, display and performance – so as to comprehend later unanticipated uses."

There can often be conflicts as was witnessed in the United States with a recent case brought against Sony for selling video recorders. Is the use of a video recorder by a television owner a breach of Copyright or as was argued, a convenience to the user who only wants a facility to watch a television programme which has already been transmitted and paid for th viewer, at a time of his choosing.

Any copyright legislation must therefore reflect the rights both of the creators of the material being protected and those who wish to have the right to access it.

Welcome to the micro happy hour

■ The newsagents and booksellers **W H Smith** say a series of computer open evenings for customers is proving "successful beyond expectations." More than 1,000 people turned up for a two-hour evening session at an Exeter hotel, and there was a strong turnout at a second meeting in Kensington.

The idea of the evenings is to meet potential customers with some basic knowledge of computers in a less formal atmosphere than a shop. It seems to be working, for besides the encouraging attendances, the meetings are followed by orders – £2,000 in the case of Exeter, and in Kensington £4,500 in the first week.

Both hardware and software are demonstrated, and free copies of *specialist magazines distributed*. Future events include some for local businessmen. Customers say they had previously delayed ordering because they can only get to a shop on a Saturday when it is too busy for them to ask questions.

■ *Tomorrow sees the start of the* **London Festival of Computing** with open days, exhibitions and conferences taking place at a variety of locations around London. The festival lasts three weeks and includes such topics as computer education, networking, management and home computing. Further information can be obtained from 01 734 2907 or Prestel page 8008008.

■ A new software package aimed at the manufacturing industries, has been launched by **Hoskyns**. MAS-Manufacturing is the fourth generation of such software that has been produced by the Hoskyns group, who have been selling manufacturing software for ten years. Using the package, the applications designer is able to solve specific business problems without worrying about the technical implementation. Mike Bretherton, director of the manufacturing *and commercial* division that developed the package, says that with the advent of MAS-Manufac*turing it is now possible* for a customer to have a completely integrated system, using the MAS Financial system.

■ A simplified route to office automation is promised to users of Olivetti electronic typewriters, with *the launch in Hanover this week of* MultiNet. The new system, which is in effect a box containing 64K of RAM, allows the ETV300 machine to be used as a conventional micro and word processor. Using a CP/M compatible operating system it will *be supplied with electonic mail* and communications facilities.

It is marketed by WordNet, a company formed in 1082 by Richard Crown to sell the WordNet 2000 system, the precursor of the new machine.

■ *With City backing of more than* £1million, a new chain of business computer centres has opened its *first outlet in Kingston, Surrey*. **Interface** operating both as direct and franchise business, will deal with popular business PCs such as IBM, Hewlett Packard, DEC and TI.

Interface has been set up by James Minotto, the ex-president of Cumputerland Europe, and Brian Allmey, previously managing director of one of the Computerland franchises.

Stephen Johnson

'Serious business use, eh?'

■ **Teleglobe Canada** is expanding its Telidon-based videotex service to offer daily price information on 5,000 stocks listed on six exchanges in Canada and the United States. The financial service, will allow subscribers to analyse the performance of the companies listed on the Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary, New York and American stock exchanges with coloured graphics.

McLeod Young Seir, of Toronto, will supply and update the information including an evaluation of investment prospects for major Canadian stocks.

UK events

Computer Aided Design, Met. Exhibition Hall, today to Thur.
Artificial Intelligence Seminar, City University, London, April 7-8
Sir Frederic Osborn School Computer Fair, Sir Frederic Osborn School, Welwyn Garden City, April 8
Computers for Builders Exhibition, Cavendish Conference Centre, 82 New Cavendish Street, London W1, April 12
***Communications and Public* Domain Software,** Lancashire Country Council Cricket Club, Old Trafford, April 14
Computers in Instrumentation Exhibition, Earls Court, London SW5, April 16-18
London *Computer* Fair, Central Hall, Westminster, SW1, April 19, 21, 23
Personal Computer Games Show, Solihull Conference Centre, Birmingham, April 20-22
ZX Microfair, Alexandra Palace, London N22, April 28

Overseas

Hanover Fair, Hanover, Germany, April 4-11
Videotex '84, Hyatt Regency, Chicago, April 16-18

Compiled by Personal Computer News

Five work together for micro finals

John Adrian, aged 12, headed a *group of five bright* boys from Kelsey School, Beckenham, Kent, who won first prize in the South Home Counties region of The Times National Microcomputer Challenge competition.

They worked on their project – to help dyslexics – in their own time after school and on Saturdays. They sought expert advice on the problems faced by dyslexics before they began writing the software.

The school is well equipped with BBC and RML machines and was supportive throughout the project. Last month a team from the school, including some of the group, who are aged up to 15, won three prizes in a local computer competition.

On page 20 today we present another four of the ten regional winners who will compete in the national finals at the Holiday Inn, Marble Arch, on April 18 as part of the London Computer Festival.

The winner will receive a first prize of a full BBC microcomputer system including a BBC Micro model B, disc storage system, and either a 14-inch colour video monitor or a Sparkjet printer. Second prize is a £100 WH Smith voucher for computer goods and the third prize a £50 voucher.

Additionally, our cartoonist Harry New will be presenting original AGOG cartoons to the three winners.

The other winners: Page 20



The finalists (from left): Anwar Ali, Adam Tibbalds, John Adrian, Ian George, Simon Moss.

Computer Appointments

Senior Systems Programmers

£15–18K starting salary

Occidental's new data centre in Aberdeen provides computer services to support the company's UK and related offices. Two IBM 3083 processors running MVS/JES2 and ACF/VTAM multi-system networking have a network of hundreds of terminals connecting IMS and TSO users with these systems and other data centres in the Americas. Currently in installation testing stages, the data centre is scheduled to begin full production operations in early May.

Experienced IMS and MVS Systems Programmers are needed to install, maintain, monitor and troubleshoot this software. The MVS environment incorporates ACF2 security and UCC — 10 tape management systems. IMS use relies heavily on ADF and the system includes LOGPLUS and UCC-10 data dictionary.

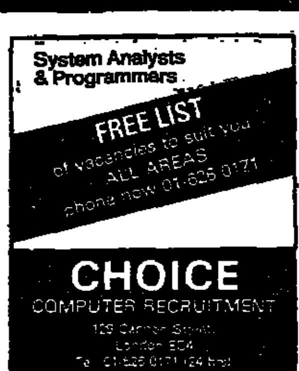
In both areas senior people who can deal comfortably with operations, programming and user staff are essential to the ongoing satisfactory performance and operation of the systems. Technical opportunities are excellent in this up-to-date hardware/software environment. XA planning and migration, DB2 and additional on-line systems are outlooked for next year.

Successful candidates will command a starting salary of between £15-18,000 depending on experience, and an excellent range of benefits, including a full relocation package to facilitate your move to this highly attractive part of the country.

If you are interested in a position with Occidental telephone for further information and an application form.
Telephone Aberdeen (0224) 644838
Tuesday 3rd April 1200 to 1400 or 1800 to 2000 hrs.
If you prefer write to:
George Fowler,
Personnel Officer.



Occidental Petroleum (Caledonia) Limited.,
1 Claymore Drive, Aberdeen AB2 8GB.



SOUTH AFRICA COASTAL LOCATIONS

SENIOR COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS

for non-financial packages on large Burroughs installation. Min. 1 year contracts with interesting package deal. Interviews London +– 12th April 1984, cv's to: Technicon International Management Services Ltd, 811 High Road, London, N12 8JW. Tel: 01-445 0022.

KEY MARKETING & SALES APPOINTMENTS

MICROCOMPUTERS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Comart Computers are the leading British manufacturer of modular microcomputer systems in the £2-10k range. Launched in 1980, the 'Communicator' range has become a world leader in it's class and has enabled Comart to head the ICC growth league of computer equipment manufacturers. Formed in 1977, the Comart Group of Companies now employs over 200 people nationwide. In planning the next phase of their expansion, which includes exciting new model launches and further development both UK and overseas, Comart are seeking ambitious, hardworking professionals for the following key posts:

EXPORT SALES MANAGER c. £25k PLUS 2 LITRE CAR

A challenging opportunity for a high calibre sales professional with at least 3 years export experience in the computer or other high technology industry. This vital role will suit a self motivated achiever who can work on his own initiative seeking out new business opportunities overseas and maximising the export potential of the company's products. There will be a requirement to liaise with subsidiary companies overseas but more important will be establishing and managing distributors in W. Europe, Africa, Middle East and USA. Candidates must be articulate, speak at least one foreign language fluently and be prepared to spend a major part of their time travelling. Salary package includes £15-17k basic, plus commission to on target earnings of £23-27k plus 2 litre car.

DEALER/OEM SALES MANAGER c. £25k PLUS 2 LITRE CAR

Senior Management opportunity for a person who can display a proven sales track record with at least two years as a Dealer Sales Manager in the computer or other high technology industry. The successful applicant, probably in the 30-40 age range, will be responsible for strengthening our dealer and OEM network. This involves maintaining our existing portfolio of prestigious accounts as well as identifying and developing new business prospects. The sales manager will control a team of three Sales Executives and will need to be able to set sales objectives and provide sufficient motivation to ensure that these are achieved. Salary package includes £15-17k basic, plus commission to on target earnings of £23-27k plus 2 litre car.

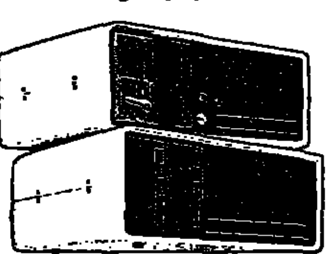
PRODUCT MARKETING EXECUTIVE c. £12-14k

This is a key position for someone with a comprehensive knowledge of microcomputer technology allied to a keen appreciation of the microcomputer market place. The successful applicant, aged between 25-35, will be required to carry out regular analyses of market trends including monitoring competitive activity, prepare business plans and liaise with R&D regarding the requirement and specification of new products. The job calls for someone with vision who has the necessary tact and resilience to follow new development projects through to completion.

SENIOR SALES EXECUTIVE S. OF ENGLAND c. £20k PLUS CAR

Enthusiastic and professional Senior Sales Executive, aged 25-40, required to take over and expand a strong customer base of dealer and OEM accounts in the key South of England area. Candidates will ideally be based in the south, be familiar with hardware and software technologies and have a minimum of two years experience of selling to dealer and OEM accounts. You will be part of a small dynamic team, but it is essential that applicants be self motivated and capable of working on their own initiative. Salary package includes £10-15k basic, plus commission to on target earnings of £20-25k plus car.

Attractive big company benefits in all instances include pension and profit sharing schemes.



comart

Telephone June Hamilton or Helen Wilson on 0480 215005 (24hr Answering) if you would like further details and an information pack or, if you prefer, write and tell us about yourself enclosing a short CV addressing your letter to:

June Hamilton, Comart Computers Limited, Little End Road, Eaton Socon, St Neots, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE19 3JG.

A member of the Comart Group of Companies

IBM SYSTEM 38/MAAPICS

ANALYST/PROGRAMMER

W M STILL & SONS LIMITED is an expanding Company based in Hastings, East Sussex who Manufacture and Service Catering Equipment.
An opportunity has arisen for an additional Analyst/Programmer with knowledge of the manufacturing side of System 38/MAAPICS. He or she should have experience of implementing MRP and of programming in RPG III.
Salary will depend on ability and experience but is negotiable. Relocation expenses will be paid where necessary.
Applicants should submit a full Curriculum Vitae to:
HUGH F WYLIE,
FINANCIAL DIRECTOR,
W M STILL & SONS LIMITED,
FELLOWS ROAD,
HASTINGS,
EAST SUSSEX TN34 3TX.
Tel: (0424) 432121.

Still



offers
EXCITING OPPORTUNITIES

DISC INTERNATIONAL has recently been formed as an independent company to develop and market advanced videotex systems internationally. We have already made a successful entry into the U.K. market with our Viewbase product, based on PICK machines. We now have tremendous growth opportunities both in the U.K. and overseas and are interested in attracting high calibre staff for outstanding career prospects. We specifically require:

PROGRAMMING / SOFTWARE SPECIALISTS who are innovative, respond to challenge and are motivated by problem solving in systems software and communications. Demonstrable skills in software development and/or a knowledge of videotex technology and/or familiarity with the PICK operating systems are highly desirable.

PROJECT CONSULTANTS with manifestly relevant experience as systems analysts and who are able to assume project management roles.

Some staff with particular competence in project management, marketing of software systems and with relevant technological expertise will also be required for secondment to our subsidiary in the U.S.A.

Remuneration is unlikely to deter the best candidates; generous terms and conditions are offered, including possible share participation in the Company.

If you qualify and are interested, please write to **J.R. Wrightson, Personnel Adviser, DISC International Limited, Bedford House, Park Street, TAUNTON TA1 4DB, Somerset.**

Small software company with jumbo sized load requires 'Soft Seller'

We are not looking for a thick-skinned, hard nosed, 'typical' salesman to blow his trumpet for us.

Instead we require a person with a general knowledge of computers (without necessarily a detailed technical background) and the social charm and wit to present us to a wide range of potential users (from local government officials to small businessmen). A strong accounting background and the ability to envisage solutions to our client's problems and communicate them effectively to our technical staff will be needed – in short, we provide the back-up and now need a 'soft seller'.

PME is a Wang-based software house working in a highly specialised field. Demand for our services has shown that, although we have a small staff, we are not considered insignificant. We have reached a point where we need to expand and are looking for a person who would like their career to grow with us.

- The basic salary on offer is £12,000 (O/T £30,000)
- A quality car will be provided.
- Guaranteed leads.

And all the successful applicant needs is an accountancy background with bags of charm and wit.

For an early interview telephone our recruitment consultant, Simon Koning or write to him at the London address.





Targa Computer Recruitment

19 Ropemaker Street London EC2Y 9AS — Telephone 01-588 9871 — Telex: 25851
Monaco House Bristol Street Birmingham B5 7AS — Telephone 021-622 2045 — Telex: 334237

Computer Appointments

Computer Appointments continue on pages 20 and 30

People/Bernard Beech of Omicron

Success of the lonely keyboard pounder

By Roger Woolnough



Browsing in W. H. Smiths in Stafford in the late seventies, Bernard Beech came across one of the first microcomputer magazines. A professional programmer who had always worked with IBM mainframes, Beech was intrigued.

He was even more intrigued when he spotted an advertisement for sales ledger software costing £50. Beech's employers marketed a sales ledger package for £15,000, and he sent off a cheque to find out what was going on.

"All I got for my money was a program listing", he recalls, "and a list of machines I had never heard of. I decided to have a look at a microcomputer."

Bernard Beech is now one of the team running Omicron Management Software, which had sales of £1.75m in 1983, and could reach £2.5m this year. But between that chance encounter with a magazine and today's success there has been a lot of lonely pounding of the keyboard.

Management

At school, Beech spent most of his fifth year on the rugby field and playing in a pop group. With only a few O-levels, he became a professional musician for a few months until the pop scene palled. Then he applied for a job in local government, and found himself working with computers.

By the time he wrote off for the £50 package, Beech was perhaps subconsciously seeking something new. After several years working his way up the programming ladder, he had reached a management position with a company part-owned by RTZ Computer Services.

A programmer at heart, he was getting "a bit fed up at no longer doing things himself. He borrowed a microcomputer and used it in his spare time. "When I looked at the software, I found much of it very bad", he says. "I felt I could do it better".

The opportunity came for him to leave his job, and rather than look for another he spent the next 15 months writing programs for micros, starting with payroll and sales ledger. He had no idea of how to set about selling them.

Another chance encounter solved the problem. At an exhibition, Beech met Ron Sandford, a former RTZ colleague. Discussions soon involved another RTZ mam, Vince Wells, and before long Omicron was formed. Wells and Sand ford look after the management side in London, and Beech runs a team of programmers from his home county of Shopshire.

More flexible

One thing that gives Omicron's software an unusual character is something called "parameterization". This comes directly from Beech's mainframe background, where it is a standard technique.

Parameterized software may be more complex to set up, but running the computer will be easier and more flexible. Omicron has 50 dealers who look after installation.

Beech feels that parameterization gives Omicron an edge over the competition, but he is far from complacent. "You have to keep looking over your shoulder. That's why we are investing a lot of money in new development, particularly for the multi-user marketplace".

That investment will yield something much more valuable than Bernard Beech received for his original £50, but he still feels it was money well spent. "If I hadn't picked up that magazine", he admits, "I would probably still be running mainframes".

Phone call access to worldwide business

By Frank Brown

A computer-based information service which could help boost British exports has been launched by the Thorn-EMI company Datasolve. World Exporter offers subscribers constantly updated information on major business opportunities around the world, and on the business, financial, economic and political backgrounds to countries in which the opportunities occur.

It alerts subscribers to potential business abroad, and enables immediate research on *opportunities that interest them*, the computer-aided search facilities saving a considerable amount of time. "What would normally take hours or days by other means, can be achieved in minutes", said Peter Crossley, Datasolve's manager of electronic publishing.

Like other computerized information systems, World Exporter is accessed via telephone, using any suitable desktop terminal or personal computer, and a modem. The user simply dials Datasolve's computer centre at Sunbury-on-Thames, enters a password, and selects the required facilities.

World Exporter's file on international business opportunities is drawn from the fortnightly IGA publication *Plans and Projects Monitor* which provides data on new multi-million dollar projects throughout the world together with feasibility contracts and national economic plans.

When full-scale operations start in May, the file will contain information on more than 1,000 projects going back to February, 1983.

The new service's file of background information contains some 100 million words of news and market intelligence going back two years, constantly updated. It is provided by Datasolve's existing "World Reporter" service which offers a full text of the BBC's summary of world broadcasts and external services news, *The Economist*, Associated Press, *The Guardian* and *The Washington Post*.

Information in both files can be retrieved and displayed by country, procurement agency, type of project, or by any other desired classification.

A year's subscription to *World Exporters* costs £3,600 – "equivalent to half a secretary," Crossley commented – and allows unlimited use of the plans and projects monitor file, plus ten hours' use of the background information files.

How to lure the high-tech people back to the city

By Robin Bradbeer and Adrian Woods

The main problem of any new high techonology company wanting to set up in an inner city area is finding some of the highly-qualified people required to work in it. The movement towards what is described as "urban drift" has meant that many such people frequently want to live outside city areas.

Even where rate and rent relief are promised by inner city boroughs it cannot often match the attraction of greenfield sites in Berkshire or Strathclyde especially when development area finance is also available.

Islington, for example, has two higher education institutions, the City University and the Polytechnic of North London and yet there is still a problem in keeping graduate engineers in the area.

This was of particular interest to Islington Council who, in 1981, noticed that the number *of computer and information* technology companies in its area was increasing rapidly. Within six months, the number of companies discovered had grown to more than 100 out of a total of 4,200.

One particular feature of the high-technology industry in the *borough has been the involve*ment of the Polytechnic of North London, which has developed the North London Computer Club and a community computer centre for adults and small businesses.

Now some five years old these activities have been copied in many other parts of the country, the community computer centre being used as the basis of the NCC's Micro-Systems Centres.

At the instigation of the North London Computer Club, now the largest in Europe, the various computer clubs in London came together in 1979 to hold an exhibition of machines, software and activities devoted to hobbyists. After three years this proved successful enough to be transformed to the central Hall Westminster, and is now the London Computer Fair.

Other activities associated with it, including an education and computing conference, became the foundation of the London Festival of Computing. The 1984 Festival, which starts *tomorrow has the first trade* Association Fair as its activity.

North London Polytechnic has also conducted a survey which looked at 51 microelectronic and information technology firms in the summer of 1983. The object of the survey amongst other things was to ascertain the employment potential of such firms.

From the survey a picture emerged of the typical firm *being relatively new to Isling*ton, although there were a few notable exceptions. Nearly 60% of the firms had been established on their present site.

At the time of the survey some firms were advertising for staff and a significant number, 29, reported difficulty in filling vacancies when they did arise. Although some jobs required a high level of educational attainment many firms, 26, said that they could train up people with no qualifications within one year.

With more than 160 companies now established in the borough and involved with information and technology, something like 800 jobs per year could be created if the average job increase indicated in the survey were repeated throughout the industry. *This would* more than compensate for job losses in other, older, industries.

It is possible for a multi million pound operation to take place on one floor of an office block, even if "product" is going out of the door. One of the more interesting suggestions was that some of the million square feet of empty office space in the borough be redesignated light industrial.

At the *moment* new *high* technology companies are having to use old, industrial premises due to the lack of new, small and cheap units.

● *Robin Bradbeer is an independent computer consultant. Dr Woods is principal lecturer in business studies at the North London Polytechnic.*

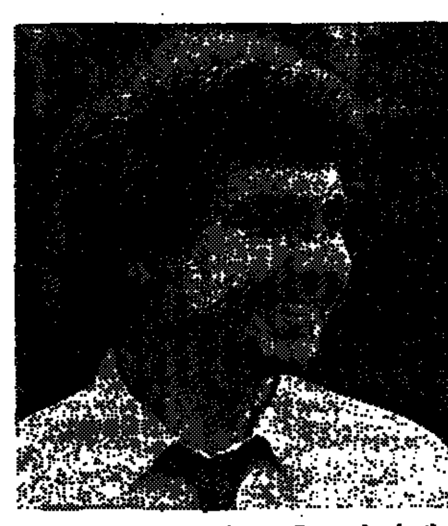


Focus on the finalists of our micro challenge

Four more of the regional winners who will be competing in London on April 18 for the national prizes



WILLIAM DAWSON heads a group that won The Times Micro Challenge prize in the North East region. Their proposal, for a package to teach sign language, uses skills from computer programmes designers, video technicians and graphics artists. After training in fine art, William is now involved in a project, funded by the MSC; designing a dictionary of sign language. He has taken this with the team to produce prototype versions for computer and video, working with staff and pupils of Beverley School for the Deaf in Middlesbrough. He has studied computers in evening classes for a year, and at the end of this project, would like to find a career in computing.



ROBERT COLLINS won first prize in the *Midlands with his work for learning aids* for retarded children. He is a final year student at Keele, where he is taking a physics/computing course, and is working on his entry as his finals project. He became involved in computing while at school, studying design technology at A level, designing aids for the physically disabled.



ROBERT BEATTIE, a sixteen-year-old *student of Robert Gordons College*, Aberdeen, represented a group which won the first prize in the Scottish region. The entry, using computer graphics linked with video, is to act as a reading aid. Using a Commodore 64 at home, teaching himself PASCAL and machine code, Robert and his group have been working on the project since last year.



R. W. WILLS-SANDFORD won the *Greater London region prize* with his proposal for a micro to help the neighbourhood policeman. Initial police response, although at a local, unofficial level, has been enthusiastic, with exciting possibilities for increasing such things as the local neighbourhood watch schemes. He *is closely involved with computers in his job* as a salesman for IBM.

● *More details next week about the final judging on April 18 at the Holiday Inn, Marble Arch.*

Another debut on the home micro front

By Simon Craven

Next week will see the announcement of yet another entry into the already crowded home computer marketplace by Amsoft, the newly-formed computer division of Amstrad, the British consumer electronics group.

The new computer, named the CPC464, draws heavily on Amstrad's experiences in sound equipment. Their pre-eminence in tower system hi-fi is reflected in the decision to produce the micro as an integrated system, with keyboard, processor, cassette recorder and monitor all in one box.

The advantages of this approach for first-time micro buyers is that there will be none of the compatibility problems so often experienced by the computer industry and its users. Reliability is also likely to be a strong point, as the elimination of many plugs and sockets from the system removes one of the most common areas for trouble.

Pricing is keen at £200 for the 64K computer with cassette recorder and monochrome monitor. Those wishing to take advantage of the Amstrad's colour display capabilities will have to spend an additional £100 for the version with a *colour monitor built in*.

Amstrad has won a sizable chunk of the British hi-fi market with its policy of aggressive marketing, though the company would be the first to agree that advanced technological sophistication is rarely a selling point in its products.

Off-the-shelf technology is used wherever possible in the CPC464, the eight-bit Z80 processor at the heart of the new machine being the Ford Cortina of the computer industry.

This integrated approach to home computers is not completely new. One of the most recent companies to attempt this approach was another in the field of consumer electronics Sharp. Its offerings have never been very well received by the micro-buying public in this country, and its latest, the *Sharp MZ700* abandons the philosophy of including an integrated monitor.

Where the forthcoming Amstrad campaign differs from Sharp's is in the level of pricing. If the current price tags are maintained when the machine actually arrives in the shops in reasonable numbers, the units will be extremely competitive.

The best-selling Commodore 64 *with cassette unit* and a portable black and white television would cost around £300, with the addition of colour taking it over the £400 barrier.

The main obstacle facing Amstrad is likely to be the technical conservativism which has served it so well in the past. With machines such as the Sinclair Quantum Leap micro offering extreme sophistication at the £400 level, though delivery problems are characteristically severe, it is possible that the independent software suppliers will forsee a longer life for their products if they support the advanced 16-bit processors now arriving. Without large-scale software support, no new computer can hope to thrive.

Italy plans protection on personal information

From John Earle, Rome

The Italian cabinet has approved a Bill to regulate for the first time the gathering and storage of personal information about citizens in data banks. A statement from the Prime Minister's office says the Bill is designed to protect the citizen's privacy and personal freedom in the face of the power of informatics. Once it has passed *through parliament*, Italian legislation will, it is claimed, be one of the most advanced.

Though the text of the Bill has not yet been published, its main features have been made known. All public and private bodies which set up a data bank for processing information will have to notify its existence to a special department in the Prime Ministers office to be established under a magistrate for this purpose.

It will be forbidden to gather *and process various kinds of* information about a person except with his consent or in the legitimate pursuance of journalistic activities. Such information covers his or her religious belief, racial origin, political opinions, membership of political parties, trade unions, or other associations.

Terms of imprisonment are foreseen for violating these provisions, because the government believes the financial resources of most organizations operating data banks to be such as to render fines ineffective.

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Kleinwort buys the first link in a new chain

Yesterday, merchant bankers Kleinwort, Benson confirmed *The Times* story last week that it was negotiating to take over an American firm of brokers. Kleinwort is paying £19m for a primary dealer in United States government securities, ACLI Government Securities Inc. (AGS), a subsidiary of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenerette Inc. The London bank thus joins a select group of 37 firms that can deal direct with the US Federal Reserve. It is the first overseas company to have complete control of such a firm: three other overseas companies have similar interests but those are minority or *indirect*.

Kleinwort's remarkable coup gives it the clout to compete effectively in the "new" London market now developing before our very eyes. It will be in direct competition with Samuel Montagu-Greewell in becoming a major force in the British government securities market. That market is expected to follow the American pattern. The Bank of England will continue to direct gilt sales through the Stock Exchange but the Treasury Bill market will remain outside.

The number of broker-dealers dealing direct with the Bank will increase and their financial weight will be such as to allow the Treasury to increase the size of gilt edged issues above the common £1.000m level. The broker-dealer will become market makers in gilt-edged stock, with an international distribution network to sell gilts world-wide.

London institutions are already offered United States government securities and as communications technology advances, British, American and Japanese government debt will be dealt on a 24-hour basis. With that end in view, the Bank of Englan has pushed the Stock Exchange into allc ing corporate membership of the Exchange to Japanese and American firms far sooner than the Stock Exchang:e itself has planned.

This process of forcing the Stock Exchange to accept change at a faster pace than it wants will continue. It is already apparant that the more dynamic firms see recent changes relating to International Dealerships, negotiated commissions and market structures as outdated before the ink is dry.

In the world of real time prices on television screens (a deal can be struck faster between London and New York, in bonds, than between London and Birmingham) restricted ID's may be a stepping stone that sinks under the first step.

Kleinwort obviously saw the way-the-wind-blows and is acting accordingly. It has a strong reputation for corporate finance activity so it will be well placed to block trade in equities. The days when multinationals make a rights issue are numbered. They will choose instead multi-million share placements auctions.

Kleinwort is moving fast into the *market in interest-rate-swaps. It intends* beefing up KB International in New York which acts as fund manager for US institutions investing in non-US markets. Mr John Howland Jackson, director in charge of Kleinwort's international capital markets division, also admits that the bank *needs a strong distribution connection* in London. It will need too direct access to the Stock Exchange.

Few serious options remain open. Given Kleinwort's preference for debt security trading a link with one of four Stock Exchange firms strong in gilts would serve the purpose: they are Pember & Boyle, Mullens, Nivision and Laurie Millbank. A tie with a discount house would also make sense.

Inside story for Sealink's suitors

The auctioning of Sealink, British Rail's ferry and ports subsidiary, is now entering the second phase. Morgan Grenfell, BR's advisers, will today send out a 50-page *memorandum* of information about the company to the dozen or so companies which have expressed series interest in bidding. The target date for completing the sale has been provisionally set for the end of June.

All the most likely bidders have said they are *interested. They include* Trafalgar House, P & O, Sea Containers, European Ferries and the National Freight/Sealink management bidding consortium. British Rail is insisting, with Government approval, that it will only sell Sealink in one piece and that it will take into account what the prospective purchasers intend to offer employees in the way of employment conditions and share options.

The remaining bidders now have a few weeks to prove whether they really are serious suitors for Sealink, or are just using the auction as a cover for winkling out some useful information about a key rival in the cross-Channel business, it was not entirely clear last night whether European Ferries, which as the second largest *cross-Channel operator* have most to gain from their chief rival's commercial secrets, will or will not get the detailed information package from Morgan Grenfell. All dozen bidders have been required to sign a confidentiality undertaking as a precondition for receiving the *information*–

The involvement of European Ferries is undoubtedly going to make the Sealink auction a subtle and complicated affair. Having been turned down with a bid for Sealink four years ago, European Ferries will be wasting its time if the Monopolies Commission is simply to repeat its original verdict. On the other hand, for defensive as well as offensive reasons, EF can probably afford to pay more for Sealink than anyone else. Buying Sealink would give EF nearly 70 per cent of the key Dover routes across the Channel.

In the meantime the company is vulnerable to a bid itself. Having just sold Singer & Friedlander to Britannia Arrow and *having had his Felixstowe free-port* application rejected, Mr Ken Siddle, EF chairman, is running out of options for expanding his business (always assuming that independence is still his long-term aim).

Mr Nigel Broackes, chairman of Trafalgar House, *will be eyeing European* Ferries closely: the Sealink auction has given him a choice of how to become involved *in the cross-Channel business.* The timing also leaves Trafalgar with a delicate tactical choice: whether or not to pursue this interest through Sealink, European Ferries or P & O. The Monopolies Commission will presumably not allow Trafalgar more than one of these three options.

Sir Julian Hodge goes to market

At the ripe old age of 79, the one-time railway clerk and sometime controversial London-Welsh financier, Sir Julian Hodge, is returning to the stock market. Commercial Bank of Wales, the bank he founded in 1971, is to have a full Stock Exchange listing.

Apart from Sir Julian and family trusts, who hold 27 per cent and First National Bank of Chicago with 20 per cent, the shares are already widely spread and for the last few years have been traded under the anachronistic Stock Exchange, Rule *163 (2).* At the *likely* opening price on Thursday of 115p to 120p, Commercial Bank of Wales will be valued at about £6m.

CWB was set up as a regional bank to provide banking services to customers in Cymru and its ethnic origins are echoed in its board of directors. Former Labour Premier, Mr James Callaghan, who represents Cardiff Sout-East, was once a *director:* he brought a political lustre and many international dignatories to Sir Julian's Caridff circle. Current lunminaries include the former Speaker, Viscount Tonypandy and Lord Harlech.

CWB's arrival on the stock market, arranged by stockbroker Lyddon & Co, is other wise a straightforward event. Pretax profits were up from £716,000 to £1.33m last year, by thus little changed from four years earlier. The prospectus does not envisage spectacular growth.

This rather colourless prospect is unlikely to worry Sir Julian who made his first million in 1961 when Gwent & West of England Enterprises, dubbed at the time by the present Chancellor of the *Exchequer as the most overvalued shore* in Britain, went public. In 1973 he sold out the Hodge Group to Standard Chartered for £55m shortly before the secondary banking crisis, a piece of masterly timing that became the envy of the banking world. Subsequent criticism of second *mortgage activities* in which Hodge group was involved heightened his reputation for wizardry.

Sir Julian has worked hard to bring CWB to the point it has now reached, he campaigned tirelessly against the Bank of England's initial refusal to grant CWB full recognition as a bank under the *1979* Banking Act, a battle which he finally won in 1982. Despite his age and various charitable activities, he is *still* executive chairman of CWB and according to his advisers, "very active".

Stanley Gibbons suspended within moments of debut

By Michael Hornsell and Jonathan Clare

Share dealings in Stanley Gibbons, the leading stamp dealer and auctioneer, were suspended by the Stock Exchange yesterday within moments of the company's return to the ranks of public companies after an absence of five years.

The much heralded launch on the Unlisted Securities *Market was cut short pending* clarification of a *Sunday Times* report about the business background of Mr Clive Feigenbaum, the new company chairman.

This claimed that he was involved in the crash of a philatelic supplier less than 12 months ago and that he was associated with the issue of "stamps" for non-existent countries.

Inquiries by The Times indicate that Mr Feigenbaum's difficulties will continue this week when opposition to him within the philately world emerges.

The Philatelic Traders' Society, which expelled him in 1970, will meet tomorrow to consider his application for readmission. At least six leading stamp dealers have objected to his application and some have threatened to resign if he is accepted.

Discussions were taking place yesterday afternoon between the Stock Exchange Council and Mr David Cohen, a partner of Simon & Coates, the firm of stockbrokers responsible for bringing the company to the USM.

Neither the company nor the broker could say when dealings would begin. But the company pointed out that the Stock Exchange was concerned only about the chairman's business background rather than with Stanley Gibbons itself.

Dealings were halted yesterday before they had even started, one of the fastest suspensions on record, but not before the jobbers had marked the shares up at 112p, against the placing price of 100p.

The Stock Exchange said the shares would remain suspended until the company's position *had been clarified.*

The Stock Exchange Quotations Committee said last night that any bargains done in the shares before it was *apparent that permission to* deal has not been granted would be undone.

Mr Feigenbaum's expulsion from the Philatelic Traders' Society followed his refusal to describe stamps which he produced *for the island of Staffa* (the inspiration for Mendelssohn's *Fingal's Cave*), an uninhabited island off the coast of Mull, Scotland, as "British local issue" as required by the PTS code of ethics.

Mr Feigenbaum's main claim to entrepreneurail fame is his feat of selling to wealthy Americans the "23-carat gold" stamps put out by Staffa. The gold leaf stamps which, according to US government tests, had a gold value of about 5 cents, sold for about £10 each

Hang Seng stages rally

For the first time since mid-January, the Hang Seng Index, the most important indicator of the Hongkong share market, fell below 1,000 points yesterday.

The poor reception given to the colony's shares in London on Friday, after the Jardine Matheson Decision to switch its base to Bermuda was the prime reason for the market's discomfort.

But strong local buying developed later in the session and the Hang Seng ended the day with a 9.58 points plus to 1,023.96.

Hongkong market men attributed much of the late rally to bargain hunters. But the general colony view is that the market is now set for a period of consolidation around the 1,000 points mark.

As the Hongkong market staged its modest recovery, the Tokyo share market was once again hitting fresh highs. The Nikkei Dow Jones Index climbed an impressive 81.78 points to top the 11,000 mark for the first time at 11,050.19 points.

In London, shares started the second leg *of the account on a* subdued note, with the FT 30 share index falling 6.2 points to 870.8 points.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1108.1 down 4.4
(day's high: 1115.9 low: 1108.9)
FT Index: 870.6 down 6.2
FT Gilts: 83.02 down 0.17
FT All Share: 522.95 down 1.75
Bargains: 30,502
Datastream USM Leaders
Index: 114.19 up 0.39
New York: Dow Jones Industrial
Average: (latest) 1165.62 up 1.73
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index
11,050.19 up 81.78
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index
1023.96 up 9.58
Amsterdam: 173.2 up 2.5
Sydney: AO Index 749.1 down 1.4

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.4365 down 60pts
Index 79.8 up 0.3
DM 3.7375 unchanged
FrF 11.49 down 0.0150
Yen 322.50 down 1.50

Dollar
Index 126.1 down 0.2
DM 2.6035 up 0.0143

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4330
Dollar DM 2.6020

INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.597979
SDR £0.737696

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 8½
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 8⅝
3 month interbank 9 - 8⅞

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10⁹⁄₁₆ - 10¹¹⁄₁₆
3 month DM 5¾ - 5⅝
3 month Fr F14⅝ - 14⅜

US rates
Bank prime rate 11.50
Fed funds 10⅛
Treasury long bond 96⁷⁄₃₂ - 96¹¹⁄₃₂

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period February 8, 1984 to March 6, 1984 inclusive: 9.373 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $387.25 pm $387.20
close $383.75 (£267.50)
New York (latest): $384.00
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$395-396.50 (£275.25-276.25)
Sovereigns* (new):
$90.50-91.50 (£63-63.75)
*Excludes VAT

Reuters' profits soar to £55m

By William Kay, City Editor

Reuters, the news agency which is planning to go public next month, yesterday announced record 1983 profits of £55.25m, against £36.73m for the previous year.

This exceeded City expectations *of £50m* and promptly led to projections of up to £75m for 1984.

But concern was expressed at the *sudden jump in the tax* charge because of the changes in capital allowances announced in the Budget. This has kept after-tax profits down to £31.31m, which is £2m lower than the 1982 figure.

Although there is an element of a once-for-all catch up in the latest figure, it does highlight the impact of the new rules on Reuter.

The company was a large beneficiary under the old capital allowance system because it has been installing hundreds of electronic monitors in the offices of subscribers to its financial news service.

In addition to the 1983 tax charge, provision has been made for £19.4m in deferred tax in respect of earlier years, as an extraordinary charge.

Nevertheless, it is clear that Reuters' trading is as buoyant as ever. Sales rose by 35 per cent in 1983, from £179.91m to £242.63m.

A final dividend of £40 a *share has been declared, making* a total of £80, against £60 before.

The uncertainties created by the bigger tax charge make it more likely that the shares will be sold to the public through a tender rather than a fixed-price offer.

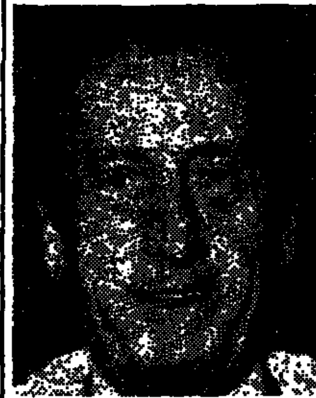
There will be an extensive debate over the company's prospects in the next six weeks, and the advisers may decide to let the investors at large determine the price.

Hanson in $11m US share sale

By Our City Staff

Milton Bradley, the big US toy company, has bought out the 4.9 per cent stake which Hanson Trust *had built up over* the last few weeks for more than $11m (£7.8m).

The toy company has also effectively bought out Hason's



Lord Hanson: sells stake in Milton Bradley.

right to bid for five years, an agreement reflected in the high price.

The deal was concluded between Milton Bradley, which has been hit by financial problems, and Hanson Industries, the US subsidiary of Lord Hanson's conglomerate after weeks of rumours on Wall Street that it was about to bid.

Milton Bradley paid $30.50 for each of its shares. Yesterday, Mr John Pattisson, a Hanson director, said the price achieved was "a very good one" and that the profit on the investment was substantial. Under the terms of the agreement, made on Friday, Hanson has also agreed not to attempt to bid for the company for five years nor to acquire any of its voting shares.

Hanson had built up a stake of almost 366,000 shares, but *the interest was unwelcome to* Milton Bradley and its chairman, Mr James Shea, was believed ready to resist a bid strongly. *However, the* company would not say how it had financed the buy-back of the shares after the $18.3m loss it made last year. But Mr Pattisson said: "You can rest assured we have got our money."

£1bn credit record in February

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

More than £1 billion of new consumer credit – a record – was advanced in February by finance houses and others as car-buyers took advantage of low interest loans offered by dealers.

Car loans accounted for 10 per cent of the total and most of the February increase – but there was also more lending on consumer *durables* and *other* items, as business in the shopa picked up after a sharp fall in January.

Figures issued yesterday by the Department of Trade and Industry show that the volume of retail sales rose by 1.7 per cent in February, rather more than provisional figures had suggested, though trade remains slightly below the average for the final quarter of 1983.

RETAIL SALES AND CREDIT

	Sales by volume 1980=100	New credit extended (£m)
1981	100.4	7,854
1982	102.5	9,109
1983	107.9	10,521
1982 Q4	103.9	2,477
1983 Q1	105.5	2,520
Q2	107.3	2,540
Q3	108.3	2,646
Q4	110.3	2,815
1983 Dec	111.0	978
1984 Jan	107.7	974
Feb	109.5	1,011

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

Business in the three months *to February* was *0.5* per cent lower than in the previous quarter. But this was mainly due to a 2 per cent drop in sales of clothing and *footwear*, a comparison distorted by an unusually high level of sales last September.

***The* Retail *Consortium*, which represents the bulk of Britain's retailers, said yesterday that the cold weather and *late Easter may have depressed* sales but it expected trade to pick up as the weather improved. The latest cut in the mortgage rate, which takes effect this month, plus the Budget tax cuts, which will affect pay packets in May, should also give some all-round impetus to sales, the consortium believes.**

The Treasury is predicting a 3.5 per cent expansion in consumer spending this year, only slightly less than last year, fuelled by rising real incomes and more borrowing. Officials believe it is too early to revise this view on the basis of a couple of month's sales figures.

The retail trade itself, judging from recent surveys, remains optimistic on future trends.

Increasing bid talk lifts Disney shares

From Nick Gilbert, New York

Walt Disney Productions' *latest hit film is called Splash*, but the groups shares have themselves been making ripples.

In just two weeks the shares have jumped from $50 to $66 on increasing speculation that a bid is imminent for the film and leisure conglomerate.

The struggle over the future of Warner Communications has shown that buyers are increasingly focusing on the hidden value of film companies. In a similar way to the big oil *takeovers it is cheaper to go* prospecting on Wall Street for existing assets than invest in creating new ones.

There are few big companies left which have production studios and film libraries to fuel video and cable television programming.

Columbia is owned by Coca-Cola, Paramount by Gulf and Western and Twentieth Century Fox by the financier Mr Marvin Davis, who has made it a private company.

The Disney off-screen plot has just been enlivened by the arrival of Mr Saul Steinberg – remembered in London for the *Leasco-Permagon* battles of 15 years ago. His Reliance group has paid about $130m for a 6 per cent holding. But there has also been a boardroom rift and a marital split between Mr Walt Disney's daughter Diane and her husband Mr Roy Miller, *president of Disney*.

Mr Walt Disney's nephew, Mr Roy E. Disney, left the board last month, apparently disenchanted with the dismal performance of the company's film division, which has lost $40m in two years.

Since then Roy Disney, the last Disney on the board, has increased his stake amid speculation *that* private film and television concern, might launch a bid.

His stake is still officially under 3 per cent, but now he is no longer a director Roy is free under US regulations to raise the stake to 5 per cent without disclosing his moves. And it is possible that Roy Disney and Mr Steinberg are working *together. Mr Steinberg began* buying Disney shares the day Roy Disney left the board and before the news was made public.

The separation between Mr Miller and his wife also heightened speculation that the 20 per cent block of stock held by the family might be less than steady in the face of a takeover.

Disney itself has consistently denied takeover rumours.

At present, th company has a stock market price of $2,000m – a heady valuation for a company whose net profits tumbled last year to just $93m.

150 to lose jobs in B. Elliott plant closures

By Wayne Lintott

The B. Elliott Group, one of Britain's most famous names in machine tool manufacturing, announced a further retrenchment of its manufacturing plant despite the recovery said to be taking place in the economy.

The group is closing two of its four factories and in the two that remain, it will still have substantial spare capacity.

Executives were tight lipped yesterday about the costs and the available capacity for expansion.

B. Elliott has sustained its undisclosed market share but faces the reality that mechanical engineering has a long lag time behind the rest of the economy before it benefits from any economic upturn.

About 150 employees will be made redundant at the plants to be closed in Peterborough and South Luffenham, Leicestershire.

Applied Holographics plans quote

By Our City Editor

Applied Holographics, the company set up a year ago to develop a system for the mass production of holograms, is applying for a share quotation on the Unlisted Securities Market.

The flotation will be a controversial test of the Stock Exchange's criteria for admission to the USM, as Applied Holographic has yet to sell any machines and is planning its first demonstration on April 12.

Holograms are specially coated plates containing images of the same object recorded *from different angles. The effect* is a dramatically realistic three-dimensional picture of the original object. They are almost *impossible to copy.*

Trading in Applied Holographic shares has sent the price soaring from 25p to nearly 200p in over-the-counter deals managed by United Trust and Credit, the company's advisers. To finance production and marketing, a placing of a million shares is planned, to raise about £1.5m. The share quote has been suspended until the Stock Exchange decides on the USM application.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Land tax attacked

The Government has been accused of hiding away *within* the Finance Bill a proposal to introduce a withholding tax on the sale of properties by non-residents. The allegation was made by Dearden Farrow, a firm of chartered accountants, which is concerned *that the* planned measure will not receive adequate debate.

● **Conder International**, the specialist building and construction group, has reported a £4.679m *loss for* the year to December last compared with a loss of only £638,000 in 1982. Turnover fell from £101.166m to £98.465m in 1983.

Tempus, page 23

Up to £800m in Nigerian debts unaccounted for

ECGD warns reluctant creditors

By John Lawless

Only one fifth of Britain's insured exporters to Nigeria have bothered to tell the Export Credits Guarantee Department how much they are owed. As a result they are risking substan*tially delayed* settlement of their bills.

The ECGD is so concerned about the information gap, with official estimates of British short-term insured trade debts still being quoted as "between *£600m and £800m*", that it started a telephone campaign yesterday to round up the laggards.

It wrote to *1,500 policy* holders on January 12 but has so far received only 300 replies. Even though a few firms have no claims to make, the ECGD calculates that at least two-thirds of the debts are unaccounted for. What is even more remarkable is that several of the biggest British traders have not replied.

A refinancing agreement for Nigeria's foreign debt, negotiations for which continued yesterday, with a surprise visit by the Finance Minister, Dr Onaolapo Soleye, to the International Monetary Fund in Washington, would guarantee *instant* payouts to exporters which have filed. It would mean that insured trade debts were rolled up into a six year loan.

The astonishing dearth of information, however, is also causing problems for Barclays Bank International, which is managing the loan. The syndication should be in place by May awaiting agreement from the IMF for a standby credit of up to $3.1 billion for Nigeria.

But it will not know how big a loan it is coordinating until all exporters own up to how much they are owed.

Some companies are being lazy, knowing the ECGD *insurance will not be* invalidated by any failure to report right away. Most, though, do not realise they are risking long payment delays, because an agreement would cause a push of claims which would then have to be individually vetted by the ECGD.

The claims will be many. Nigeria is by far the biggest market for ECGD short-term trade cover, with the agency covering 10 per cent of its global imports. The length of delay facing latecomers can be measured against a ruling by the ECGD introduced as long ago as 1981, when it increased the *claims waiting period* from four to 12 months.

APPOINTMENTS

Four new partners for Peat Marwick

Peat Marwick: Mr **Ron Goodwin** (Congleton office), Mr **Graham Hirst** (Bradford, Mr **Michael Skuse** (Birmingham) and Mr **Peter Brown** (Preston) have become new partners.

London Discount Market Association: Mr R G Gibbs has been elected chairman of the association in succession to Mr **M R Toynbee**, and Mr **N H Charmberlen** has been elected deputy chairman.

Associated Dairies Group: Mr **D L Donne** has been appointed a non-executive director.

Lowndes Lambert Construction: Mr **M J Caley** has been appointed chairman. Mr **R J G Shaw** continues as a director of the company. Mr **D Senior** becomes managing director. Mr **J W Farley** has been appointed a director of Lowndes Lambert Marine.

C E Heath & Co (Reinsurance Broking): Mr **K L Penson** has been made an additional director. Mr **R G Rose** and Mr **D Webber** are appointed assistant directors.

C E Heath & Co (LMX): Mr **E W Thompson** has become an additional director.

Chestertons: Mr **M L J Marshall** has retired from the role of senior partner but will remain a consultant Mr **William H W Wells** has succeeded him.

Telefusion:Mr **Peter J Collins** has been appointed operations director.

PRIVATbanken: Sir **Malcolm Wilcox**, deputy chairman has been appointed to the board of representatives of Privatbanken A/S.

AB Electronic Products Group: Mr **Peter J Phillips** became a non-executive director.

Tyzack & Partners: Mr **Patrick Alexander** has been made a partner in London

Ciba Geigy Plastics: Mr **H G Clayton** has been appointed managing director.

Albert Fisher Group: Mr **S P Barker** has become finance director and **N D J Freeman** has been made an additional non-executive director.

Norcros Investments: Mr **Raymond L Ward** has been appointed managing director.

Michael Prest examines the reasons for the growing success of an important new development

London market warms to currency options

Financial markets and promotional hyperbole are hardly strangers to each other. Yet there has been a genuine ring to the enthusiasm surrounding the emergence in London over the past six months of a new instrument, currency options.

Whether among hard-headed foreign exchange managers, or corporate finance directors wary of the City's little ways, or even within the hallowed halls of the Bank of England, there is a growing feeling that currency options will become a big and important new market for London.

Options in general, of course, are an old idea. But the right to buy or sell one currency against another at an agreed rate, and perhaps at an agreed time, is more of a novelty. The Philadelphia Stock Exchange started trading currency options in December 1982, and the International Monetary Market, part of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, lauched a dollar-Deutschemark contract this February. The European Options Exchange in Amsterdam trades a dollar-guilder contract.

These markets have been valuable in alerting a wider audience of foreign exchange dealers and companies to the possible advantages of currency options. But the qualitative change in the market place can be dated to last autumn when a handful of London and New York banks began to offer currency options to their corporate customers.

The strength of the response took them all by surprise. Mr Doug McGregor, the assistant chief dealer (corporate services) for Barclays International, which wrote its first contract last November, said: "It is one of the most exciting things to come our way for a long time."

Mr John Heywood, a director of Hambros, agrees, Within a few days of launching its currency option service on October 1 last year, the bank "attracted an embarrassingly large demand". Mr Heywood is coy about the volume of business so far, but he says: "We started off being surprised by the size and speed of demand generally."

To date about half a dozen banks are active in this new London market. Apart from Barclays and Hambros, the others to have established a niche are Hill Samuel, Citibank, Lloyds. Bank of America and International Treasury Management (a joint venture between the Hongkong and Marine Midland banks).

Perhaps as many again are dipping their toes into the water. All agree, however, that unlike some other inventions of financial markets, the expansion of currency options is being fuelled by real demand from corporate customers.

So why are options attractive to companies? After all, existing forward and futures markets in currencies, along with schemes such as the Tender to Contract cover, offered under the auspices of the Export Credits Guarantee Department, would appear to provide companies with the foreign exchange hedges they need.

There are two main explanations for the appeal of currency options: the elimination of any open-ended risk while simultaneously offering the chance of a profit, usually at a low cost. A corporate treasurer using currency options to fix his foreign exchange liabilities can convince his board that earnings will not be obliterated by a futures contract going the wrong way. Critically, there is no obligation to exercise an option.

WHY BUSINESSMEN NEED TO HEDGE

Effective exchange rates — Indices 1975=100

STERLING: 78 79 80 81 82 83 (scale 80, 90, 100)

DOLLAR: 78 79 80 81 82 83 (scale 90, 100, 110, 120, 130)

MARK: 78 79 80 81 82 83 (scale 110, 120, 130)

YEN: 78 79 80 81 82 83 (scale 120, 130, 140, 150)

By contrast, should the pound depreciate, say to $1.48, the company has a choice. It can either just let the option expire, or it can sell the option back to the writer, before expiry, buy in the market and pocket the difference between the market rate and the option rate.

Needless to say, life is not that simple, Options come in two varieties: put options (the right to sell), and call options (the right to buy).

As if that were not enough, the market also distinguishes between a European option and an American option. The former generally has a fixed exercise date (the expiry date) while the latter can be exercised at any time during its life. In practice banks will quote for either style, just as they will quote for any combination of reasonably widely traded currencies.

On top of that, the company must decide where to pitch the strike price, and whether to base it on the spot or a forward rate. This will partly depend on the volatility of the exchange rate, and normally takes into account the degree of risk felt to be acceptable. Here the life of the option is another factor. Options exchanges deal in contracts for three, six or nine months, but banks are prepared to consider offering options over different periods.

'Premium takes into account currency volatility'

Options may be used to cover any kind of foreign exchange risk, ranging from tendering for contracts or qualifying receivables and payables to capital expenditure and takeovers.

Let us take the example of a British company exporting to the United States. It expects to be paid in three months. The company can buy an option to exchange its dollars in three months' time (the expiry date) at $1.50 to the pound (the strike price). If sterling appreciates, say to $1.52, there is no downside risk because the company can buy sterling from the writer (issuer) of the option at $1.50.

For this service, however, the banks or the market exact a price. When a bank writes a contract it receives a premium for taking on the risk. That premium takes into account currency volatility, the "intrinsic value" or difference at any time between the strike price and spot rate, and the "time value" or amount of option premium over and above the intrinsic value. The latter rests on the assumption that the longer the option has to expiry, the greater the risk to the writer.

It is on their ability to offer more keenly priced premiums that banks compete. But broadly speaking premiums will amount to about 3 per cent of the value of the option written. On the present sterling/dollar spot rate, for example, the base time cost of a six month option is 1.5 per cent. But if you want an option to buy at a price, say 3 cents different from today's rate, it will cost you a further 2 per cent, giving a total option premium of 3.5 per cent.

The irony here is that most banks use a version of the same formula for estimating the premium. Known as the Black-Scholes formula, it was originally developed in the United States for pricing commodity options. Using the same formula might be expected to reduce the competition in the market. But the London banks have conducted their own research into currency volatility, past and, just as important, future. They also have to make assumptions about interest rate differentials before a premium can be calculated.

Most banks agree that their modified premium pricing formulae have worked well. Mr Alex Monas, of Hill Samuel, said that its model had stood the test of the first few months operations. But as Miss Janet Young, of International Treasury Management, points out, the theoretical model is not necessarily what the market will bear.

In a currency option exchange such as Philadelphia, now trading about 7,000 contracts a day, that is no problem. The banks, however, are writing individual options to suit customers and may not have a precise analogue in a traded option exchange. They, therefore, must make market assumptions about premium pricing.

London banks 'beginning to take in each other's washing'

Consequently, the obverse of the company laying off its risk by buying an option is the bank (or in the case of an options exchange the speculator) assuming that risk. Offering the service is only one half of the bank's business. The other half is finding ways of covering itself, especially when the buyer of the option is "in the money", that is it can sell the option back to the bank at a profitable rate.

The risk can be high. Although ITM and Hambros are prepared to quote for amounts as low as $100,000, the average in the market is around $5m. Barclays has quoted for $100m. Whatever the size, the principle is the same. Some of the risk will be laid off on to forward and futures markets, some the bank will run on its own book within set limits, and once an options portfolio has accumulated the bank can also match one option against another.

Significantly, however, the extent to which banks use traded options markets varies considerably. Miss Susan Steele, the London representative of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, estimates that roughly half its currency options turnover originates in Europe, and much of that is channelled through London. But most banks argue that the Philadelphia market is insufficiently liquid and the $25,000 contract too small to accommodate more than a fraction of their requirements.

It is possible that the IMM will grow sufficiently to handle the potentially very big business being generated in Europe and in the United States. But its contracts are options on futures, and Mr Leo Melamed, the IMM's founder and special counsel, admits that the combination is more attractive to financial institutions and to speculators than to corporate users.

Some banks in London are, therefore, beginning to take in each other's washing. It would be premature and grandiose to call the few occasions on which such risks have been transferred an interbank market. Nevertheless, there is a general expectation, not least in the Bank of England, that such a market may well emerge as more banks introduce the service.

In the end, however, that will depend on the banks' customers rather than on the banks themselves. If the present high level of interest being shown by companies in currency options translates into sustained demand a new market will come of age. And that in turn will increase the pressure for a traded currency options market, perhaps on the London International Financial Futures Exchange.

Distillers buys US importer for $250m

The Distillers Company confirmed yesterday that it was buying Somerset Importers of New York from Esmark for $250m (£176m) in cash, in its biggest takeover for years.

Somerset is the exclusive US importer of Johnnie Walker whisky, Tanqueray gin and other DCL brands. The purchase, predicted in *The Times* last week, follows a much smaller deal by Arthur Bell to buy a US importer for $16.5m.

Mr Robert Temple, DCL's finance director, said yesterday: "We are buying Somerset's operating expertise. Somerset operating as part of a conglomerate is very different to Somerset acting as part of Distillers."

Somerset was put on the market following the takeover of its parent group last summer. DCL's other imports will not be affected. The US is DCL's largest single export market, but it has been under pressure from health lobbying and changing trends in drinking.

The acquisition comes at the same time as the company is streamlining its British whisky interests.

DCL's performance in the US has been better than the industry in general. Mr Temple said: "We have done rather better than the rest of the industry in what is admittedly a very unsatisfactory position."

Control change at coach group

Leisure Development, the company specially set up to invest in the leisure industry at the beginning of the year has taken a controlling stake in Len Wright Travel, a specialist coach operator.

Leisure Development, which has Mr Walter Goldsmith and Mr John Knight, the former finance director of the Playboy Club on its board, is injecting £710,000 into Len Wright in the form of loanstock and convertible preference shares in return for a 51 per cent stake.

The coach company's fleet includes 32 coaches worth up to £100,000 each. Mr Wright will retain the balance of the shares and remain with the company.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Bid talk lifts Scottish and Newcastle Breweries

By Derek Pain

Scottish and Newcastle Breweries, the McEwen-to-Younger group which has sparked more takeover talk in the City than any other leading brewing group, was back in the bid spotlight yesterday.

As shares, despite the latest glowing Confederation of British Industry report tumbled, S and N recorded heady progress, advancing 3p to 116½p at one time.

The company's profits tide, after many false dawns, is on the turn. But although the shares are due for a re-rating on profit grounds, there is a distinct feeling that the company could, at this stage of its revival, attract a bidder.

Expect a stock market presence within a year for Virgin Records, the highly successful showbiz group, which has spread into such diverse activities as airlines and pubs. Its founder, Mr Richard Branson, is talking to a leading City merchant bank with the object of achieving a full stock market listing.

In geographical terms Imperial Group, the Courage brewing enterprise, should find S and N the perfect fit. But an Impa advance would almost certainly attract a Monopolies and Mergers Commission inquiry.

Drinks analysts think that any successful S and N bid would originate from overseas. One name which keeps recurring is **Seagram Co.**, the world's biggest distilling group which has just acquired, for about £3.6m, the Oddbins off-licence chain here.

Seagram is already deeply entrenched in the Scotch whisky industry (Chivas Regal, Queen Anne and Glenlivet) and as its Oddbins acquisition proves, is not unaware of the advantages of a captive retail chain.

But S and N, despite its recent re-rating, is still lagging behind the share ratings of other leading breweries.

Its shares remain, for example, on a lower rating than either **Allied-Lyons**, itself a recovery stock, and **Bass**. But the S and N rating is not so far out of line with **Whitbread and Co's** low voting "A" shares.

In its last full year S and N impressed its long suffering supporters with a pretax profits jump from £32.2m to £41.1m. The current year could well produce £55m with a further significant advance in the following year.

S and N is currently basking in the success of two of its leading canned beers – McEwan and Kestrel – which have both outpaced the rest of the beer pack in the increasingly important take-home market.

Elsewhere, shares started the day with a modest plus on the publication of CBI's best report since 1976. But confidence was eroded as the day progressed and by the close the *FT* 30 share index recorded a 6.2-point fall to 870.8.

Trading, however, was on the light side with most of the major institutional shareholders prepared to sit it out and leave the running to the private investor who is becoming more evident in these days with the *FT* index, despite its recent weakness, still near the 900-mark.

Once again the insurance pitch dominated attention.

Commercial Union shares rose 12p to 236p at the start of trading as speculation intensified that an American bidder would emerge. However, the company again denied that it had any knowledge either of a takeover approach, or that it was about to sell its troubled US business. Mr Gorge Spratt, company secretary said: "We have no intention of making a statement. We have no reason to make one." By the end of trading CU shares had fallen back to 230p for a 6p rise on the day.

Intriguing developments are afoot at C H Bailey, the ship repairers and leisure group. Mr Walter Batemen, a long-time shipping man, has established a near 8 per cent voting shareholding and is anxious to increase his influence at the comapny. He believes that Bailey, where there is a large family shareholding, is under-utilizing its assets. "It is an asset-rich company and is wide open for development", he says. Mr Abdul Shamji's Gomba Group, is said to have 2 per cent of Bailey.

Extel Group, the comunications complex, fell 3p to 553p despite some vague talk of a 700p a share take over offer.

The group, which last year took over the Benn Brothers publishing business, is a leading beneficiary from the city's financial communications revolution.

Gilts were fairly calm, after a hesitant start, and traders concentrated on special situations, notably among index-linked stocks which are still exciting much comment among brokers. Both **Laurie Milbank**, and *L Messel*, for example, have produced notes extolling the charms of the two early index-linked stocks, Treasury 2% Index Linked 1988, and Treasury 2% 1990.

Using the Government's *inflation* assumptions contained in the Medium Term Financial Strategy, Laurie Milbank concludes that the 1988 stock would *outperform* its best fixed coupon equivalent, assuming tax at 30 per cent, while there was little difference between the 1990 stock and its fixed coupon counterpart.

The approach adopted by Messel assumes three inflation scenarios with inflation falling to 3 per cent by 1987; steady at 5 per cent; and rising to 7 per cent by 1987. In all three inflation models, the index-linked return is better for tax payers who pay no capital gains tax on gilts held for over a year, according to Messel. For gross funds and corporation tax-payers the return on index-linked stocks will only be higher *on the third assumption*.

Thereafter, however, the brokers diverge quite sharply in their market assessments. Messel advocates some selling both on a short-and-long-term view, roughtly within a point of current levels. But Laurie Milbanks is far more bullish. The broker remains convinced that the market will become increasingly "gross", with major progress taking place among the ultra-longs. For funds unwilling to chance their arm so out Treasury 13¾% 2000/03 still *looks cheap, yielding 10.607%*.

The surprise departure of Mr Keith Burkinshaw as manager of **Tottenham Hotspur** left the shares of the market's only fully quoted football club 1p lower at 75p.

Spurs shares were sold to investors at 100p last autumn. Stockbrokers were Sheppwards and Chase. Forecast profits, before such incidentals as transfer fees, were put at £850,000 for the year which ends with this season.

Although shares tended to drift as the second leg of the account got underway, oils, with the exception of the Irish variety, were in fine form. They were cheered by Conoco's undoubted optimism about the potential of North Sea block 219/20. But Irish stocks remained depressed on thoughts of what the first significant surveys on the Waterford field will show. **Atlantic Resources**, once nudging £8, fell 110p to an uncomfortably modest 310.

Reliant Motor still hopes to launch its new sports car early next year, despite a fire at its headquarters at Tamworth, Staffordshire, which destroyed the prototype. The fire is thought to have put back the project by three months. The company expects to have a model available at this year's Motor Show. Reliant has high hopes for its new venture, particularly in the US. Its shares were unchanged at 33p yesterday.

Hong Kong worries continued to depress **Cable and Wireless** which fell another 10p to 345p. But **Gill and Daffus**, *with figures due soon*, gained 10p to 210p.

Cecil Gee, the men's wear group which has sold its shareholding in the James Walker jewellery shops chain, lost 4p to 145p. Buyers are bidders H. Samuel.

Bowater, the packaging and paper group which led the FT 30 share pack last week, succumbed to the inevitable profit taking – down 8p at 320p.

Distillers Co. the Scotch Whisky group, edged forward on the completion of its long signalled American deal.

Gee sells stake in James Walker

By William Kay
City Editor

Cecil Gee, the menswear retail group which went public last year, has pulled out of the battle for control of James Walker Goldsmith and Silversmith with a £900,000 profit and an option to buy some of the Walker shops.

Gee's 1,295,000 Walker shares have been sold to N. M. Rothschild, the merchant bank acting in concert with the other bidder for Walker, the jewellers H. Samuel.

Walker's board has agreed to a £29m *bid from Samuel*, worth 158p a share. That is the price for which Gee has sold out, already giving Samuel holdings and acceptances equal to 40.9 per cent of Walker.

But to win Gee over Samuel has had to sell Gee an option on *13 freehold and leasehold shop* properties. Of these, 11 are occupied by Walker and two by Samuel. They are expected to be worth up to *£5.5m*, with the Samuel pair being valued at £2.1m.

The option, which is costing Gee *£60,000, is subject either to* Walker shareholders' approval or Samuel winning control of Walker.

If Gee does *not* exercise the option, Samuel will have the right to make Gee buy properties worth up to £1.8m.

TV chairman attacks dispute

Marquess Townshend, chairman of Anglia Television, has strongly criticized the long-running dispute between Equity, the actors' union, and the Independent Practitioners in Advertising over television commercials on Channel Four.

In his statement in Anglia's *annual* report and accounts published yesterday he says that "the party most affected, the ITV industry, has no status to *intervene*, while the two parties concerned apparently have no desire to resolve the matter."

In the year to October 31 last Anglia recorded a profit before tax of £2.7m down from £4m in the previous year. Its subscription to Channel Four was £6.5 compared to £2.1m for the previous year.

TEMPUS

Tobacco holds strength for Bunzl and Molins

Bunzl and Molins yesterday had *very different stories to tell* about the potential of the world tobacco markets, on which they both depend for large slices of their income. The aggressive management team installed at Bunzl in 1980 took a very definite view that the company had to reduce its dependence upon a market which is in terminal decline. Since then profits from the Filtrona cigarette filter manufacturing division have fallen from more than half of group trading profits to about a third.

At the same time distribution has grown from virtually zero to 43 per cent, while *profits from merchanting* (mainly pulp) have dropped from 33 per cent to 15 per cent and profits from specialist manufactures (like sterilised medical paper products) have stayed at 10 per cent.

Future strategy is clear: *Make as much as possible from* cigarettes with the minimum of investment, while using the cash generated from this and *other businesses* to expand the distribution and specialist manufacturing business in Australia and at home, while bolstering the newly-created paper distribution business in the US.

Molins, which looks at the tobacco market from a different angle as a manufacturer of tobacco machinery, still finds its business extremely profitable.

But rather than accepting that there is no long term future in tobacco, Molins takes *the view that there is plenty of* growth left in the market outside Britain, wher cigarette sales have fallen from 140 *billion* in 1978 100 *billion* last year, and are likely to fall by a further 4 per cent after the duty increases imposed in the Budget.

The Molins product-led recovery is based upon the continuing 1 per cent growth in tobacco *sales* throughout the world. Despite local difficulties in markets like Mexico and the Phillipines, which have made it difficult to export machinery, the Molins board remains bullish about the potential of these and other Third World markets like China, which are largely untapped by the cigarette manufacturers.

Both companies have survived the recession with their balance sheets unscathed. The difference is that Molins, with its shares standing at 126p, down 4p on the day, looks vulnerable to takeover if BAT Industries, which holds a 30 per cent stake, loses interest.

Bunzl on the other hand is moving from strength to strength. The shares were up by 23p to 466p on yesterday's results and they will be helped by the one-for-one scrip issue announced by the board to make the shares more attractive to small investors.

Conder Int

Conder International, the systems building firm, has learned the hard way that glittering contracts in the Middle East will not always produce gold. It has had its fingers well and truly burnt in Iraq: the provision of £5.8m which sent the company tumbling into the red is adequate testimony to the problems which arise when a lucrative source of income turns sour.

The provision was made in the first half of the year and despite a return to profit in the *second half the damage was too* severe for any real repairs to be made. The problems in Iraq are now under control, and after *intensive investment in* hard cash and management resources the few remaining contracts have been stabilized.

No more provisions will be needed for Iraq, leaving the management free to restore the company's now fragile reserves over the next two years. There is little prospect of dramatic recovery in 1984 but the promise of positive cash flows both this year and in 1985 will go some way to restoring confidence.

One big problem which Conder is going to face in the future is how to finance expansion. It has ideas about acquiring businesses in the water and effluent treatment industry to add to its own operations in that area. But the reserves are in urgent need of improvement and the directors are *determined to restore a* dividend payment next year, so the demands on internally generated cash flow will be *substantial. The other option.* of using Conder shares to finance an acquisition, is constrained by its employees shareholding scheme. The staff originally held one-third of the shares when Conder went public in 1979. This proportion is down to 25 per cent and any acquisition by an issue of shares would dilute this proportion further, something the management is keen to avoid.

Vickers

Vickers is another of Britain's leading engineering concerns fairly gracefully away from the brink, as the 1983 annual accounts make clear. Last year's spate of disposals, when £25m of net fixed assets were sold, has brought the gearing level down to around 37 per cent of shareholders' funds, while more horse trading among the divisions after the year-end trims the percentage ratio still further, to about a third. Most exotic of the deals, however, looks to have been the sale of Rolls-Royce Diesel Engines to Massey Ferguson for £17m. Assets sold totalled £27m and the £10m *shortfall* has charged to reserves.

But Vickers stresses that the whole of Rolls-Royce Motors cost only £38m in profits since 1980.

More pertinently for the market, the residual of Rolls-Royce, the car side, could outperform handsomely this year. Last year's strike at Rolls Royce slashed profits on £100m sales to £1m, but strong demand in the United States could push profits up to £10m. Spritely running here underpins brokers' forecasts of £32m retax for 1984 (£19.5m) to give an actual taxed p/e of 6 at 151p.

An additional exotic kicker for the share price may come from the sale of the Millbank Tower headquarters, *and other* properties for a possible £25m and the asset sales, if completed, would cut the gearing to almost normal levels.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar perked up late in the day, responding, dealers felt, to better than expected US construction figures, for February.

But at the start of the new financial year, dealers said it was a lacklustre day.

The pound was still on the soft side, with dealers seeing nothing in particular to go for and the miners' strike coming more into peoples' thinking.

Sterling spent most of the day at around $1.440, but closed at *$4.4365 as the dollar strengthened*.

Its trade weighted average dropped three points to 79.8 in morning trading, *its lowest for a* year, and was still at that level at the final count, stuck on $1.4395.

MONEY MARKETS

With the end of the *financial* year approaching, money markets spent a quiet day yesterday with period rates bareley altered from pre-weekend *levels*.

Dealers in sterling CD'S said the only noteworthy business during the day was some selling of "elevens" and "twelves" at 9⅛ per cent.

Interbank, overnight money *spent the morning at about* 8¼ per cent, but dropped to about 8¾ per cent at the close. Local authorities were only active at *the short end of the market*.

Credit conditions remained fairly tight all day in the discount market, even though the *Bank of England* was again more than generous with its programme of assistance.

On a shortage which was reduced at midday from £500m to £400m, the authorities provided help totalling £450m.

Secured money did fall to 6½ per cent in places, before a late move back up to 8–8¾ per cent for outstanding balances.

WALL STREET

Dow advances in early trading

Wall Street prices opened higher in active early trading. The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 5.86 on Friday, was ahead more than six points shortly after the market opened.

Advances led declines 554 to 390 among the 1,395 issues traded.

Analysts said that with the first-quarter behind it, the market appeared poised for a rally soon, even though interest rates have risen over the past week or so.

Investors seemed confident that the Federal Reserve Board would not raise the discount rate it charges member banks for loans until it receives a clear sign about where the economy is headed.

Economic growth has been so strong many analysts were concerned it would overheat and *rekindle inflation*. But consumer and wholesale price indices did not bear out the fears.

The government reported yesterday that construction spending rose 6.9 per cent in February after a revised 4 per cent *increase in January*.

The National Association of Purchasing Management said demand *remained* strong and expressed concern about rising material costs.

Many analysts believe the economy will slow to a sustainable *growth rate and the Fed* will not have to tighten credit to combat inflation.

	Mar 30	Mar 29
AMF Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMR	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Chem	[illegible]	52
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	56
Am Can	[illegible]	47
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	5	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Standard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	21	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Products	21	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	43	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Boston	[illegible]	36
Bank of NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods	32	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burroughs	51	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	71	[illegible]
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem Bank NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	34	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	36
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	[illegible]
CBS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combustion Eng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comwlth Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Edison	24	[illegible]
Cons Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Control Data	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corning Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]
CPC Intnl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Zeller	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dart & Kraft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deere	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delta Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Edison	13	[illegible]
Disney	67	[illegible]
Dow Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dresser Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duke Power	24	24
Du Pont	[illegible]	49
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Corp	[illegible]	49
Emhart	[illegible]	43
Evans P. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fed Dept Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Chicago	23	[illegible]

	Mar 30	Mar 29
Fst Intrst Bncp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]
GAF Corp	17	17
GTE Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia Pacific	24	[illegible]
Getty Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodrich	33	[illegible]
Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt Atltc & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grumman Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	77	[illegible]
Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heinz H. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]
IC Inds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
IBM	[illegible]	114
Int Harvester	[illegible]	[illegible]
INCO	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Tel Tel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson & John	36	[illegible]
Kaiser Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerr McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kimberly Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
K Mart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kroger	[illegible]	[illegible]
L.T.V. Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Litton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lockheed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manville Cp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mapco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Midland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin Marietta	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonnell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan J. P.	67	[illegible]
Motorola	118	[illegible]
NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
NL Industries	[illegible]	18
Nabisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Med Ent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk South	[illegible]	[illegible]
NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occidental Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olin Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Gas Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penney J. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pfizer	34	[illegible]
Phelps Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Mar 30	Mar 29
PPG Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Proctor Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
RCA Corp	33	33
Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	57
Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPE Sopac	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCM	38	[illegible]
Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Trans	[illegible]	38
Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smithkline Beck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	17
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Californ	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	41	[illegible]
Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas East Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Inst	136	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelers Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRW Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
UAL Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniroyal	[illegible]	13
United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Commu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westinghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyerhauser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whirlpool	41	[illegible]
Woolworth	33	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	[illegible]	42
Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Prices		
Abitibi	26	[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	[illegible]	25
Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cominco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawker/Sid Can	16	[illegible]
Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass-Ferguson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trustco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	44	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]	27
Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	[illegible]	[illegible]
WCT	[illegible]	[illegible]

•Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	8½%
Barclays	8¾%
BCCI	8½%
Citibank Savings †	9¾%
Consolidated Crds	8¾%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*8½%
Lloyds Bank	8½%
Midland Bank	8½%
Nat Westminster	8½%
TSB	8½%
Williams & Glyn's	8½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¾%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

THE INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTANTS

Mr. Robert Dunn MP, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Education & Science, formally opened the Institute's new administrative headquarters at Burford House, 44 London Road, Sevenoaks, Kent on Friday Mr. A. V Austin *(Chairman of the Council)* and Mr Tony Branson *(Mayor of Sevenoaks)* gave short addresses, and the Revd. K. F W. Prior *(Vicar of St Nicholas, Sevenoaks)* pronounced a Blessing. Guests included Mr. John Hunt MP *(President)*, Mr A. A. Cato *(Ghana High Commission)*, Mr P Fonso *(Cameroon Embassy)*, Mr R. Kumar *(Fiji High Commission)*, Mr A. H. Manal *(Malaysia High Commission)*, and Mr. J. E. Odiri *(Nigerien High Commission)*, together with Vice Presidents, Members of Council and their wives.

FT ACTUARIES INDICES	
INDUSTRIAL GROUP	515.58 (519.31)
500 SHARE INDEX	564.19 (565.94)
*EARNINGS YIELD	9.68% (9.66%)
DIVIDEND YIELD	4.25% (4.24%)
P.E. RATIO (NET)	12.70 (12.74)
ALL SHARE INDEX	522.95 (524.70)
DIVIDEND YIELD	4.39% (4.38%)

* estimates

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares retreat again

FT STOCK INDICES	
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	83.02 (83.19)
FIXED INTEREST	86.73 (86.75)
INDUSTRIAL ORDINARY	870.8 (877.0)
GOLD MINES	651.3 (656.9)
ORDINARY DIVIDEND YIELD	4.39% (4.36%)
EARNINGS YIELD	9.86% (9.80%)
P.E. RATIO (NET)	12.20 (12.28)
P.E. RATIO (NIL)	11.56 (11.63)

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 26. Dealings End April 6. § Contango Day, April 9. Settlement Day, April 16

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A – B

C – E

F – H

I – N

O – S

T – Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

PLANTATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

RECENT ISSUES

MONEY MARKETS

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

OTHER MARKETS

GOLD

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

COMMODITIES

Sound Diffusion expands

Sound Diffusion, the Brighton-based radio equipment group, has agreed to purchase Alpha Lifts of Kingswinford, West Midlands, manufacturers and distributors of a range of passenger and goods lifts.

The consideration of £280,000 will be met by the issue of 193,104 ordinary shares in Sound Diffusion which, for the purpose of the acquisition, will be valued at 145p per share. The issue represents approximately 0.14 per cent of the present issued share capital of Sound Diffusion.

Sound Diffusion already accounts for about 50 per cent of the sales of Alpha products

In brief

● POWELL DUFFRYN: *Terms agreed between Powell* and Amey Roadstone (an offshoot of Consolidated Gold Fields) to merge Powell's quarrying and related interests with some of Amey's activities in Wales. A Joint company – A R C-Powell Duffryn – will include Powell's concrete brick activities, Danygraig Brick and Somerset Brick. By the release of working capital and a cash payment from Amey to equalize *the joint contributions, Powell* expects to realise about £10m cash from this deal.

● BARROW HEPBURN has bought D B Industries, based in Minnesota, US. D B makes industrial safety products.

● ASSOCIATED DAIRIES has acquired Hexhan Dairy for £300,000, with a further sum to be agreed after audit.

● INDUSTRIAL FINANCE AND INVESTMENT CORP. has completed the acquisition of 15 per cent of Gault Armstrong Kemble for £300,000 cash. Gault will seek a market for its shares on the stock exchange with three years.

● NEEPSEND: Mr S. L. Speight, chairman, reports that the group's most important rationalization is completed. Group still has much to do, but the chairman feels certain that the coming years *will* see it on its way to a prosperous future.

● TOMATIN DISTILLERS: Mr A. P. de Boer, chairman, reports in his annual statement that the upturn in sales of new whisky which Tomatin was expecting in 1984 may be further delayed until 1985. Board believes total production this year will not be less than 1983.

● R. AND H. HALL: Results for 1983 (figures in Irish currency): Turnover £152.72m (£131.11m). Pretax profit £2.6m (£2.08m). Dividend 3.75p (3.36p).

● BOOKER MCCONNELL has sold Parrish & Fenn, its specialist food marketing subsidiary, to Fitch Lovell for £3m cash. Booker had already acquired a 15 per cent stake in Parrish.

● MANOR NATIONAL: Contracts exchanged for the sale of J. H. Hadfield and Sons, a subsidiary, to Worldcover. Contract as conditional on approval by shareholders at an E G M on April 16.

● INCH KENNETH KAJANG RUBBER: Company has accepted an offer from Malaysian Resources for about 600 acres of Kajang estate for cash. Sale will result in an extraordinary gain of about $M17.95m (about £5.4m).

● C R A LTD. has agreed to buy from Pan Pacific Petroleum a 3⅓ per cent stake in petroleum exploration permit W A-149-P for $A6.75m.

● PALMA GROUP: Results for 1983. Turnover £21.47m (£10.67m). Pretax profit £507,000 (loss of £366,000 last time). Recent disposals will result in a net cash benefit to Palma of about £400,000. Group now extremely busy with good order books. Board confirms forecast of dividend for 1984 of not les than 2p net a share.

● MELLERWARE INTERNATIONAL: Mellerware, which joined the U S M last year, reports record pretax profits of £945,000 for 1983 – up 75 per cent. Turnover rose by 42 per cent to £7m. Total dividend 2.52p a net share. Board optimistic on current year.

● MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES: Net dividend for 1983 9.98p (9.07p). Attributable group profit £186,000 (£142,000) after all charges.

● AMALGAMATED ESTATES: *Half*-year to Sept. 30, 1983. Pretax loss £602,000 (£530,000 loss). Board will be making an announcement next week on its plans for the company.

● TOWN CENTRE SECURITIES: Half-year to Dec 31, 1983. Pretax profit £1m (£872,000).

● MARKET ESTATES has disposed of its property at Chalk Farm Road, London, to London Enterprise Property Co. for over £2.3m. Marler and Gleb Investments each own 50 per cent of LEPC.

Law Report April 3 1984

No future inflation in assessing damages

Auty and Others v National Coal Board
Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Purchas
[Judgment delivered March 27]

The Court of Appeal reiterated that the likelihood of continuing future inflation after the date of trial should not affect the quantum of damages awarded for death or personal injury, and held that accordingly, inflation should not be taken into account in assessing the damages awarded for loss of pension rights under a scheme introduced for miners by the defendants, the National Coal Board.

The appeals of the four plaintiffs, Harry Auty, Lawrence Sidney Mills, Douglas Rogers and Kathleen Popow (widow and administratrix of Alexander Popow deceased), *from the judgment of Mr Justice* Tudor Evans on June 19, 1981 (*The Times* July 1, 1981) and order of October 8, 1981 were therefore dismissed.

Mr J. Barry Mortimer, QC and Mr Simon Grenfell for the plaintiffs; Mr Thomas R. A. Morison, QC and Mr Nicholas Underhill for the board.

LORD JUSTICE WALLER said that the appeals concerned the assessment of damages for the loss of pension rights under the mineworkers' pension scheme by the plaintiffs when injured or killed while working for the board. The plaintiffs' case was, *inter alia*, that the judge had paid insufficient attention to the effects of inflation.

There were a number of authorities on the question of the impact of inflation on awards of damages. The general principle was that the likelihood of continuing inflation after the date of trial should not affect the award: see *Cookson v Knowles* ([1979] AC 556), *per* Lord Diplock at p 571 and Lord Fraser of Tullybelton at p576.

In that case, the court was concerned with valuing the annual loss from the remaining working life of the deceased, that is, the present capital value of annual payments over a number of years. Where they were future payments the limit to which inflation would influence the assessment of future loss was to take the loss at date of trial and not at date of accident and no more, save where the plaintiff was liable to pay a high rate of income tax.

In the present case the question was different, namely, what was the present day value of a capital payment to be made in 31 years. The *actuarial evidence* called by the plaintiffs indicated that considerable allowance should be made for inflation.

The judge set out fully and with greatest care the evidence of the actuary, which included a number of assumptions about the rate at which future inflation would occur, the personal future of each plaintiff in relation to marriage, work in the community and possible date of retirement, and other matters. The judge regarded many of them as pure speculation, and concluded that the evidence was inadmissible as being "based on hearsay" and "speculative in its nature".

His Lordship wholly agreed. Even if it were admissible, he would strongly discourage it: see *Mitchell v Mulholland (No 2)* ([1972]) 1 QB 65, 79) *per* Lord Justice Edmund Davies.

The plaintiffs had also argued for a lower rate of discount than the 5 per cent adopted by the judge to reach the present day value of a pension payable in 31 years. *Birkett v Hayes* ([1982] 1 WLR 816) and *Wright v British Railways Board* (*[1983] AC 773*) had been *cited in* support thereof, but both those cases had been dealing with pretrial interest and not, as in *Cookson* and the present case, interest in the future.

A further case, *Todorovic v Waller* ((1981) 56 ALJR 59) had been concerned with conditions prevailing in Australia and had no application in this country. In his Lordship's judgment none of those cases affected the principle stated in *Cookson*.

Finally, it was not necessary to consider whether the judge should have made a different award because the scheme was designed to take into account the cost of living index. The judge held as a question of fact that the assumption that the fund would be able to make payments increased in line with increases in the cost of living had not been justified and had been based on pure speculation.

In his Lordship's opinion the very full and admirable judgment of the judge had arrived at the correct conclusions in relation to each of those issues and the appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE OLIVER agreed that the plaintiffs' criticisms had not been well founded. The proposition that an interest in an index-linked scheme must have a higher value than one in a non index-linked scheme had some attraction until one appreciated the essentially tenuous nature of the index linking in the present scheme.

That was contained in rule 26 of the scheme, which the judge described as "complicated". In fact, it was a minor masterpiece of opacity.

What did emerge from it, however, was that there was no guaranteed fund from which increased pensions were to be provided, and that the index linking was founded rather in hope than in confidence.

What the judge was being invited to do was to form a view about what the rates of future inflation were likely to be, and whether, in some 20 or 30 years, the government of the day would be able or willing to provide funds to the board to enable it to make deficiency payments in *order to protect benefits under the* scheme from whatever inflation had by then occurred.

The judge did not find the actuary a reliable witness. As a method of providing a reliable guide to individual behaviour patterns or to future economic and political events, the predictions of an actuary could only be a little more likely to be accurate (and would almost certainly be less entertaining) than those of an astrologer.

The judge was, in his Lordship's view, correct to reject that evidence. For that and other reasons, his Lordship would also dismiss the appeal.

Lord Justice Purchas delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Raley & Pratt, Barnsley; Mr C. T. Peach, Doncaster.

Judge has discretion to sample obscenity

Regina v Snaresbrook Crown Court, Ex parte Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis
Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Glidewell
[Judgment delivered March 21]

On an appeal to the crown court from an order of justices under section 3(3) of the Obscene Publications Act 1959 that a large number of pornographic articles be forfeited for obscenity, it was within the judge's jurisdiction to decline to inspect each article and to order that the police divide the material into categories and then tender samples, which were agreed to be typical, from each category for the court to inspect in order to determine whether the whole of the material was obscene.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, dismissing an application by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis for judicial review of a ruling of Judge Owen Stable, QC, who, sitting at Snaresbrook Crown Court on December 14, 1983, had ordered that 453 different magazines, 32 different books and 50 different films and videos be divided into three classes, according to their degree of obscenity, that two items of each type of material from each class be submitted to the court as typical samples, with liberty for the appellants to submit a similar number of items of their own choice if they did not agree, and that the court determine the issue of the obscenity of the articles on the basis of the samples.

The appellants, Conegate Ltd, Rolldale Ltd and Mr Brian Richards, supported the application.

Mr David Owen-Jones for the commissioner; Mr Philip Thomas for the appellants.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the first question which the court had to ask itself was whether the judge had jurisdiction to make the ruling and order. The ruling had been given at the equivalent of a pre-trial review and the appeal had not yet been heard.

That procedure was undoubtedly sensible, *avoiding as it did* an unnecessary adjournment of the hearing of the appeal for the categories to be prepared, and the commissioner took no point on its not having been made at the hearing.

This application would therefore be determined as though the ruling had been made at the hearing, and it was to be hoped that the judge would repeat it at the beginning of the hearing.

The commissioner had contended that the wording of section 3(3) of the 1959 Act indicated that Parliament had imposed on the courts a positive duty to examine each article individually in order to determine whether or not it was obscene; that *Thomson v Chain Libraries Ltd* ([1954] 1 WLR 999) was authority for that approach; and that there were a number of problems which could arise from such a sampling process.

The burden of his submissions had been directed to the question of the fairness to the appellants of the sampling procedure ordered, as it was likely that it would not provide a proper and safe view of the obscenity of the totality of the material.

Such an argument was not of assistance to the court *in reaching* a conclusion as to whether the judge had jurisdiction to make such an order.

His Lordship had no doubt that a judge had considerable power to control proceedings before him and that he must be allowed some latitude to make suitable arrangements to enable proceedings to be fair to the parties. He was entitled to take account of the scale of the problem posed to the courts in hearing cases such as this in view of the vast number of obscene articles seized each year.

These were not criminal proceedings and it was for the judge so to regulate the proceedings as properly to enable him fairly to adjudicate whether the material was obscene. It was within his jurisdiction for him to decide to do that either by sampling the vast bulk of material or by inspecting every article. That he should, in his discretion, decline to inspect every item was understandable and perfectly lawful.

The question of the fairness of the order which the judge made was not for the Divisional Court to determine once it had decided that there was jurisdiction to make it. The application would therefore be dismissed.

However, the judge might on reflection consider that it would be fairer and more effective if the basis of categorization were to be the nature of the sexual behaviour depicted rather than the degree of obscenity.

Mr Justice Glidewell agreed.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Metropolitan Police; Kaye, Tesler & Co.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTBALL: THE WAY TO WEMBLEY IS PAVED WITH PROBLEMS

Burkinshaw to end eight years at Spurs

By Peter Ball

Keith Burkinshaw has resigned as manager of Tottenham Hotspur. A brief statement issued jointly be Burkinshaw and the club's directors yesterday, said that he will leave at the end of the season.

Although the failure of Tottenham's expensive collection of players to make more impact on the first division title race had caused some speculation earlier in the season about Burkinshaw's position, the timing of the announcement, nine days before their first leg of their UEFA Cup semi-final with Hajduk Split, was surprising.

Football's Kremlinologists will note that although the statement referred to the directors' accepting his resignation, the usual formula "with regret" was missing.

It has been suggested for some time that Burkinshaw, the successor to Terry Neill had not had the best of relationships with the ambitious new board, who took over in December 1982. The people who saw him yesterday before he left the ground by a side entrance in an employee's car, said he appeared to be distressed.

Burkinshaw, however, refused to make any statement on the reasons for his departure, saying only: "During my stay at Tottenham I've always tried to conduct things in an honest way, and now I should like to leave with some dignity too. That's the way football clubs should be run anyway. I'm not sure precisely what lies ahead of me, but I'm still young enough and certainly fit enough to tackle most tasks that confront me".

The directors, as they indicated in the statement, had no further comment to make, and the players, remarkable, generally followed their example. The captain Steve Perryman, who had a close relationship with Burkinshaw during the eight years – encompassing relegation to the second division and the FA Cup wins of 1981 and 1982 – that they worked together, said: "I am shocked and suprised. We worked very closely together, experiencing the struggles and the triumps."

Although Burkinshaw would undoubedly exempt Perryman from any strictures, there is the suspicion that the was becoming disillusioned with the failures of large, talented and expensive group of players to make more impact.

Most people will be sorry to see the dour, 49-year-old Yorkshireman leave Tottenham, for although his side have not always punched their weight, his belief in the classical attacking football with which Tottenham is synonymous has been a pleasure in a sometimes drab age, while his honesty in a sometimes dubious game has been unimpeachable.

His activities in the transfer market have not always been inspired however. His greatest coup, *and one which may be his finest* contribution to the game, was his signing of the two Argentines, Aediles and Villa, after the 1978 World Cup. Their presence ensured *thet Tottenham's subsequent return* to the first division season was a succes, and helped attract large crowds.

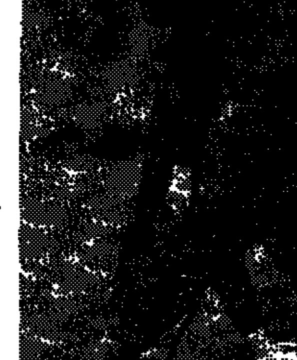
Both played important roles in *Tottenham's progress to their FA* Cup win over Manchester City in 1981. Ardiles, however, left before the 1982 final to join the Argentine World Cup squad, and his delayed return *in the wake of the Falklands* crisis has been less successful. Critics of Burkenshaw will also point to the failure so far of his summer signings, Stevens and Thomas, to shore up the defensive weaknesses which had been seen as the major block on their Canon League championship aspirations.

Brazil, the £450,000 forward from Ipswich, has only recently established himself, and Burkinshaw's poor relationship with his leading scorer Archibald has also been a running sore this season.

His resignation means that two North London sides are without permanent managers at the moment. Undoubtedly many of the names linked with Arsenal will be mentioned again, and should Arsenal not confirm Don Howe's appointment the Queen's Park Rangers manager, Terry Venables, could find himself able to make an enviable choice in the summer.

Lorimer stays on for a year

Peter Lorimer, aged 37, a former Scottish international, will continue playing with Leeds next season. He has accepted a new one-year contract with the second division club. Steve Foster, who has yet to play a game for Aston Villa since his £200,000 signing from Brighton last month, has resumed training after an operation on a trapped nerve in his hip and may be given a 45-minute tryout in a reserve game tomorrow.





Hands up and heads down for England. Roberts keeps a high profile, Lee a low one while Kennedy has yet to make his bow. (Photograph: Chris Cole)

England build on a dislocated backbone

By Stuart Jones Football Correspondent

Bobby Robson will today complete an 18-month cycle. When he unveils his England side to meet Northern Ireland at Wembley tomorrow night he will be as close as he has ever been to returning to his original starting point, in Denmark for the opening European Championship tie in September, 1982.

Shilton, Butcher, Bryan Robson, Wilkins, Rix and Francis will be the survivors from the fortuitous 2-2 draw in Copenhagen. It was evident even then that, apart from Rix, England's future was likely to be built around those five and Samsom, now absent, but Robson's most consistent choice of all.

Yet in the subsequent 15 fixtures half of the nation's backbone has been dislocated by *injury*. Although Shilton, Butcher, and Sansom have missed a mere handful of internationals between them, Francis has been limited to eight full appearances (three of them during the meaningless tour of Australia), Bryan Robson to six and Wilkins to only two. Rix has not since starting a game.

The flesh that surrounds the core continues to be similarly affected. Even though Robson returned from France five weeks ago determined to reduce his alterations, he has been forced to make at least four and probably half a dozen changes. Duxbury, Williams, Hoddle and Sansom are unavailable, Stein has been dropped and Walsh is likely to be among the substitutes.

To fill one of the gaps in his depleted squad, Robson yesterday summoned Fenwich, a 24-year old who is as versatile as Gregory, a colleague at Queen's Park Rangers. Although Fenwich has gained 11 under-21 caps, he joins the seniors for the first time as cover for the central defenders, Butcher and Roberts.

Billy Bingham, who usually requires little more than carbon paper to write *out his Irish team sheet, has problems* as well. He has recalled Hill, Arsenal's right back, to replace Ramsey.

Pat Jennings, of Arsenal, withdrew from the *Northern Ireland party when* it was decided last night that he was not sufficiently fit. His nose needs to be realigned and there is a broken bone in his eye socket. The Irish have sent for George Dunlop from Linfield.

Northern Ireland's manager prepares for life without Home Internationals

Bingham sets sights beyond a local issue

"It's not the most important match for us". Billy Bingham, the Irish manager, said simply and unemotionally about the *final fixture between England* and Northern Ireland in 101 years of the Home International championship at Wembley stadium tomorrow.

Having been evicted, with Wales, from the cosy cocoon of the Home Championship and pushed out into the international wilderness it would not have been surprising if Bingham had expressed feelings of anger and resentment. But as the Northern Ireland party settled into their Hertfordshire hotel on Sunday evening, their thoughts were largely on *Finland, the first stop on the* long and winding road to Mexico, and perhaps more of the shenanigans which shook Spain and entertained the rest of the world in 1982. "A 1-0 win in Finland would make it the most beautiful summer I can imagine," said Bingham's captain, Martin O'Neill.

Northern Ireland, for the first time in *their history, are acutely aware of the need* to succeed. They are on their own financially and only a continuation of good performances would enable them to survive as an international force. It is both ironic and desperately unfortunate that they should be cold-shouldered by their British cousins at a time when the national team has never been so strong and the Irish FA have been sufficiently encouraged to invest £2 million in a new stand at Windsor Park. There are already too many



Bingham: planning for another World Cup

depressing stories in football of ill-timed expansion.

That is why tomorrow's match is little more than a build-up to the real thing for England and Northern Ireland, who are drawn in the same World Cup qualifying group. That, of course, has long been the problem with the Home Championship; it has lacked a competitive bite, save England v Scotland. O'Neill found the championship most enjoyable and beneficial when played at the end of the season over a week. "A team can improve immeasurably during a series of matches." That is precisely what happened to the Irish in the last World Cup. They went to Spain after heavy defeats by England and Wales, but during their stay on the English south coast and later in Valencia, spirit and comradeship bound together the frailties into an unyielding unit.

He realizes that the death of the Home Championship will endanger his life-line of talent. "Fiour or five years from now we could be in trouble if I don't find new attacking midfield players to succeed O'Neill and McIlroy," he said. "I was inspired by watching people like Matthews and Finney perform at Windsor Park. Perhaps, most importantly, these championships were a public relations exercise. If we could just play England every other year in Ireland and forget Wembley it would help."

In an accent as rich and smooth as an Irish cream liqueur, Bingham says quite honestly: "I'm an Anglophile. I want England to do well. It would be nice if we both qualified for Mexico, but I'm not in the business of writing scripts. The last one worked out, though, with Scotland in 1982 and our last match this time is at Wembley," he said. He added: "If England do well we all prosper." Bingham would *just like them to be seen doing well in* Belfast.

Clive White

Derby safe but doubt over Taylor

The future of Peter Taylor will be high on the agenda of the new Derby *County board when it meets to plan* for the future and celebrate yesterday's successful defeat of the High Court winding-up petition.

The club moves from one fight to another. *Having met its full tax debt* of £210,000 and reached preliminary agreement for a 50 per cent payment to unsecured creditors who are owed another £200,000, the on-the-field battle begins. Currently third from bottom of the second division, they looked booked for relegation.

"There have been far more pressing things concerning our attentions recently than the position of the namager and the team's efforts" the chief executive Stuart Webb said after the court hearing. "Peter Taylor is the manager at the moment. He has two years of his contract to run. No doubt the board will be looking at the position in due course."

Under the agreement, four new directors join the board, each having added £50,000 to the money put in by the existing board. Robert Maxwell has bought the ground from the National Westminster Bank for £300,000 and will let it to the club at "a commercial rent". It is a personal triumph for Webb, who took out considerable personal loans at one stage to buy shares as the club threatened to collapse.

Bayer move for McGhee

Kreefeld, West Germany (Reuter) – Bayer Verdingen, the West German club, believe they are close to signing the Aberdeen forward Mark McGhee. Verdingen's manager Reinhard Roder said at the weekend: "McGhee is interested and we reckon we will have a deal." Roder did not say what fee would be involved, but he confirmed that talks with McGhee started last month after he scored three goals against Ujpest Dozsa to take the Scottish premier division leaders into the semi-finals of the European Cup Winners' Cup.

Verdingen, eleventh in the Bundesliga and backed by the Bayer drugs firm, have set aside 1.8m marks (£450,000) for new signings during the coming close season. They already have one British player on their staff, Wayne Thomas, the midfield player formerly with Peterborough United.

The West German captain Karl-Heinz Rummenigge *will sign* the contract taking him to Inter Milan next season on Thursday. Rummenigge, aged 28, will become the second most expensive player in football history when he signs his three-year-contract for a transfer fee of £2.5m plus £350,000 VAT. the world's most expensive player is Diego Maradona.

Rummenigge, the leading scorer in West Germany, scored his twentieth goal of the season to help start Bayern's recovery from a 2-0 half-time deficit against Cologne.

Trailing to goals by Littbarski and Engels, it had looked as if Bayern would succumb for the fifth consecutive season to their Cologne jinx but after Rummenigge's goal, they went on to win 4-2. Nachtweith equalized and Mathy scored twice.

Juventus maintained their three-point lead over Roma, thanks to a late penalty from Viola. Juventas, missing the inspiration of Platini, who had influenza were setting for a goaless draw against Fiorentina until Boniek was hauled down.

Udinese, missing Zico; crashed to *a 3-0 home defeat against Sampdoria*. Francis laid on the first goal for Zanone, Mancini hit the second and Brady the third. Francis gave way at half-time.

Results from Europe

AUSTRIAN: Voest Linz 1, Admira Wacker 1; Austria Klagenfurt 2, Graz AK 1; Wiener Sportklub 5, Austria Salzburg 0; Neusiedl 0, St Veit 0; Sturm Graz 1, Linz Ask 1; Austria Vienna 1, FAV AC 1, SSW Innsbruck 0, Rapid 0.

BELGIUM: Lokeren 0, Anderlecht 1; Waregem 1, Kortrijk 0; Molenbeek 2, Seraing 0; Standard Liège 2, FC Bruges 2; Antwerp 0, Beveren 1; KV Mechelen 1, Beringen 1; Waterschei 3, Lierse 1; CS Bruges 2, Beerschot 2; FC Liège 1, Ghent 4.

DANISH: Broenshoej 3, Vejle 0; Broendby 3, Naestved 1; OB Odense 2, Frem 3; KB Copenhagen 2, B.1909 0; AGF Aarhus 2, Hvidovre 0; Herfoelge 1, Herning 1; Esbjerg 0, Lyngby 2; Ikast 3, Koege 2.

DUTCH: PSV Eindhoven 1, Feyenoord 1; AZ'67 4, Haarlem 4; Utrecht 2, Willem II 0; Go Ahead Eagles 2, Groningen 2; DS'79 Dordrecht 4, PEC Zwolle 1; Sparta 3, Volendam 0; Excelsior 1, Helmond 4; Roda JC Kerkrade 1, Fortuna Sittard 2; Ajax 5, Den Bosch 2.

EAST GERMAN: Rot-Weiss Erfurt 2, Vorwaerts Frankfurt 2; Stahl Riesa 0, Chemie Leipzig 0; Dynamo Berlin 4, Karl-Marx-Stadt 2; Hansa Rostock 2, Carl Zeiss Jena 1; Wismut Aue 0, Magdeburg 0; Lok Leipzig 2, Union Berlin 1; Chemie Halle 0, Dynamo Dresden 0.

GREEK: Aris 1, Apollon 0; Aek 1, Doxa Drama 0; Larissa 1, Ioannina 0; Panserraikos 0, PAOK 1; Panathinaikos 2, Ethnikos 0; Iraklis 3, Kalamaria 1; Olympiacos 2, OFI 0; Panionios 0, Egaleo 1.

ITALIAN: Avellino 1, Verona 0; Catania 1, Lazio 1; Genoa 1, Ascoli 0; Juventus 1, Fiorentina 0; AC Milan 0, Napoli 2; Pisa 1, Torino 1; Roma 1, Inter Milan 0; Udinese 0, Sampdoria 3.

PORTUGUESE: Portimonense 1, Porto 0; Varzim 1, Benfica 1; Sporting 3, Setubal 1; Guimaraes 2, Rio Ave 1; Espinho 2, Estoril 0; Salgueiros 0, Agueda 0; Boavista 0, Braga 2; Penafiel 0, Farense 0.

ROMANIAN: Baia Mare 4, SC Bacau 0; Olt 1, Petrolul Ploiesti 1; Chimia R Vilcea 2, ASA Tirgu Mures 1; Sportul Studentesc Bucharest 2, Politehnica Iasi 1; Jiul Petrosani 2, Arges Pitesti 0; Universitatea Craiova 3, Dynamo Bucharest 0; CS Tirgoviste 1, Rapid Bucharest 3; Bihor Oradea 2, Dunarea CSU Galati 0; Steaua Bucharest 1, Corvinul Hunedoara 0.

SOVIET: Pakhtakor Tashkent 0, Metalist Kharkov 1; Spartak Moscow 2, Shakhtyor Donetsk 2; Zenit Leningrad 1, Torpedo Moscow 2; Zhalgiris Vilnius 1, Central Army Sports Club Moscow 1; Army Sports Club Rostov-On-Don 1, Dynamo Tbilisi 0; Dynamo Kiev 5, Neftchi Baku 0; Chernomorets Odessa 2, Ararat Yerevan 0.

TURKISH: Fenerbache 0, Trabzonspor 1; Genclerbirligi 0, Sakaryaspor 0; Adanaspor 1, Ankaragucu 1; Antalyaspor 0, Sariyerspor 1; Boluspor 1, Zonguldakspor 1; Orduspor 3, Galatasaray 0; Besiktas 0, Adanademirspor 0; Karagumruk 0, Kocaelispor 0; Denizlispor 1, Bursaspor 0.

WEST GERMAN: Bayern Munich 4, Cologne 2; Borussia Dortmund 2, Werder Bremen 3; Hamburg 2, Waldhof Mannheim 3; Eintracht Frankfurt 1, Bochum 0; Nuremberg 1, Borussia Mönchengladbach 3; Stuttgart 1, Arminia Bielefeld 0; Kaiserlautern 3, Eintracht Brunswick 0; Bayer Leverkusen 2, Fortuna Duesseldorf 0; Bayer Uerdingen 4, Kickers Offenbach 2.

SWISS CUP: Third round: Granges 0, Lausanne 2; Laufon 2, Bulle 3; Lucerne 2, Vevey 0; Amriswil 0, Aarau 1; Mendrisio 1, Chiasso 2; Saint-Gall 2, Grasshoppers 1; Servette 4, Sion 2; Zurich 5, Wettingen 1.

Hopkins banned from today for fourth time

Robert Hopkins, a Birmingham City defender, has been suspended for three matches by an FA disciplinary commission after reaching 41 penalty points. The ban takes effect from today. During this season Hopkins was suspended for three matches (21 points), two matches (31 points) and another two matches (sending off).

● The Football League are not expected to hold an inquiry into the strength of the Southampton team fielded at Everton on Saturday. They lost 1-0 without their first-choice players, Mark Dennis, Steve Williams, Reuben Agboola and Frank Worthington.

Bamber better

Mike Bamber, the 52-year-old Brighton chairman, is making a steady recovery after collapsing at his home last week with a suspected mild heart attack. Bamber returned to the Royal Sussex County Hospital for further tests yesterday.

SQUASH RACKETS

Forde is the first to feel edge of Harvey's ambition

By Colin McQuillan

Behind the expected advance of the top seeds Jahangir Khan and Lisa Opie from the opening round of the British Open championships, sponsored by Davies and Tate at Brighton yesterday, the biggest impact was caused by England's increasingly promising second squad in a threesome that might be called: The Clown, Prince Charming and Working Neal Harvey.

Rarely can a first-round loser have been more regretted than Martin Bodimeade, the 21-year-old from Berkshire just elevated to the England team for the forthcoming European championships, who went down 6-9, 2-9, 8-10 to the world No 11 Maqsood Ahmed in a laughing, clowning performance that would have added sparkle to later rounds had his draw been as kind as some.

Earlier in the day Jamie Hickox, the Richmond based youngster one place behind Bodimeade at No 8 in the English rankings produced another of his graceful almost majestic, displays against Simon Rollington to win 9-2, 2-9, 9-6, 7-9, 9-3.

Both these youngsters were prominent in last year's British Open at Derby, accounting for Glenn Brumby of Australia, and Ahmed Safwat, of Egypt. The third member of their promising group, Neal Harvey of Essex went out early to Ali Aziz last year but has improved dramatically in the past 12 months by dint of hard work.

Harvey arrived late on the international scene. He is 25 this month (his colleagues are barely into their twenties), but has declared his intention of breaking into the world top 20 within two years. At Brighton the Cheshire champion Robert Forde, who gave the former national champion, Gawain Briars, a scare at this year's British Closed, was the first to feel the hard edge of this ambition, losing 3-9, 9-7, 2-9, 5-9 in precisely one hour.

"I have concentrated on full-time squash this year and really feel the benefit," Harvey explains. "I was losing matches against top players feeling burned out from working. Now I go on fresh and can sometimes control the pace of the game for my own purposes." Harvey won the Scottish Open last month and has beaten all but the top 20 in the world in the past year.

MEN: First round: J Khan (Pak) bt D Khan (Pak), 7-9, 9-2, 9-1, 9-5; G Salauddin (Pak) bt J Gomerup (Swe), 0-9, 10-9, 9-2; G El Amir (Egypt) bt I Robinson (Eng), 9-3, 9-1, 9-8; M Saad (Egypt) bt M Helal Egypt, 5-9, 10-9, 9-1; J Hickox (Eng) bt S Rollington (Eng), 9-2, 2-9, 9-6, 7-9, 9-3; B Almstrom (Swe) bt M Somjee, (Pak), 9-6, 9-3, 7-9, 9-5; N Harvey (Eng) bt R Forde (Eng), 9-3, 7-9, 9-2, 9-5; M Ahmed (Pak) bt M Bodimeade (Eng), 9-6, 9-2, 10-8. WOMEN: First round: L Opie (Eng) bt K Johnstone (Aus), 9-0, 9-1, 9-1; J Williams (NZ) bt J Parrington (Eng), 4-9, 9-0, 9-7, 9-7; T Sith (Aus) bt K Due-Boje (Swe) 9-3, 4-9, 9-8, 9-2; H Wallace (Scot) bt T Cunliffe (Eng), 10-8, 9-2, 9-8, 9-5; J Ashton (Eng) bt W Barry (Eng), 9-2, 9-2, 9-5; A Smith (Eng) bt F Candy (Eng), 9-5, 9-2, 9-3; N Spurgeon (Eng) bt M Peters (Neth), 9-2, 9-0, 9-0; R Strauss (Eng) bt L Gillam (Eng), 9-5, 9-4, 4-9, 9-6; J Miller (Aus) bt B Lowans (N Ire), 9-2, 9-3, 9-6.

Point-a-rally rules may apply in Britain

By Rex Bellamy

The International Squash Player's Association, who have the final say, will decide this morning whether a revolutionary scoring system should be used for the next men's world championship, which will be played in Britain next autumn if negotiations with the potential sponsors are successful.

The event was last played in Britain in 1982, when a record crowd of 1,600 attended one-day's play at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.

Since last November a group of experienced and enterprising promoters, corporately known as World Championship Squash, have been responsible for 37 competitive programes which tested a scoring system based on the North American principle of awarding a point for every rally, no matter *which player is serving. Traditional* international scoring insists that the server either wins a point or concedes the right to serve.

Practically, the difference is that under WCS rules the server can no longer afford to take unreasonable chances. This is a drastic change. Some players like the idea, others have strong reservations but agree that WCS scoring makes the game a more intelligible and entertaining spectacle, and some dismiss the system as "Mickey Mouse" squash.

In addition to making the score instantly progressive and easier to follow, WCS rules produce shorter matches. WCS have also pioneered colour in ball, floor, and court markings in an effort to make the game's swift patterns more lucid. Courts with four transparent walls have simultaneously become customary on the big occasions.

The changes have been designed primarily to make squash more attractive to television. WCS argue that the "showcase" of the game must be reorganized and that increased television exposure is essential if squash is to maintain its estimated present status as one of Britain's three or four most popular participant sports – among those, anyway, which involve competitive physical activity.

Today it is up to the players to decide whether WCS rules should be used in a major championship for the first time. In addition to the point-a-rally principle, WCS rules end a game when a player reaches 13 points (except that at 12-12 the players can test the best of three points, this tie-break counting for only one point overall); and the second service is abolished.

RUGBY UNION

Welsh pay for their stand

The Welsh Rugby Union yesterday refused to withdraw the two South African players Wilfred Cupido and Rob Louw from today's game at *Llanelli between Crawshay's Welsh* XV and the WRU President's world team.

As a result, Mid-Glamorgan County Council announced the *immediate imposition of sanctions* affecting some 27 South Wales Rugby Clubs.

Following a meeting between the two sides in Cardiff in which the council dismissed the WRU'S claim that invitations to individual players did not conflict with the terms of the Gleneagles Agreement, the sanctions were announced.

Then include the withdrawal of the use of council-owned premises and playing pitches to the clubs.

Special leave of absence is also being withdrawn from staff attending international or representative matches as holders of oficial positions, or as players, referees and touch judges.

More Rugby Union Page 28

IN BRIEF

Another title for Davis

Steve Davis retained his Irish Masters snooker title at Goffs, County Kildare, by trouncing Terry Griffiths 9-1. Successive frame breaks of 50, 67, 77, and 71 put him into a 4-0 lead inside two hours. Griffiths, who lost the second frame despite making a break of 60, has been beaten by Davis in six of the eight finals in which they have met since 1981 and Davis has now won eight of this season's 11 major tournaments.

RUGBY LEAGUE: There has been an application from Runcorn to join the second division next season. The proposal, to share both grounds and facilities with Runcorn's football team will be considered at a special meeting in Leeds on April 18. Runcorn are the third club seeking admission to the League next season.

TENNIS: Jimmy Connors beat his fellow American Johan Krick, 7-5, 6-4, in the final of the Volvo Grand Prix tournament in Boca West, Florida, on Sunday.

CRICKET

Rest-day treatment for Hogg and Lawson

Bridgetown (Reuter) - *Australia* were using yesterday's timely rest day in the third Test against West Indies to get the bowlers, Lawson and Hogg, fit for the resumption at *Kensington Oval today.*

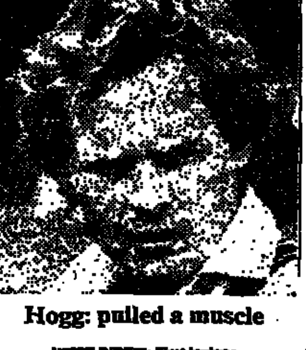
Both Lawson and Hogg suffered injuries on the third day on Sunday, while West Indies were piling up *301 for three, in reply to Australia's* first innings of 429 on an unyielding pitch. Lawson turned his ankle over and damaged a fine spell with the second new ball in the last hour of the day.

The Australian manager, Col Eagar, said: We have had no alarm bells. Rest and treatment should have Geoff and Rodney in good condition by tomorrow.". But the captain, Hughes, will have to nurse his two main fast bowlers carefully, for fear of aggravating the injuries.

Australia's four-man attack on *Sunday had to cope not only with a* dead pitch, but suffered further from dropped chances, Greenidge being missed twice in his 64. Their only consolation was the cheap dismissal of Richards, *who came in* at 277 for two.

Richardson had made 61 in 255 minutes for West Indies. His scores in the two previous Tests were 19 and 23, and he would not have been playing here but for the last-minute withdrawal of Logie.

AUSTRALIA: First innings 429 (W B Phillips 120).



Hogg: pulled a muscle

WEST INDIES: *First innings*

C G Greenidge run out	64
D L Haynes b Lawson	145
R B Richardson not out	61
I V A Richards b Lawson	6
A G A Baptiste not out	6
Extras (l-b 8, n-b 11)	19
Total (3 wkts)	301

*C H Lloyd, †P J Dujon, M D Marshall, R A Harper, J Garner, M A Holding, to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–132, 2–277, 3–289.

BOWLING: Lawson 23.2-3-97-1; Alderman 27.4-5-80-1; Hogg 19-3-45-1; Hogan 27-7-53-0; Border 3-1-8-0.

● The Sussex fast bowler, Pigott, has rejected a new three-year contract, and is having talks with Somerset. The chief coach, Stewart Storey, said: "We're sad we have this situation, but Tony is a free agent and has acted responsibly in the matter."

YACHTING

British bravery rewarded with third position

From Barry Pickthall
Vilamoura, Portugal

The Britons, David Howlett and Tim Tavinor, more than made up for their disappointing performance on Sunday, by taking third place in yesterday's second race of the Star world championship, at Vilmoura in Portugal.

While many crews nervously held back at the start, for fear of transgressing the five-minute rule, imposed after one general recall, the British crew and their colleagues, *John Boyce and David Munge*, were among a small group in the middle of the line to steal an immediate 50-yard advantage over the fleet when the start gun fired a second time.

By the first weather mark, Boyce and Munge had dropped back to tenth place, after taking a middle course up the first two-mile beat, but Howlett and Tavinor took full advantage of the better winds found on the right hand side, to round in third place, close astern of the Americans, Caynard and Keefe, and the Swiss pair, Steinmayer and Hellig.

Boyce and Munge appeared to lose all hope after sailing low on the reaching legs, but then made up that lost ground on the subsequent beats, to finish a well-deserved tenth.

RESULTS: 1, Kaynard and Keefe (US); 2, Steinmayer and Hellig (Switz); 3, Howlett and Tavenor (GB); 4, Gorla and Peraboni (It); 5, Johansson and Hansen (Swe). Other British placings: 10, Boyce and Munge; Woolward and Maddox, retired.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

7.30 unless stated

FOOTBALL

Third division
Brentford v Preston North End (7.45)
Wigan Athletic v Plymouth Argyle

Associate Members' Cup
Quarter-finals (southern section)
Bournemouth v Wrexham
Southend United v Bristol Rovers

Welsh Cup
Semi-final, second leg
Swansea City (0) v Shrewsbury Town (2)

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Runcorn v Frickley.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Gainsborough v Barrow; Goole v Horwich; Witton v Burton. League Cup: Semi-final, second leg: Chorley v South Liverpool. *President's Cup: Semi-final, second leg*: Marine v Hyde.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Corby v Fareham; Dorchester v Gravesend and Northfleet; Gloucester v Gosport. Midland division: Banbury v Bridgnorth; Forest Green v Wellingborough; Tamworth v Bromsgrove. *Southern division*: Basingstoke v Ashford; Canterbury v RS Southampton; Erith and Belvedere v Hounslow. Cup final, first leg: AP Leamington v Dartford.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Burnley v Sheffield Wednesday; Everton v Nottingham Forest (7.0); Leeds v Bolton. Second division: Coventry v Port Vale (7.0); Grimsby v Blackpool; Manchester City v Huddersfield (6.45); Middlesbrough v Rotherham (7.0); Notts County v Bradford City.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham v Oxford (2.0); Brighton v Ipswich (7.15); Charlton v Swindon (7.0); Chelsea v Fulham (2.15); *Crystal Palace v Leicester; Queen's* Park Rangers v West Ham (2.0).

FA YOUTH CUP: Semi-final, second leg: Arsenal v Stoke (7.0).

MIDWEEK LEAGUE CUP: Brentford v Cambridge.

RUGBY UNION

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Welsh Presidents XV v Crawshays XV (at Swansea RFC, 7.0).

CLUB MATCHES: Exeter v Bristol; Glamorgan Wanderers v Clifton (7.15); Launceston v Newquay (6.30); Penarth v Newbridge (7.0); Ebbw Vale v Neath (7.0).

RUGBY LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION: Leeds v Leigh.

OTHER SPORT

SQUASH RACKETS: British Open Championship (at Brighton Centre, 12.00 and 6.30).

SNOW REPORTS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Avoriaz	200	444	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	–3
New snow on good base							
Flaine	180	380	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	–2
Fresh snow on firm base							
Grindelwald	20	120	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	–2
New snow on hard base							
Sauze d'Oulx	95	145	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	–1
New snow on firm base							
Soldeu	105	133	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	–1
Best skiing on upper runs							
Tignes	173	360	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	0
New snow on good base							
Verbier	50	220	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	–1
New snow on good base							
Wengen	30	120	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	–1
Excellent snow conditions							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from a tourist board:

AUSTRIA	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Axamer-Lizum	–	135	–	–	2
Badgastein	10	170	–	–	6
Berwang	120	170	–	–	0
Brand	20	180	–	–	0
Igls	0	100	–	–	–3
Ischgl	90	230	–	–	0
Kaprun	–	190	–	–	–2
Lech-Zürs	160	230	–	–	2
Lermoos	70	210	–	–	0
Lienz	–	125	–	–	0
Maryhofen	0	110	–	–	0
Mitterbach	5	100	–	–	–2
Obergurgl	130	140	–	–	–4
Obertauern	190	240	–	–	–4
Schruns	–	270	–	–	3
Seefeld	75	140	–	–	2
Serfaus	35	185	–	–	1
Söll	30	120	–	–	2
Wildschönau	20	110	–	–	3

FRANCE	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Alpe d'Huez	170	350	–	–	–
Chamonix	25	310	–	–	–
La Clusaz	110	300	–	–	–
Le Contamines	80	200	–	–	–
Les Deux Alpes	155	510	–	–	–
Les Gets	100	210	–	–	–
Les Menuires	135	230	–	–	–
Megève	65	210	–	–	–
Méribel	90	240	–	–	–
Montgenèvre	90	160	–	–	–
Morzine	70	280	–	–	–
Pra-Loup	130	155	–	–	–
St Gervais	100	215	–	–	–
Superdévoluy	120	280	–	–	–
Val d'Isère	122	250	–	–	–

NORWAY	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Finse	–	240	Good	–	–8
Geilo	–	100	Good	–	–4
Gol	–	70	Good	–	–4
Lillehammer	–	90	Good	–	–6
Norefjell	–	60	Good	–	–3
Oslo	–	–	Good	–	0
Rjukan	–	90	Good	–	–2
Voss	–	130	Good	–	–2

SCOTLAND: Cairngorms: Upper and middle runs, lower slopes all complete, wide cover of new snow. Vertical runs: 1,800ft. Hill and main roads: clear. *Snow* level: 1,700ft. Glenshee: Upper and middle runs complete, hard-packed snow on a firm base. Lower slopes: ample nursery areas, hard-packed snow on a firm base. *Vertical runs*: 1,000ft. Hill and main roads: clear. Snow level: 2,000ft. Glencoe: No report. Lecht: Upper and middle runs complete, wide cover of new snow on a firm base. Lower slopes: ample nursery areas, new snow on a firm base. Vertical runs: 700ft. Hill and main roads: clear. Snow level: 2,000ft.

FOR THE RECORD

HANDBALL

SALFORD: British Under-21 inter-regional championships: Men, second series: Midlands 14, North West 17; Midlands 7, Scotland 14; North West 10, Scotland 15. Final classification: 1, Scotland, 6 pts; 2, North West, 4; 3, Midlands 2. Women, second series: *Greater Manchester 12, Scotland 3*; North 17, Scotland 6; Greater Manchester 10, North 9. Final classification: 1, North, 6 pts; 2, Greater Manchester, 6 (North are champions on goal difference); 3, Scotland, 0. The Spring Cup northern group: Kirkby 15, Liverpool 21. Southern League: Ashford Tanners 18, Great Danes 25; Robert Jenkins Ruislip 11, Great Danes 19.

VOLLEYBALL

Leeds: Ladies, semi-finals: UAU first team bt UAU second team, 2–0; Scotland bt Cambridge, 2–0. Final: UAU first team bt Scotland, 3–1 (13–15, 15–11, 15–5, 15–6). Final order: 1, UAU first team; 2, Scotland; 3, Cambridge; 4, UAU second team; 5, London; 6, Oxford; 7, Wales; 8, N Ireland. Men's semi-finals: Scotland bt London, 2–0; UAU bt Oxford, 2–1. Final: Scotland bt UAU, 3–0 (15–6, 15–5, 15–9). Final order: 1, Scotland; 2, UAU; 3, Oxford; 4, London; 5, N Ireland; 6, Cambridge; 7, Wales.

RIFLE SHOOTING

BISLEY: English Double Rise championship: 1, N Bailey (Leicester), 186 pts out of 250; 2, B *Bradley (Wolverhampton)*, 185. Team match: Wolverhampton CTC 787 out of 1,250.

WYNWARD PARK, Cleveland: International Sporting selection shoot: 1, G Cowler (Herts), 132 out of 150; 2, A J Smith (Hampshire), 129; 3, B Frost (Cheshire), 129; 4, J Bidwell (Suffolk), 129 (after shoot-off).

GOLF

PONTE VEDRA: Tournament Players championship: final leading scores (US unless stated): 277: F Couples, 71, 64, 71, 71. 278: L Trevino, 75, 66, 69, 68. 282: C Stadler, 74, 70, 66, 72; S Ballesteros (Sp), 70, 68, 70, 74. 283: L Wadkins, 72, 66, 78, 67; M O'Meara, 72, 69, 69, 73. 284: N Price, 70, 72, 74, 68. 285: T Watson, 75, 67, 67, 76; D Pohl, 74, 69, 71, 71. 286: J Thorpe, 68, 69, 78, 71; J Mahaffey, 69, 74, 69, 74. British scores: 289: N Faldo, 73, 73, 74, 69. 298: P Oosterhuis, 75, 73, 74, 74.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Islanders 2, Pittsburgh Penguins 1; Boston Bruins 3, New Jersey Devils 1; Washington Capitals 4, Philadelphia Flyers 1; Winnipeg Jets 3, Calgary Flames 2; Chicago Black Hawks 4, Detroit Red Wings 3; New York Rangers 2, Hartford Whalers 0; Buffalo Sabres 4, Toronto Maple Leafs 2.

SNOOKER

IRISH MASTERS: Final: S Davis bt T Griffiths 9-1.

MOTOR RALLYING

YORK: RAC national championship: Second round: 1, D Weidner and P Short (Audi 30 Quattro), 74min 15sec; 2, A Edwards and P Watkins (Ford Escort), 75.25; 3, L Aitken and E Morgan (Sierra 4T), 75.47; 4, J Midgley and A Bodman (Toyota Corolla), 77.29; 5, R Gooding and R Jenkins (Vauxhall Chevette), 77.34; 6, A Cannon and D Hart (Ford Escort), 77.53. Championship positions: 1, D Weidner, 50 pts; 2, L Aitken, 35; 3, M Lovell, 34; 4, J Midgley, 32; 5, P Collins, 31.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Washington Bullets 102, Dallas Mavericks 98; Denver Nuggets 129, San Diego Clippers 103; Los Angeles Lakers 121, Golden State Warriors 110.

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston Celtics	56	19	.747	–
Philadelphia 76ers	48	26	.649	7½
New York Knicks	43	31	.581	12½
New Jersey Nets	40	34	.541	15½
Washington Bullets	33	43	.434	23½

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Detroit Pistons	44	31	.587	–
Milwaukee Bucks	44	31	.587	–
Atlanta Hawks	35	41	.461	9½
Chicago Bulls	26	47	.356	17
Cleveland Pacers	25	49	.339	18½
Indiana Pacers	25	49	.338	18½

Boston Celtics, Philadelphia 76ers, New York Knicks, New Jersey Nets, Detroit Pistons, Milwaukee Bucks qualified for play-offs.

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah Jazz	42	34	.553	–
Dallas Mavericks	39	36	.520	2½
Denver Nuggets	36	40	.474	6
Kansas City Kings	35	40	.467	6½
San Antonio Spurs	32	43	.427	9½
Houston Rockets	28	46	.378	13

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles Lakers	50	24	.676	–
Portland Trail Blazers	46	28	.622	4
Seattle Supersonics	38	38	.500	13
Phoenix Suns	35	41	.461	16
Golden State Warriors	32	43	.427	18½
San Diego Clippers	26	49	.368	23

Utah Jazz, Los Angeles Lakers and Portland Trail Blazers qualified for play-offs.

RACKETS

QUEEN'S CLUB: Public Schools Doubles Championship: Second round: Wellington (D S C Mallinson and A H Gordon) bt Radley (M Carr and C Morris-Adams), 15–10, 10–15, 9–15, 15–4, 7–15, 15–6, 17–15; Eton (P Baily and M Smail) bt Rugby (D J O Martin and D M Hannaford), 15–5, 15–9, 16–14, 5–15, 15–4; Tonbridge II (N Shaw and M Smallwood) bt Marlborough (J Heald and N Bryant), 15–12, 15–12, 15–11, 15–12; Harrow (D G Dick and S O'N Seagrave) bt Winchester (C E R M Hall and J Dean), 15–8, 17–14, 15–8, 16–13. Colts (Under-16): Semi finals: Eton (M Hue Williams and C Cunningham-Reid) bt Clifton (G T Palmer and D B White), 15–6, 15–10, 15–12, 10–15, 15–9; Wellington (P A Huxtable and R H Bruce) bt Tonbridge (J Owen-Browne and J Waters), 17–14, 15–9, 15–1, 9–15, 12–15, 15–11. Peter Gray (Under-15): Final: Tonbridge (J Longley and J Nance) bt Radley (J Meyer and J Myers), 15–12, 15–7, 15–12.

MOTOR RACING

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA: Indy-car race: 1, M Andretti (Lola T-800-Cosworth, 112, 82.898 mph); 2, G Brabham (Aust, March 84C-Cosworth, 112); 3, T Sneva (March 84C-Cosworth, 111).

FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Norwich 3, Millwall 0.

RACING

Cauthen's class can help Meikleour defy his penalty

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Steve Cauthen, who has made an impressive start to the new season, can underline his chance in the jockeys' championship on Meikleour (nap) in the Trent Bridge Handicap at Nottingham today.

Cauthen partnered Meikleour to a decisive win in a similar race at Catterick seven days ago. The fact that he started favourite for his first race of the season was a fair indication that his trainer, Jimmy FitzGerald, had the five-year-old to his liking. Meikleour did not let his supporters down and now I expect his superior fitness to counteract his penalty.

Neeyef, my selection for the Headingley Stakes, is among Timeform's 50 horses to follow for the Flat. By that good horse Formidable, who won the Middle Park Stakes, Neeyef looked a cut above the sort of horse normally found at Folkestone when he won there last October. He was fancied to make a successful seasonal debut at Leicester last Monday but had to forgo that opportunity when heavy rain left the course waterlogged.

Doussard, from the stable of Jeremy Tree, who got off the mark with Crisp yesterday, should be Neeyef's main rival if he has made the sort of improvement that one would expect following that encouraging run behind Bluff House at Goodwood last summer.

After finishing second to Hafeaf last week, Bounty Hawk has fitness on his side for the Oval Maiden Stakes but I still prefer Master Line, whose elder brother, Master Willie, finished second to Henbit in the 1980 Derby. There was much to like about the way that Master Line shaped in his only race as two-year-old when he finished fifth behind Chelkov at Newmarket, beaten about six lengths.

Fine Prospect, my selection for the Double Gloucester Novices' Hurdle at Plumpton, is owned by Mrs Cath Walwyn, wife of Fulke. The four-year-old is trained for her by Simon Christian, a former assistant to Walwyn at Saxon House. Fine Prospect got Christian off to a good start when he ran out a clearcut winner at Wincanton last month.

The Stilton Handicap should go to another recent winner, Reldis, who looked something like his old self when he beat Leading Artist at Towcester recently. At Sedgefield, the Wilson's Motor Land Rover Hunter Chase should develop into an exciting contest between Prominent King and John Bunyan, both winners over today's course and distance. Youth and a 5lb weight difference favour the latter but I still prefer Prominent King, who finished fifth in the Foxhunters at Cheltenham, after beating that useful horse, Urser, at Market Rasen. But for making a hash of the second last fence at Cheltenham, Prominent King would have finished a good deal closer behind Venture to Cognac.


The Vintner, a leading contender for Lord Ashton of Hyde's Cup at Heythrop today

The Vintner for Heythrop test

Point-to-point By Ian Reid

The traditional highlight of today's Heythrop Hunt point-to-point is the four-mile men's open for Lord Ashton of Hyde's Cup.

Nostradamus, impressive winner of last year's race, is a non-runner, as are Peter Greenall's three entries, Boonabaroo, Royal Missile and Silver Crocus. The big grey mare, Rockin Berry, second in last year's Lady Dudley Cup at the Worcestershire, must have a chance but has not been seen out since her Warwick hunter chase win on February 22. Furimist won the four-mile North Ledbury ladies' race and Surely Right is improving.

Though his owner thinks the course may not suit him, my selection must be the Vintner, who won the VWH ladies open over three miles three furlongs in a fast time 10 days ago, after a comfortable victory at Mollington a week earlier.

With Highgate Lady, Robin's Tango and White Paper absentees from the ladies' open for the Lyon Trophy, I hope to see Teresa Webber score again on her fathers' Brockie Law. Spartan Lover, Freedrop and Impudence, beaten only half a length by Starsky last year, look the main dangers.

Britway may repeat his 1983 win in the old boy's race and Wellingtonbridge, second in the member's last year, can go one better today.

Some changes have been made in the course since last year. The start for the members, adjacent hunts, Old Etonian, Old Harrovian and maiden races has been moved back, extending their distance to about three and a quarter miles with an extra jump. The ladies' open has been extended from three and a half miles to just over three miles five furlongs, also with an extra fence.

Last Saturday Mark's Methane, reunited with Bob Hacking, gave an impressive display of front-running and jumping to win the Crawley and Horsham men's open at Parham by a distance in the fastest time of the day. Chichester Bird, ridden by Tom Grantham, was second and Azd, with John Hickman up, third.

Nicky Ledger had the RMC Group ladies' open in safe keeping from the moment she took Garigill into the lead three out. Renucci, who was running on strongly, would have finished second but came down at the last, giving Anna Hawkins a heavy fall. This enabled Pam Window to take second place on Canwe, with Linescar, ridden by Sarah French and joint favourite with Garigilli, third.

Hacking's many admirers expected him to complete a double in the adjacent with Jess Jim, who was made favourite but never showed with a chance. Sergeant Can, ridden by Laurie Foggarty, led for most of the way, was passed by Mr Batnac, but fought back to win by three lengths.

The Easton Harriers adjacent at Higham produced a battle royal between Saldatore and Sea Tangle, who was challenging at the last where he fell, leaving David Turner's mount ot come home by a distance.

A slightly sub-standard men's open was won by Master Croft from Lightvale and Lanamo. In the Britag ladies' open, Lucy Gibbon, riding Loanan, beat Josie Sheppard on Ballyard Slipper by three lengths, with Jane McMath four lengths away third on Hit Me Again.

Today's point-to-points

Heythrop at Heythrop, near Chipping Norton (2.0); Dumfriesshire at Roberthill (2.0).

Crisp victory augurs well for Tree's 2000 Guineas quest

By Michael Seely

Jeremy Tree hit the target with his first runner of the season when Pat Eddery rode Crisp to a pillar-to-post victory in the first division of the Manna Maiden Stakes at Nottingham yesterday. The 15-8 favourite drew away from his rivals in the closing stages and passed the post seven lengths clear of Bob-Double.

Last year the Beckhampton trainer also started the season on a good note at Nottingham when Alakh and Lochboisdale gave him a double at the Easter meeting. "That was very satisfactory", said Roger Charlton, Tree's assistant. "We thought Crisp might blow up in the last furlong, but he was it out well".

Charlton also had good news of Rainbow Quest, runner-up to El Gran Señor in last season's William Hill Dewhurst Stakes at Newmarket. "Rainbow Quest is very well and goes to Newmarket for the Craven Stakes", he said.

Eddery went on to complete a 16–1 double when again making all the running on Persian Pleasure in the Sunstar Maiden Stakes. The Persian Bold colt is obviously a useful early two-year-old and stormed clear in the last two furlongs to win by six lengths.

"I thought he might win," said Ron Boss, the colt's Newmarket trainer. "He worked about the same as the filly, Lucky Donna, who finished a close second to Que Sera at Doncaster. But I daren't have a bet as one or two of my horses have run disappointingly. I don't believe in putting my money down unless they're all on song."

Persian Pleasure was a lucky chance ride for Eddery as Boss had already booked Lester Piggott for the ride. "Lester rang me yesterday and told me that the colt would win, but that he didn't want to come to Nottingham." The 11-times champion jockey was in action at Longchamp on Sunday but may still be taking things easy after his fall on the Newmarket gallops 10 days ago.

Willie Carson, the reigning champion jockey, partnered Obadiah to a decisive win for Dickie Westbrook in the Coronach Handicap. It was Carson's first winner of the new campaign and Westbrook's first runner. Obadiah was bred by his owner, Audrey Lanham, an antique dealer from Newmarket.

Clive Brittain struck his first blow of 1984 when Tony Ives drove Temple Bar past the post half a length in front of Two Minutes in the Call Boy Handicap. The Newmarket trainer was in a confident mood about Jupiter Island. "He's going to make them all go this season. I've never known a horse to improve so much. He just takes off and goes when you ask him to quicken." The winner of last season's Ebor Handicap and St Simon Stakes will be aimed at Newbury's John Porter Stakes and the Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket.

Temple Bar's victory landed Brittain and Ives before the stewards. They inquired into the improved form of the colt, compared with his running at Ayr last Tuesday when he finished eighth of nine to Prince Concorde, who was favourite this time and finished fifth.

Brittain's explanation that Temple Bar was unable to go through with his race at Ayr because of the very holding ground was accepted by the stewards.

Finally, it was good to hear from Dick Saunders, a steward at Nottingham, that Grittar will probably be back in action next season. "He was definitely lame on Saturday when I saw him in the racecourse stables at Aintree," said the man who rode Grittar to victory in the 1982 National. "He strained a tendon behind but Frank Gilman's vet has assured him that it will be all right and that hopefully the horse will race again."

● Lear Fan was heavily backed with Ladbrokes yesterday for next month's 2000 Guineas, and is now 5-1 from 6-1. Mecca make El Gran Señor 7-2 favourite from 9-2 while Corals have reduced Rainbow Quest's price by two points to 6-1.

● Thirsk are to stage a race in honour of Soba this season. The Soba Stakes, to be run over five furlongs, will be for three-year-old maidens.

BOXING

Chance for Price to prove his worth

Jimmy Price, the unbeaten Liverpool middleweight, will step into a new class when he tackles the former world light-middleweight champion, Ayub Kalule, the Ugandan who fights out of Demark, at the Alexandra Pavilion on April 25.

Kalule could have been the next opponent of the unbeaten Briton – the middleweight, Errol Christie – another if his manager, Burt McCarthy, been able to come to an agreement with Price's manager, Frank Warren. In the end the matter was settled by the toss of a coin: "It came down deciding that Price would fight Kalule," said Warren.

That left Christie with a bout against Bobby 'Rico' Hoye, who was at the centre of a row between Warren and his rival promoter, Mike Barrett, last month. But the American has now pulled out of the bout and Christie now has to wait for a new opponent.

Kalule will be receiving a five-figure purse for his comeback appearance against Price, who has won his 12 professional bouts. Kalule had lost only three of his 47 contests before retiring at the end of 1982 and those were to men of the highest quality in the 11-stone division. The were Sugar Ray Leonard, Davey Moore, the ex-world light-middleweight champion, and a present leading contender Mike McCallum, who will soon meet Roberto Duran for the world title.

McCarthy feels entitled to a British title bout with he champion, Mark Kaylor. He said: "It's wrong that the board have not nominated Christie or Price to fight Kaylor. If Kaylor didn't want the defence, he should have given up the championship."

ICE HOCKEY

Miller stung as plan rebounds

By Robert Pryce

Alfie Miller, the premier division's most recently appointed coach, lost his unbeaten record on Sunday. "It was my mistake," he said. It cost Whitley Warriors an 11-7 defeat at home to their nearest neighbours, the Durham Wasps.

The sting was in Durham's penalty-killing unit – a special team brought on when a colleague is serving time in the penalty box. They accounted for three goals in the first period and added another in the second. "It took me until the end of the second to work out what was going wrong," Miller said. By that time Durham's lead had swollen to 10-4.

Miller's attempt to sustain pressure on Durham's big defencemen rebounded on his own goal. Tilley (five goals) and Crapper (three) were the beneficiaries. By Miller's estimate, Whitley conceded six breakaway goals.

After three successive wins, he must have believed he had the team's self-destructive urges under control, but, on the weekend's evidence, they have not broken the habit of allowing opponents clear runs at goal. Though Whitley won a league game in Murrayfield for the first time in seven yers on Saturday, they gave up nine goals to a team weakened by injury and international calls. Derek Reilly revived memories of his prime in scoring six himself.

Nevertheless, Whitley have all but made certain of the sixth and last play-off position.

BRITISH LEAGUE: Premier Division: Ayr 11 (G Cathcart 3), Cleveland 6; Fife 11 (Orban 3, MacDougall 3), Dundee 7; Murrayfield 9 (Reilly 6), Whitley Bay 11 (Miller 3); Streatham 4, Murrayfield 6; Whitley 7, Durham 11 (Tilley 5, Crapper 3). First division: Blackpool 11, Richmond 3; Crowtree 16, Southampton 11; Glasgow 25, Deeside 2; Altrincham 4, Solihull 5.

HOCKEY

Penalty stroke trouble for Combined side

By Joyce Whitehead

Northern Ireland, Scotland and England A were in the lead yesterday, after one day of the three-day British Universities Sports Federation championship tournament in Liverpool.

Combined Universities, a robust side, drew with Scotland 2-2, and either team could have won. Combined missed a penalty stroke, and Scotland's Lillian Monahan (Edinburgh) was unlucky to have goal disallowed when she steered the ball into the net with a fine controlled scoop from a very narrow angle. However, the umpire decided it was dangerous play.

England B made a good start, beating Wales 3-0, with goals from Sue Bloomfield (York) Clare Taylor (Hull) and Tracie Forster (Bristol), but the wandering Welsh goalkeeper gave them plenty of opportunity.

RESULTS: England B 3, Wales 0; Scotland 2, Combined Universities 2; Northern Ireland 1, England A 1; Scotland 2, Wales 0; Northern Ireland 2, England B 0; England A 5, Combined Universities 0.

RACKETS

Second pair put record straight

By William Stephens

Tonbridge redeemed their honour yesterday when their second pair of Nicholas Shore and Matthew Smallwood, who had already beaten third-seeded Malvern, eliminated the Marlborough pair of Jonathan Heald and Nicholas Bryant from the Public Schools Doubles championships at Queens Club. And their talented under-15, Jonathan Longley and James Nance won the Peter Gray Cup, beating Jeremy Meyer and Justin Mayers of Radley.

On Sunday Tonbridgians Rupert Owen-Browne and Simon Davies, the favourites, had been ousted by the unseeded Radley pair Michael Carr and Connolly Morris-Adams in a seven-game match. Owen Brown had a bad day, although Davies played well. As in the Noel Bruce Cup when the Tonbridge first pair failed, the second pair had come good.

Radley, in an attritional battle of changing fortunes just lost to the Wellington pair at David Mallinson and Anthony Gordon.

NOTTINGHAM

GOING: good to soft

Draw: 5, 6f: high numbers best

2.0 OVAL MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £1,338: 1m 2f) (23 runners)

1		BERNINI (E Ryan) J Tree 9-0	Pat Eddery	8
2	00-	BLACKGUARD (A Oldrey) P Walwyn 9-0	N Howe	4
3	0-	BOLD FISHER (Countess of Lonsdale) G Harwood 9-0	G Starkey	5
4	2330-2	BOUNTY HAWK (Dr J Greenan) W Elsey 9-0	T Ives	12
5	0-	BURAAG (H Al-Maktoum) P Walwyn 9-0	J Mercer	13
8		DORNVALLEY LAD (E Bosley) R Hannon 9-0	A McGlone 3	1
10	200042-	FAVOURITE NEPHEW (Sheikh Mohammed) F Durr 9-0	A Weiss 5	4
12	043000-	FOZZE (R Al Amali) G Huffer 9-0	M Rimmer 3	6
13		HONEST HINT (E Moller) G Wragg 9-0	B Crossley	10
15	00-	JUST AUTUMN (H Rogers) A Jarvis 9-0	J Lowe	20
16		LIDGATE BELT (Mrs J Pygott) M Tompkins 9-0	R Curant	15
18	0-	MASTER LINE (R Barnett) H Candy 9-0	J Matthias	16
21	000-	ROLL IN THE HAY (E Moller) G Wragg 9-0	J Reid	17
26	000-	SUPER EXPRESS (Mrs P Yong) M Jarvis 9-0	B Raymond	23
29	00200-0	T W S HOMES (T Suiter & Son Ltd) B Richmond 9-0	S Keightley	11
30	000-	ARIBIAN (Mrs S Davenport) Mrs S Davenport 8-11	W Ryan 5	7
31		FIRE BAY (Mrs S Richardson) W Musson 8-11	N Crowther	2
33	000-	INVINCIBLE PINK (Mrs C Gilksten) D Laing 8-11	K Radcliffe 7	9
34	0-	LLANDDONA (Mrs B Hobbs) B Hobbs 8-11	G Baxter	3
35	000-	MR CHIDHAM (M Ferrett) J P Smith 8-11	J Williams	21
36	000-	RACHELS GIRL (Mrs A Ferguson) W Wharton 8-11	–	19
37	00-	RUFCHA (T Wood) D Sasse 8-11	D McKay	22
38		THE MISSISSIPPIAN (T Ellis) P Haslam 8-11	G Sexton	18

1983: Meeting abandoned – course waterlogged.

13-8 Bounty Hawk, 11-4 Bold Fisher, 5 Master Line, 13-2 Favourite Nephew, 8 Bernini, 12 Llanddona, 15 others.

FORM: BOUNTY HAWK (8–5) 1½l 2nd to Hafeaf at Ayr (8f, £872, soft, Mar 27). FAVOURITE NEPHEW (9–0) promoted to 2nd when 1½l 3rd to disqualified My Aisling (8–11) at Nottingham (1m 2f, £897, good, Oct 24), with SUPER EXPRESS (9–0) over 3½l further back in 8th. JUST AUTUMN (9–0) beaten 15½l into 5th by Macarthurs Head (9–0) at Ayr (8f, £1,646, good, Sep 14). MASTER LINE (9–0) about 6l 5th to Chelkov (9–0) at Newmarket (7f, £4,390, good to firm, Sep 30). ROLL IN THE HAY beaten 17½l by Gold and Ivory (9–0) at Goodwood (7f, £4,185, good, Sept 9) when BOLD FISHER was out of first 10. ARIBIAN, not in first 10 final start, (8–11) had been 7l 6th to Ophrys (8-11) at Leicester (7f, £1,035, good to soft, Oct 17).

Selection: BOUNTY HAWK.

Nottingham selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Master Line. 2.30 Wilgor. 3.0 MEIKLEOUR (nap). 3.30 Neeyef. 4.0 Mummy's Chick. 4.30 Tickled Trout.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Super Express. 2.30 Socher. 3.0 Sabatash. 3.30 Swift Return. 4.0 Dealt. 4.30 Doppio.

By Michael Seely

2.0 Master Line. 3.0 MEIKLEOUR (nap).

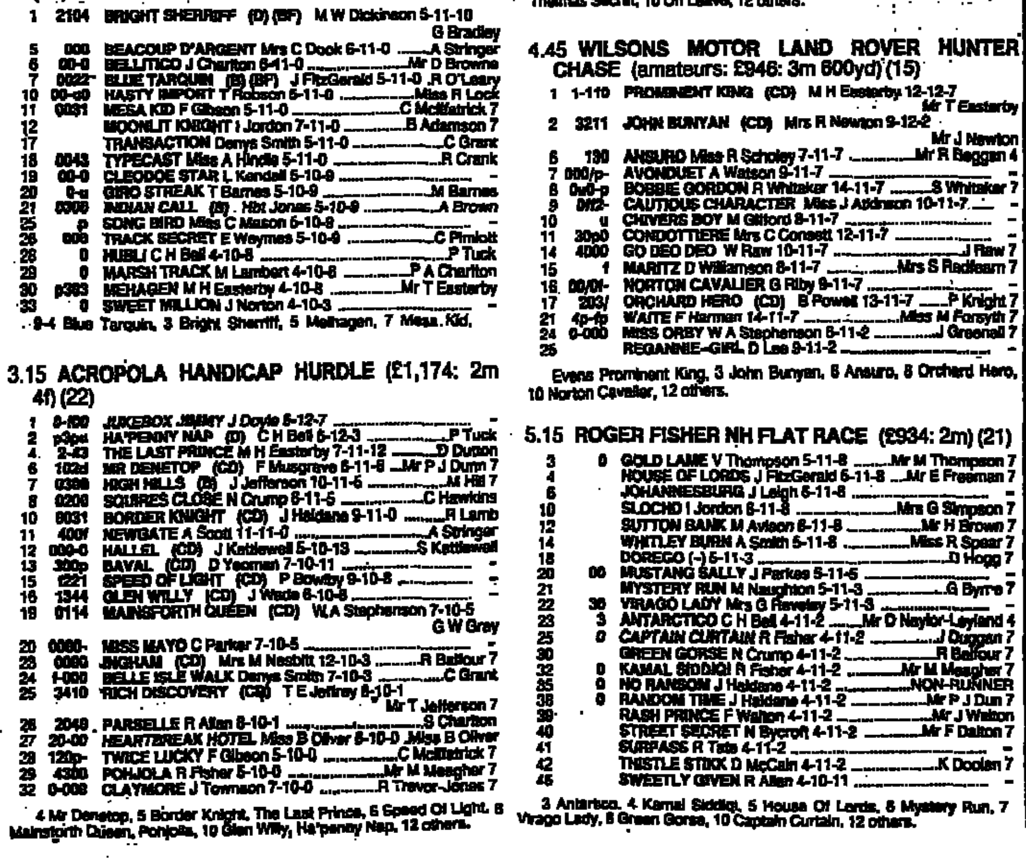
2.30 TAVERN SELLING HANDICAP (3-y-o: £734: 1m 2f) (13)

1	000100-	LA PEPPER (P Dowson) J Etherington 9-7	M Wood	12
3	p03000-	GAINVILLE LAD (T Ritson) R Whitaker 9-3	S Perks	13
4	000-	MILL HOUSE LADY (B Booker) W Musson 9-3	N Crowther	2
5	000300-	WHEELRIGHTS LADY (G Carling) M Haynes 9-2	I Jenkinson	6
6	00040-	HALL'S PRINCE (K Parris) R Hoad 9-2	A Bond	7

...CHEKA (8-11) beaten over 26l when 9th to Bajan Sunshine (8-11) at Bath (2m 1f, £1,892, good, Oct 3). COOMBE SPIRIT, well behind Newbury Oct, earlier (8-6) under 7l 2nd to Bossanova Boy (8-12) at Salisbury (1m 4f, £1,222, good, Sept 7), with SUNSHINE GAL (8-5) further 1½l away in 5th, MATIN, unplaced Newcastle Oct, previously (8-2) head 2nd to Bellamuse (8-10) at Redcar (2m 1f, £1,945, good to firm, Sept 23), with FINALE SEPT (8-8) 2½l away in 4th. LADY TUT, behind last two starts, (7-13) 7l winner from Flying Lancer (8-7) of Warwick selling handicap first time out (1m, £505, heavy, April 4). TRICKSHOT, unplaced Newmarket Oct, earlier (7-7) 4th, beaten under 1l, to Auld Lang Syne (7-9) at Ayr (2m 1f, £4,305, good, Sept 14), with NATION WIDE (7-8 under 5l away in 9th, MEIKLEOUR (7-11) 11th.

Selection: LADY TUT.

3.30 HEADINGLEY STAKES (3-y-o: £1,951: 6f) (13)


Peter Walwyn (left) and Joe Mercer who team up with Neeyef (3.30)

4.0 LORDS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,257: 5f) (13)

...God, 13-2 Super Trip, 12 Mummy's Chick, 16 others.

4.30 OLD TRAFFORD MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (2-y-o: £982: 5f) (13)

Nottingham results

Pampa Bella revels in mud

By Desmond Stoneham, French Racing Correspondent

As a guide to the future, yesterday's group three Prix Penelope at Saint-Cloud must be considered a non-event. In recent years, horses such as All Along and Smuggly have won this 10½-furlong classic trial but I do not expect yesterday's game winner, Pampa Bella, to attain such fame.

Cash Asmussen set a modest pace on Rose O'Riley amd the race turned into a sprint in the straight. When her rivals had given their best, Pampa Bella came through in the hands of Alain Badel in the last 50 yards to beat Lolly Dolly, Marie D'Argonne, the even-money favourite, and Tamarisda.

Pampa Bella, a first group race winner for Jean Francois Daubin, was again showing her ability in testing conditions, having won a handicap over course and distance in the mud at the beginning of March. Providing the going remains soft, she could line up for the Prix Vanteaux and the Prix Saint-Alary.

Prix Penelope (1m 2½f): 1, PAMPA BELLA (A Badel); 2, Lolly Dolly (M Philipperon); 3, Marie D'Argonne (A Lequeux). ALSO RAN: Tamarinda (4th), Reve De Reine (5th), Rose O'Riley (6th), Soaring. 7 ran. J-F Daubin. Sh hd, ¾l, ¾l, ¾l, ¾l. Pari-mutuel: 8.50; 3.30, 4.00. DF: 22.70. 2min30.9sec.

PLUMPTON

GOING: soft

2.0 DOUBLE GLOUCESTER NOVICES' HURDLE (£622: 2m) (17 runners)

1	3408	CORPORAL CLINGER (D) M Pipe 5-11-12	–
4	0244	ROSTRA (C,D) R Armytage 5-11-7	Mr M Armytage 7
8	0	ARMALARKY J Long 7-11-2	J Akehurst 4
10	0p8	FIRM EVALUATION M C Pipe 5-11-2	R Dennis 4
15	p-f	MR CHEEKY J Davies 7-11-2	G Newman
20	41	FINE PROSPECT (D) S Christian -11-1	K Mooney
21	032p	HENRY GEARY STEELS (C,D) R Champion 4-11-1	G McCourt
26	0	LAURA'S MYTH Mrs N Kennedy 5-10-11	A Chamberlain 4
27	pp0	LO-COST R Dean 5-10-11	M Hammond 4
28	0242	PICOTEE (D) J Bosley 6-10-11	Mr M Bosley 7
31	fp0	CELTIC STORY J R Jenkins 4-10-10	–
33		GALAXY IMP M Smith 4-10-10	Mr T Grantham 7
35	020	RANT AND RAVE J Jenkins 4-10-10	–
39	0	DREAMS OF GOLD J Davies 4-10-5	R Goldstein
41		IRENE'S PRIDE H Willis 4-10-5	K Burke 7
42		MISS SHAMROCK S Christian 4-10-5	S Shilston
44	0f	STEVIES QUEEN Mrs S Roberts 4-10-5	R Rowell

1983: No corresponding meeting

9-4 Corporal Clinger, 3 Fine Prospect, 4 Rostra, 5 Henry Geary Steels, 8 Picotee, 10 Rant And Rave, 12 Firm Evaluation, 16 others.

Plumpton selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Fine Prospect. 2.30 Reldis. 3.0 Severn Sound. 3.30 Mercy Less. 4.0 Mott The Hoople. 4.30 Adequate. 5.0 Gragara Lad.

2.30 STILTON HANDICAP CHASE (£2,166: 3m 1f) (7)

4	2121	SAUNDERS (C,D) T Clay 10-11-7	G Moore
5	0031	RELDIS D Gandolfo 10-11-7 (5 ex)	P Barton
7	2143	WILLIAMSON (B) (BF) E Witts 10-11-2	C Mann
9	3114	DARGAI (C,D) R Armytage 8-11-0	A Webber
14	4p33	SERVILIA (C,D) D Browning 8-10-0	J Akehurst 4
16	0pu0	SPARCON Miss P O'Connor 10-10-0	NON-RUNNER

3.0 CHEDDAR SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE

3.30 CHESHIRE NOVICE HANDICAP CHASE

12	pf3p	JIMMYS COTTAGE G Gregson 7-11-5	G Newman
13	p0pp	SWEET ENCHANTMENT B Stevens 7-10-12	R Muggeridge 7
14	u314	BRAVE INTENTION J F-Hayes 7-10-11	–
16	f000	RIVER WARRIOR J Bradley 6-10-11	G Davies
17	f00p	SEYMOUR LADY J Jenkins 6-10-9	–
19	040-f	BIG BELLA O Henley 7-10-2	–

3 Mercy Less, 100-30 Easy Fella, 5 Whittington, 6 Hope Again, 8 Downpayment, 10 Brave Intention, 12 River Warrior, 16 others.

4.0 AMATEUR RIDERS ASSOCIATION HANDICAP HURDLE (amateurs: £1,304: 2m 4f) (20)

100-30 Mott The Hoople, 4 ... Menford, The Pain Barrier, 12 ... others.

4.30 WENSLEYDALE MAIDEN CHASE (Div I: £1,374: 2m) (12)

5.0 WENSLEYDALE MAIDEN CHASE (Div II: £1,364: 2m) (9)

SEDGEFIELD

2.15 ROAD SHOW NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £626: 2m) (18 runners)

2	0040	SUMMERLAND (D) R Thompson 4-11-4	Jayne Thompson 7
5	0	GREAT LUCK K Stone 5-11-0	A Brown
7		LOUGH ADIAN W A Stephenson 7-11-0	R Lamb
10		NORTHUMBRIA H Alexander 5-11-0	C Grant
11	003	PINK PATH (B) J FitzGerald 5-11-0	M Dwyer
14		SCOTFEN A Scott 6-11-0	A Stringer
16	0	STATES GENERAL Denys Smith 5-11-0	Mr J Walton
18	0	TASLAND J Kettlewell 5-11-0	S Kettlewell
22	10	GLENDYKE W Storey 5-10-8	E McIntyre
26	0	ARROWOOD JUNCTION C Tristine 4-10-8	–
27		CHEKKA G Lockerbie 4-10-8	C Hawkins
29	422	CUBIC ZIRCONIA M H Easterby 4-10-8	Mr T Easterby
30		MENALEE Mrs S Bramall 4-10-8	C Pimlott
31	0040	RAGABURY R Fisher 4-10-8	Mr M Meagher 7
32	0	RELIABLE VYNZ M Reddan 4-10-8	D Nolan
33	0	CORALS SECRET J Jefferson 4-10-8	N Doughty
34	00	DEBONA Mrs M Nesbitt 4-10-3	R Balfour 7

7-4 Cubic Zirconia, 100-30 Pink Path, 9-2 Sir Bedgworth.

Sedgefield selections

By Mandarin

2.15 Cubic Zirconia. 2.45 Blue Tarquin. 3.15 Border Knight. 3.45 Strawhill. 4.15 Thelma's Secret. 4.45 Prominent King. 5.15 Antarctico.

2.45 ROAD SHOW NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £624: 2m) (18)

1	2104	BRIGHT SHERRIFF (D) (BF) M W Dickinson 5-11-10	G Bradley
5	000	BEACOUP D'ARGENT Mrs C Dook 6-11-0	A Stringer
6	00-0	BELLITICO J Charlton 6-11-0	Mr D Browne

3.15 ACROPOLA HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,174: 2m 4f) (22)

3.45 STEEL PROFILE HANDICAP CHASE (£1,305: 2m 4f) (14)

7-2 Jimmy Chips, 4 Stand ... 10 Newstead, Hazy Glen, 12 W...

4.15 T MCDONAGH NOVICE CHASE (£1,520: 3m 600yd) (16)

15-8 Don't Fail, 3 Powder Horn ... Thelmas Secret, 10 On Leave ...

4.45 WILSONS MOTOR LAND ROVER HUNTER CHASE (amateurs: £946: 3m 600yd) (15)

5.15 ROGER FISHER NH FLAT RACE (£934: 2m) (21)

RUGBY UNION

A team too bubbly to be fed on oranges

By Gerald Davies

Wales could do with a Barbarian *team of its own if only to serve as an* antidote now and again during the season to relieve the pressure from the rigours of the club scene. New Zealand have one and so have South Africa and upon the inspired promptings of Jean Pierre Rives, so nowadays have France.

The nearest it has come to in the past – and the Welsh Rugby Union might want ot encourage for the future – is the occasional appearance of the Crawshays RFC XV, who this evening at Stradey Park, play the WRU President's XV, not only as a limbering up exercise for the Welsh game on Saturday but *also as a means of raising funds for* the charitablej trust in support of injured players.

The Crawshay's RFC was the brainchild of Capt Geoffrey Crawshay of the famous family of iron masters from Merthyr. It was formed in 1922. He was a philanthropist with interests in politics, industry and the arts and had a love of all things Welsh. He was a self-taught Welsh speaker, an Eisteddfod Bard and, eccentrically, perhaps, wore a green cloak as a badge of the love.

Perhaps in compensation for the passing of their Cornish expedition, which came to an end in 1979, Crawshay's now take off for France where their president, Sir William Crawshay, was one of the first to land during the Second World War to organize the Resistance. He was awarded the DSO, the *Legion d'Honneur* and the *Croix de Guerre. On his first visit back there in 1979* to play St Girons, there was no limit to the hospitality. Oranges were much too mundane fare to be *served up at half-time for such* distinguished guests. Instead the team was served with the best champagne. They were dubbed, *with a blessing of the Barbarians*, as the Barbarians Gallois.

The club is financed by some sponsorship and by the annual subscriptions of 250 vice-presidents. Much against the exaggerated impression which paints Welsh rugby players as avaricious in their search for liberal expenses, few of them accept any travelling expenses. This might seem entirely appropriate for Neville Walsh, their team manager and fixture secretary, who might get a nod of approval for he is a solicitor in partnership with a famous Howe from Port Talbot who not so long ago was Chancellor of the Exchequer.

CRICKET: YORKSHIRE REPORT BACK FOR PRE-SEASON TRAINING



Out of line: a jovial Boycott (in cap) gets down to business and joins in the start-of-term fun

After the revolution comes a ritual

By Richard Streeton

Geoffrey Boycott, six months ago to the day after he was sacked, reported to Headingley along with the rest of the Yorkshire players yesterday for pre-season training. The atmosphere was normal but tinged with the usual start-of-term hilarity. Whatever the winter acrimony and uproar, the cricketers were clearly anxious and ready to resume work.

Boycott, now aged 43, and a committee man himself after the recent revolution , joined his colleagues for the customary loosening runs, exercises, and gentle practice on the field. His familiar Lenin-style cap, a not inappropriate garment, perhaps, was his only concession to age and a biting wind. Smart new grey track suits, trimmed with red, would have made the scene unrecognisable to players of bygone, years.

Most of Boycott's colleagues were not born, or were at least still in their cradles, when he first participated in this annual April ritual. In the afternoon the players were welcomed by Brian Close, the new cricket committee chairman, and another for whom the wheel has turned full circle.

Close was captain in 1963 when Boycott played his first full season for Yorkshire, and it was Close who converted Boycott into an opening batsman. Boycott did not fancy the role, but Close got his way – as he usually did in those days. Seven years later Close was sacked and went off the Somerset, and Boycott became captain.

Close has already lost some tactical battles in committee, and was against ending the contract of Ray Illingworth as manager. Illingworth was an unexpected visitor to the ground as the players gathered – the traditional desk-clearing routne, possible common to departing managers in other spheres. Illingworth, like Boycott, is saying nowt at the moment. First things after all, but once the severance details of Illingworth's contract are settled his version of recent events is expected to be up for sale.

Meanwhile David Bairstow, the new captain, said all the right things at a press conference. He would not be labouring the winter problems to the players – "Everyone has had a bellyfull of all that". He refused to make ambitious forecasts but certainley hoped to get Yorkshire off the bottom of the championship table and to continue the momentum gained in one-day cricket after winning the John Player League last season.

Bairstow, who has a good relationship with Boycott, has already secured a guarantee from the cricket committee that he will be able to select the team he wants. He and Close share a belligerent approach to cricket and debate.

Including Illingworth's severance pay, the winter happenings, one way and another will cost Yorkshire more than £50,000. The new hierarchy's mandate was far from unanimous in some respects, and they need the team to have playing success this summer to appease a *membership which remains restive.*

China to compete

Seoul, (AFP) – China has formally informed South Korea that it will take part in the eighth Asian youth basketball championships to *be held in Seoul from April 7 to 9.*

A new angle on gloom-laden women's battle with their destiny

The liberation that is to be found at a water meadow

FISHING

The post-war generation was assured by all those who knew best that when women were liberated they would be happy. Judging from the reviews of what is described as the most important book of our time by a leading feminist, liberated women are now almost universally plunged *in gloom.*

Germaine Greer, so we are told, believes that women live in sterile societies with corrupt governments, find that giving birth is painful, anaesthesia dangerous, fertility frightening, *infertility shattering* and contraceptives murderous.

Black-cloud

That is a preliminary list of the complaints that the liberated woman now enjoys – if enjoys is the right word – but even in its truncated form is almost certainly a major reason why so many men take up fishing. To spend an entire weekend with a misery bag of a companion who keeps on com*plaining about her body being a* battlefield of warring ideologies would be a little tedious, to say the least. One would need, some time, *to escape.*

Not that men, even fishermen, are entirely immune from depressions. Not at all. There is the celebrated case of a former provost of Eton who, when he felt the black cloud coming over him, would always take a rod and line down to the Thames.

He found fishing to be, as he said, a cheerer of the spirit, a diverter of sadness and a calmer of unquiet thoughts. Whether fishing could cope with Miss Greer's unquiet thoughts is another matter but it might be worth giving it a chance.

Which brings to the point that more women, liberated or otherwise, have taken up fly fishing in significant numbers in *the last 10 years or so. Many* have become very good at it. But whethet these recruits are escapees from the turbid anxieties that *ravage* their sex when they brood on them at home or whether they just like going fishing is a little difficult to say.

Gloom lifted

Whatever the reasons for their appearance by river and in is that they find, as men have previously, that gloom cannot persist within sight of a rising trout and *that* sadness is certainly diverted by the successful take of a two-pounder.

All this is common knowledge, so that – putting aside the unworthy thought that Miss *Greer is exaggerating a little – it* is not impossible that the hubris of the liberated woman which seems to be contagious in cities is far less so when exposed to country air. If woman's despair at her destiny cannot be banished entirely, it may still be modified a little, perhaps only for a time, by a spell among the water meadows.

Conrad Voss Bark

IN BRIEF

Readhead appointed as men's national coach

The British Amateur Gynastics Associaton have acquired their second full-time national coach within two months, with the appointment of Lloyd Readhead to take charge of men's coaching. Readhead takes up his post on June 1, and will be based at Lilleshall National Sports Centre, alongside Colin Still, the new national women's coach.

Readhead, aged 40 is a former international who missed appearing in the 1968 Olympic Games because Britain decided not to send a team.

GOLF: Scotland's professionals will be playing for record *prize* money this summer. The Scotish region of the PGA today announced that £230,000 will be at stake during the season, an increase of £24,000 on last year, and more than double the 1980 figure.

BOXING: Rene Weller, of West Germany, will defend his European lightweight championship against Jose Antonio Garcia, of Spain, in Hagen, near Dortmund, on April 13.

MOTOR RACING: The Jaguar team, fresh from a resounding victory in Monza on Sunday, are confident of further success in the second round of *the European* touring cars championship at Vallelunga, Rome, next Sunday. Tom Walkinshaw, a Scot, and his co-driver, Hans Heyer, saw off a pack of German BMWs, to sweep home by a margin of 7.7sec in the Italian 500 kilometre race.

MOTOR CYCLING: the Dutch champion, Jack Middelburg, as in a critical condition in Groningen yesterday, after his crash on Sunday in a 500cc race.

OLYMPIC GAMES: South Korea agreed yesterday to a North Korean proposal for a joint Korean team for the Los Angeles Games, but there were doubts in Seoul about whether it would materialize.

HANDBALL: A tour by the *Jordanian national men's side has* had to be cancelled because the British association has been unable to raise enough sponsorship to host the visit.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Drummond has small reward from his appeal

By Keith Macklin

Des Drummond's appeal against a five-match suspension had only *partial success at yesterday's appeals* committee hearing. Drummond was suspended last week for two matches because of retaliation, and a further three matches following a biting incident in a match against Salford. The committee heard the Leigh winger's claims of provocation, but removed only one match from the original five.

There is now a possibility that Trevor Skerrett, the Hull forward, will be able to lead Great Britain in Australasia this summer. Skerrett was written out of the tour last week after a diagnosis of his knee trouble had indicated the need for a cartilage operation. This may not now be necessary.

However, another potential team member has been forced out through injury. Tony Myler, the Widnes half-back who left the field during Saturday's Challenge Cup semi-final victory over Leeds, has to have a cartilage operation.

GOLF

Couples confirms the end of an era

From Mitchell Platts, Ponte Vedra, Florida

Fred Couples emphasized by *winning the Tournament Players'* Championship here on Sunday that the curtain is rapidly rolling down on the era when a single golfer could *dominate the game. This season,* alone, Tom Purtzer, Gary Koch, Jack Renner, David Edwards and now Couples, are among the winners *on the United States PGA* tour. And not one of them would be instantly recognizable to the majority of spectators if he were to walk *on to a first tee in Britain* tomorrow.

So many youngsters are now emerging from the colleges with the credentials to become champions that their faces and names may never become as synonymous with the game as those of Hogan, or Palmer, or Nicklaus, or Watson.

Lee Trevino, who pursued Couples with the same vigour that made him a legend in the '70s, has little doubt that the days of individual pre-eminence are over. "The Tom Watson era will go down as the last spectacular spell by any one golfer", Trevino insists. "There are now so many very good players out on tour that not one of them can ever hope to dominate the others."

The irony is that it is the true superstars like Nicklaus and Watson who have seen American golf into the position where the regular tour is now worth more than £13 million.

The crowds flock to cheer a hero, as was illustrated when Trevino made his menacing move up the leader board, suddenly producing a kind of hysteria which seems to be reserved for players of his magnitude.

Even Couples acknowledged before setting out that he could not expect any favour from the fans whose hero-worshipping nature *compels them to offer their vocal* support to players such as his partners Watson and Ballesteros.

"Crowds want to see Tom, Sevy, *or Jack Nicklaus win all the time,"* Couples explained. "That's not to say they want me to play badly. But it's the big names they like to see *winning."*

Couples earned his cheque for £102,000, and the second triumph of his career, because he coped admirably not only with the tantalizing players' course at Sawgrass, but also with the considerable pressure. At 24 years old, and now with a 10-year exemption to the tour, he has an exciting future. But even though he may now have risen to number one position in the official money list, he can never expect to entirely dominate the golf scene.



Couples: exciting future

VOLLEYBALL

Switch by Scot to England

By Paul Harrison

Last year, Lyn Tennant played for Scotland in the women's Spring Cup. This year, she will play for England. She plays for an English *club, Hillingdon, the champions,* and has married an Englishman, which qualifies her to play for his country.

Since she is an experienced international centre net player who has played well for Hillingdon this season, Barry Swann, the English coach, *has had no hesitation in* adding her name to the England squad for the Spring Cup in West Germany from April 15 to 22.

The Scots are not particularly happy about Miss Tennant's move, even though it has been sanctioned by the relevant commission of the international federation. Nick Moody, of the SVA, says: "We were disturbed by the way it was done. We would have liked to have heard about it first, rather than just getting a letter from this commission."

Dundee Kirkton were the last Scottish side to beat MIM, two years ago, in the league. They had two chances to do it again at the weekend.

In the Royal Bank league on Saturday, they went down fighting, 3-2, and in the semi-final of the Royal Bank Cup on Sunday, they lost 3-1. Thus MIM have reached another cup final, in which they meet Volvo Trucks.

The women's final, also on April 29, will be between the holders, Telford, who beat Auchentoshan 3-0 and Kyle, who defeated West Coast 3-1.

EQUESTRIANISM

Grubb and Linky given chance

By a Special Correspondent

Tim Grubb and his mount Linky have been added to the short list for Britain's Olympic show jumping team.

Grubb, now resident in the *United States,* was a member of Britain's silver medal team in the "substitute" Olympics in Rotterdam four years ago. He and Linky finished second in the first of four American Olympic trials held recently in Tampa.

Grubb and Linky, formerly *ridden by Malcolm Pyrah,* will be competing in the World Cup at Gothenburg over Easter, Ronnie Massarella, Britain's team manager, and *the newly-appointed team* trainer, Peter Robeson, will probably be in Sweden to see the partnership in action.

Robeson, whose appointment was announced yesterday won an Olympic team bronze medal in Stockholm in 1956 and an individual bronze in Tokyo eight years later. He will be travelling to next month's Barcelona horse show, the chosen venue for Britain's other seven *short-listed riders:* Lesley McNaught, David Bowen, Tony Newbury, Gary Gillespie Steven Smith and the Whitaker brothers, John and Michael.

It was also announced yesterday that two professionally-ridden horses – Mr Ross and Ona Promise have been – made available for amateurs to ride in the Olympics. David Broome's mount Mr Ross, will be tried by David Bowen, and Ona Promise, previously partnered by Lionel and Pam Dunning, will be ridden by Lesley McNaught.

The rise and rise of a squash-bashing soldier called Robinson

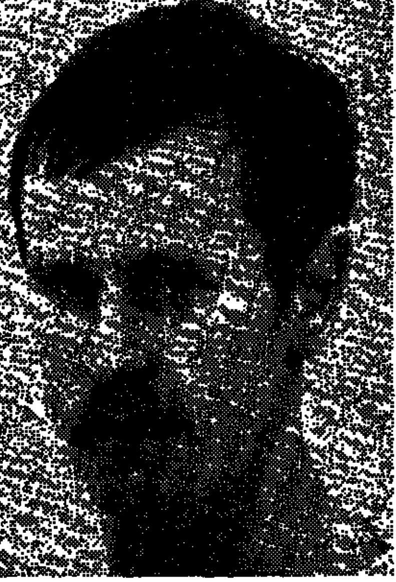
A Jester who is king of the court

Robbie Robinson (the baptismal "Robert" is a faded memory on a 32-year-old birth certificate) is an extraordinary sportsman. The publicity media tend to concentrate on the big names and big money of professionalism but the part-timers have their heroes and heroines, too. Among them is this squash-playing soldier who *has twice represented England* and would still carry a lot of betting money if there was a strictly amateur championship.

Robinson is 5ft 10in and 11st 3lb: a straight-backed man with a heavy but neatly clipped moustache and pale eyes *that hint of steel. His bearing is military* and everything about him, including his squash, is unfussy, brisk and disciplined. He is a throwback to that fine breed of Army sportsmen who flourished between the wars.

Born at Wordsley in Staffordshire, he was six when the family moved to London. In 1967, at the age of 15, he joined the Army thinking he could indulge his enthusiasm for photography. "I was totally naive. When they said I was ideal for the RAOC, I didn't even know what it stood for." As a junior soldier he had the *chance to pursue his hobby.* "But I got the bug for sport – and photography drifted out of the window".

The first symptoms of that sporting bug were rugby and tennis. Robinson's three years at Blackdown as a junior soldier coincided with the presence of Norman *Bruce, the former Scottish captain. But he* went straight from Blackdown to Hereford and, during three years on attachment to the SAS, discovered that the type of rugby they played had a shattering effect on his enjoyment of the game.



Robinson: military bearing.

His schoolboy interest *in* tennis was *pursued at Blackdown, where he reached* the final of the Army junion championship, and later at Hereford and (post-SAS) in the Netherlands and Germany. In 1975 *he* won the BAOR championship. But in the winter of 1976-77 he was posted to the Ministry of Defence. "Once I got on the *London squash scene, tennis took a back* seat".

Robinson had been introduced to squash at Blackdown early in 1969. *During the subsequent SAS* stint at Hereford, he received his only coaching: in the form of a few tips from a Welsh dentist with a Scottish name, James Beattie.

During the winter of 1974-75 Robinson was stationed at Osnabruck when those much-capped Scottish internationals, Neil Stewart and Chris Wilson, were posted to Detmold, half an hour's drive away. Thus was formed a triumvirate that has helped the Army to a record sequence of 10 consecutive Inter-Services championships. No serviceman has beaten Robinson since Stewart did so in 1980. Mike Perkins (eight) is the only man who has surpassed Robinson's still open-ended tally of six Army championships.

Robinson has played plenty of civilian squash, to, and in March of 1980 he was summoned from Germany to replace the injured Barry O'Connor in the English team competing in the European championships in Helsinki. In 1983 he was promoted three times in eight weeks. In the span of nine months he was not only transformed from a WOII at Devizes into a captain at Bielefeld: he also laid claim to the status of Britain's best part-time *squash player (by winning the Jesters* Trophy tournament) and won the inaugural individual championship of the Combined Services.

Inevitably, *this* former SAS Army champion is among the invited members (there is no other kind) of the international *Jesters Club, who encourage the playing of* indoor racket games "in a spirit not unworthy of the name of the club" – which means that the fun matters more than the result. *Drunk* or sober, *Jesters* are supposed to behave like gentlemen. It is difficult to imagine Robinson drunk but in every other respect he is an exemplary Jester.

Rex Bellamy

Legal Appointments

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Beyond the interpretation of legislation, lawyers handle an exceptional variety of intellectually stimulating work. This can include tendering advice to Ministers and officials, mastering and interpreting complex legislation, and objectively reviewing any wider legal issues that a case may raise.

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Providing a comprehensive legal service to both the Department and the Export Credits Guarantee Department, lawyers are faced with a wide range of tasks involving, for example, general advisory work and negotiations concerning commercial, administrative, domestic, EEC and international law. Much substantive and regulatory law in the commercial field is covered, relating to both nationalised and private industries. These posts involve some overseas travel.

ADVISORY AND LITIGATION

Inland Revenue – 3 posts
The posts are in the Solicitor's Office which handles a wide range of legal work. Lawyers tender advice in respect of taxes and rating valuations, conduct litigation and instruct counsel in the superior courts, and prepare cases for appeal tribunals and the lower courts. Experience in advocacy would be advantageous

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food – 2 posts
The Legal Department provides a comprehensive legal service to the Ministry. Topics covered include agricultural commodities, food, fisheries, the Common Agricultural Policy, animal health and welfare, agricultural tenure and the environmental aspects of farming. Initially one post could be in litigation (including the opportunity for advocacy) and the other on the advisory and Parliamentary side.

ADVISORY/CIVIL LITIGATION

Treasury Solicitor's Department – 2/3 posts
One of the largest legal departments in the world, the Treasury Solicitor's Department acts as Legal Adviser to most government departments and other government agencies. Lawyers deal with an immense variety of issues covering contracts, intellectual property and trusts, together with litigation in the High Court and the House of Lords. They also conduct cases at the Court of the European Community, present evidence in major public enquiries, and represent departments at other inquiries and tribunals.

CONVEYANCING

Treasury Solicitor's Department – up to 2 posts
These appointments will be on a period basis of up to 3 years which may be extended to 5 years. The Treasury Solicitor's Department provides conveyancing services for all government departments and a number of other bodies including the Forestry Commission, the largest landowner in England. The work involves a very wide range of conveyancing transactions and within the Conveyancing Division there is a Lands Advisory section providing advice on complex property matters. The Division has recently been instructed in connection with the conveyancing consequent upon the termination of the Land Settlement Association scheme.

HM Land Registry – 2 posts: Birkenhead and Gloucester
The regional posts involve the examination of the more complex titles on first registration and advising on questions of law arising from dealings with registered land. A knowledge of conveyancing is required together with an interest in Real Property Law.

CRIMINAL LAW

Home Office: Criminal Injuries Compensation Board – 2 posts
This work requires lawyers of a good general ability with a capacity for hard work and a marked interest in advocacy. The duties will include consideration of the relevant law and evidence in cases where the applicant has requested the oral hearing of his application by the Board; preparation and conduct of the case including examination and cross-examination of witnesses at the hearing; writing hearing note and final disposal of case.

GENERAL

Lord Chancellor's Department: Law Commission – 2 posts
Lawyers appointed will assist with law reform, and join small teams working on projects in the field of Criminal Law, Property Law, Family Law or Contract. They will undertake legal research, discuss legal policy, draft working papers and reports and assist in instructing Parliamentary Counsel to draft any necessary legislation.

Criminal Appeal Office – at least 4 posts
Every year, more than 6,000 applications for leave to appeal against Crown Court conviction of sentence are handled by the Criminal Appeal Office. These often difficult cases are dealt with by a small team of professional and non-professional staff and preparation of summaries for all cases reaching court is one of the lawyers' most interesting and important functions. Some have the opportunity to sit as Registrar in court; all have contact, in the course of their work, with the Judges – from the Lord Chief Justice downwards – and with counsel and solicitors.

Office of Fair Trading – 1 post
General legal work involving advice, drafting, negotiating and some advocacy on a wide range of issues connected with consumer affairs, consumer credit, and competition policy. A good opportunity for a lawyer with a particular interest in consumer or competition law.

PROSECUTION

HM Customs and Excise – 2 posts
Lawyers initially will be dealing with prosecutions where they advise on proceedings, conduct them in magistrates courts and have responsibility for them in the higher courts. Later they may be involved in civil litigation, drafting subordinate legislation and advising on the legal aspects of the Department's work.

Department of the Director of Public Prosecutions – at least 1 post
Lawyers, who work in small regional teams, advise on criminal matters, prepare cases for committal to Crown Courts and are involved in advocacy at Magistrates' Courts in England and Wales. Experience in criminal work would be advantageous. Some travel involved.

Unless otherwise stated, all posts are based in London.

All candidates must be admitted (or about to be) or called in England and have recent relevant practical experience. Appointments are at Legal Assistant level or, for candidates aged at least 27 and of marked ability and potential, Senior Legal Assistant.

Salaries: **Legal Assistant** – £8590-£14,770, starting on up to £11,680 depending on age. Promotion to SLA could come after one year for those with at least 5 years' previous professional experience.

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For further details and an application form (to be returned by 27 April 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB or telephone Basingstoke, (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours).
Please quote ref: G(2)576/2.

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A person appointed as a Deputy Judge Advocate will in due course be considered for appointment as an Assistant Judge Advocate General. The present salary of a Deputy Judge Advocate is £14,401 - £19,317, *plus* £1,250 Inner London Weighting. The salary of an Assistant Judge Advocate is £19,243 - £23,159, also *plus* £1,250 *Inner London Weighting.*

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Applications should be submitted not later than Friday, 11th May, 1984, to Mr F C Yeomans, Lord Chancellor's Department, Neville House, Page Street, London, SW1P 4LS. Application forms will be provided on request to that address, or by telephone to 01-211 8084.

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AND JESUS . . . saw much people, and was moved with compassion toward them. St. Mark 6:34.

BIRTHS

BREWIN. – On March 30th, to Frances ...

BIRTHDAYS

DEATHS

DEATHS

FOSTER. – On April 1st at home in Sidpness, Argyll, Margaret Eleanor, widow of Geoffrey Foster. Funeral at Elford Parish Church, Staffordshire, on Thursday, April 5th, at 4.30pm.

GOURVITCH.–On 31st March, 1984, Alexander B., president of the Phoenix Timber Group plc, after a long illness. Mourned by his loving wife Trudi. Service at Golders Green Crematorium, West Chapel, Wednesday, 4th April at 2.30 p.m. No flowers but donations to Cancer Research through J. H. Kenyon, 49 Marloes Road, W.8. Any enquiries, please ring 01-937 0757.

HALL. – On March 30th, Archibald Robert, D.F.C. in hospital. Beloved husband of Margaret and dear father of Alexandra and Nicholas. Funeral private. No flowers, enquiries to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 83 Westbourne Grove, W.2. 01-229 9861.

HERMAN. – On March 30th, at Gerrards Cross Hospital, David, beloved and loving husband of Joan, wonderful father and grandfather. Family Funeral and family flowers only at Amersham Crematorium, on April 4th.

HORDERN. (née Bigwood) – On Friday 30th March, 1984, in Jersey after a short illness, Alison Mary of Seeburg Cottage, Le Bourg, St Clements, Jersey, widow of Tony and much loved mother of Christopher and Guy, devoted mother in law and grandmother, aged 70 years. Funeral private. Details of service of thanksgiving for the life of Tony and Alison, to be held in Jersey later in the year, to be announced.

HOWARTH – Jack, M.B.E., on March 31st 1984, peacefully in Llandudno Hospital. Dearly loved husband of Betty, beloved father of John, father-in-law of Anne, loving pop of Grant and Karen, and dear uncle of all his nephews and nieces. Funeral strictly ...

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Shadow 1976

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; *regional news, weather and* traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 6.55; the morning newspapers previewed at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33; financial advice and cookery hints *between 8.30 and 9.00.*

9.00 The Craft of the Weaver. The last in the five-programme series and Ann Sutton discusses Woven Hangings (r) **9.25 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School,** presented by Sheelagh Gilbey (r). **10.55 Ceefax.**

12.30 News After Noon with Richard *Whitmore and Frances* Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill. **12.57** Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). **1.00 Pebble Mill at One** *includes examples of the* illustrative expertise of Carol Lawson and Chris McEwan, *plus music from The* Dubliners. **1.45 Little Misses and the Mister Men.** For the very young (r).

2.00 Caught in Time. James Cameron introduces a programme of home movies *from the 20s and 30s (r).* **2.20 Film: The Show Goes On*** (1937) starring Gracie Fields. Musical comedy about a mill girl who wants to be a singing star. Directed by Basil Dean.

3.45 Cartoon. 3.53 Regional news (not London). **3.55 Play School,** presented by Shireen Shah. **4.20 The New Adventures of Mighty Mouse. 4.25 Professor Popper's Problems.** New comedy series starring Charlie Drake. **4.40 Charlie Brown** (r). **5.05 Newsround. 5.10 Secrets.** A play by Roger Parkes about a young girl with problems. Starring Holly Aird (r).

5.40 Sixty Minutes includes news *read by Moira Stuart at 5.40;* weather at 5.54; regional magazines at 5.55; and news headlines at 6.38.

6.40 The Best of Paul Daniels. Highlights from the magician's recent programmes with guests, bubble blower Tom Noddy, The Trocaderos with their 'Globe of Death' and *balancing act, Crazy Monroe.*

7.40 A Question of Sport. Bill Beaumont and Emlyn Hughes *captain two teams in a test of* sporting knowledge.

8.10 Dallas. Cliff Barnes is trying to raise a modest $260 million loan from a man who is in cahoots with JR. Meanwhile *Clayton expresses concern* over Miss Ellie's wedding plans.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Play for Today: King, by Barrie Keefe. Thomas Baptiste stars as King, a retired train driver who wants to return to his native Jamaica. (see Choice).

10.45 In Charge of Our Own Destiny. Margaret Percy reports on the work of the Samaritans in Northern Ireland.

11.33 News headlines.

11.35 What a Picture. *Lord Patrick* Lichfield shares memories from his personal photographic album with Morgan Cross.

12.05 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain *presented by Nick Owen and* John Stapleton. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.0; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; consumer affairs at 6.40 and 8.45; exercises at 6.50, 8.50 and 9.15; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.05; Anneka Rice at 7.40; Mark *Page's pop news at 7.50; pop* video at 7.55; inside Ronnie Scott's house at 8.10; video report at 8.35; Rustie Lee's cookery hints at 9.03.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by **Sesame Street.** *Learning and laughs with the* Muppets. **10.25 Film: The Life of His Time*** (1955) starring Richard Hearne as Mr Pastry, an old lag whose release from prison comes as an embarrassment to his social *climbing daughter. Directed by* Leslie Hiscott. **11.35 Once Upon a Time . . . Man.** The invaders of the Roman Empire.

12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Seaside adventures of the Cockle twins.

12.10 Rainbow. Learning with *puppets (r).* **12.30 The Sullivans.**

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 A Plus. Mavis Nicholson's guest is actor Simon Callow. **2.00 Take The High Road.** The first of a new series about the *residents of the Scottish* highland estate, Glendarroch.

2.30 Comedy Tonight. A study of comedians who verged on lunacy. **3.00 Mr and Mrs.** Husband and wife quiz game. **3.30 Miracles Take Longer.** *Drama series set in a* community advice centre.

4.00 Cockleshell Bay. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. **4.15 Aubrey** (r). **4.20 On Safari.** Studio jungle adventures with Christopher Biggins and guests Ruth Madoc and the Great Soprendo. **4.45 CBTV.** News, *views and ideas for young* people. **5.15 Emmerdale Farm.** Will Jackie go poaching with Tom Merrick?

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.

6.20 Help! Community action news from Viv Taylor Gee.

6.30 Crossroads. *Doug Brady feels* the harshness of David Hunter's tongue.

6.55 Reporting London presented by Michael Barratt includes a profile of Sir Alfred Sherman and a review of the play, Breakneck, about Ruth Ellis, the last woman to be hanged in this country.

7.30 Give Us a Clue. *Celebrity* mime game chaired by Michael Aspel (r).

8.00 The Sweeney. *Flying squad* adventures with the intrepid Regan and Carter who, this week, are determined to arrest a modern-day Bonnie and Clyde (r).

9.00 The Jewel in the Crown. *The final episode and Guy Perron* is relieved to discover that Hari Kumar was not responsible for Merrick's murder (Oracle titles page 170). (see Choice).

10.00 News followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 First Tuesday. Three films this month. Down and Out in Calke Abbey examines the fight of *the owner against a multi-*million-pound tax bill; Warship USA is 24 hours in the life of the biggest warship in the world, USS Nimitz; and Return to Windscale uncovers new evidence of childhood cancer near Windscale.

11.30 The Levkas Man. Part six and Paul discovers a murdered archaeologist.

12.25 Night Thoughts from the Rev Jim Graham.

Thomas Baptiste in Barrie Keefe's King (BBC1, 9.25)

CHOICE

● *And so the curtain falls tonight on* **JEWEL IN THE CROWN (ITV, 9.00pm).** And on the British Raj. It is *a bloody leave-taking all round,* what with the unsavoury circumstances of Merrick's death, and the violence beween Muslims and Hindus. The *shadow of the rape in the Bibighar* Gardens that hung heavily over the preceding 13 episodes falls like a *sword of Damocles across Merrick's* bedroom mirror in the final episode, and the final setting of accounts is handled with that same disciplined style that has characterized the entire series. Whatever else I may forget about Granada Television's *finally-wrought adaptation of Raj* Quartet, I shall have clear and admiring memories of Susan Wooldridge's doomed Daphne Manners, Geraldine James's eminently sensible Sarah, Wendy Morgan's unhinged Susan, Judy Parfitt's abusing Mildred, Peggy Ashcroft's abused Barbie, and Charles Dance's manly and sensitive Guy Perron.

● **KING (BBC 1, 9.25pm),** Barrie Keefe's Play for Today, has too many violent lurches towards *melodrama to make it wholly* satisfactory, and a tighter rein might have been kept on some of the performances, but it has a powerful theme, no doubt about that, and its contribution to the continuing debate about the status of non-whites in *Britain is a valuable one.* I feared, at one time, that its borrowing from King Lear might get out of hand, but it abandons the analogy before it becomes tiresome, limiting it to the basic situation of the fiercely British old Jamaican, retiring from his train driver's job (the king gives up the throne) and announcing that his two daughters will share the ownership *of his house (Goneril and Regan are* merged, while Cordelia survives intact in the shape of the good daughter who brings down paternal wrath upon herself). Thomas Baptiste plays the father. It is a huge performance, no matter how you *define the word. When his heart* breaks, the crack is clearly heard.

● Radio highlights: The Philharmonia, playing Mahler's first symphony (Radio 3, 8.25pm), and the Beaux Arts Trio at Snape Maltings, in a Haydn and Schumann recital (Radio 3, 10.15pm). **WE DANCED UPON HIS STRINGS** (Radio 4, 4.00) is a long-overdue tribute to British theatre pioneer Geoffrey Whitworth, by his son Robin.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Modern Art: Style Labels. **6.30** Potsdam 3: The Deal. **6.55** Biology: Intermediary Metabolism. **7.20** Light: In Search of a Model. **7.45** Which Way to Turn? Ends at 8.10.

9.00 Ceefax.

9.30 Daytime on Two: Germany and the Germans. **9.45** German conversation. **10.00** You and Me. **10.15** Science: cleaning. **10.35** Maths: Area. **11.00** Living in a Castle. **11.20** Italian conversation. **11.40** Sciences: Electromagnetic Spectrum.

12.00 Ceefax.

5.10 Understanding Space and Time. An Open University *production that examines* Einstein's famous equation $E = MC^2$.

5.35 News summary with subtitles.

5.40 Film: Castle in the Desert* (1941) starring Sidney Toler as Charlie Chan, this time, *summond to a mysterious* castle in the Mojave desert where a series of murders are thought to be the work of a descendent of a wealthy heir. Tracing the family history, the oriental detective discovers *that the forebears are related* to the Borgias. Directed by Harry Lachman.

6.40 Tucker's Luck. The teenaged hero is tempted to violence by his employer.

7.05 Sparks. Three more examples of young endeavour. Roger Melly is the founder of an adult comic, Viz Comic; Clive Gross *is a stock car enthusiast; and a* project by a group of out-of-work youths means a new headquarters for Nailsea scouts.

7.30 Jane. The Daily Mirror heroine finds herself in another *dilemma* (r).

7.40 Open Space: Its My Life Anyway. A documentary made by Advocacy Alliance, an organisation that recruits and trains volunteer advocates to represent the rights and interests of the mentally handicapped patient in a long-stay mental hospital.

8.10 Timewatch *examines the* liberated sex-life of Victorian women; the popularity of George III; and, with Malcolm Muggeridge, recalls Stalin's famine.

9.00 Marti Caine. The singer and *entertainer's guests tonight* include Roy Kinnear.

9.50 Arena: The Confession of an Albino Terrorist. The first in-depth interview with Afrikaan poet Breyten Breytenback since his release last year from solitary confinement in a Pretoria prison.

10.40 Newsnight.

11.25 A Voyage Between Two Seas. Pete Morgan tackles the Bingley Five Rise Locks (r).

11.55 Open University: Mathematical Functions. Ends at 12.25.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 Countdown. Another round and the anagram and mental arithmetic competition. Yesterday's winner is challenged by Gordon Cross, a catering officer with Manchester City Council.

5.15 Kill or Cure? The first of a new *series of medical* documentaries highlighting the *side-effects of prescribed* drugs. Today's programme examines SMON – sub acture myelo-optic neuropathy – a disease that attacks the central nervous system and is caused by a group of drugs *including Entero-Vioform* which was prescribed in the 50s and 60s to counteract "holiday tummy" (r).

6.00 Old Country. Jack Hargreaves returns with another series about life in Hardy country.

6.30 Cautionary Tales. This sixth programme of the eight-part series examines parents' *rights with regard to their* children in care. Three sets of parents recount their experiences when they tried to take their children home again while Bernard Simons and Mary Ryan of the Family *Rights Group explain what* legal rights parents have and how to use them.

7.00 Channel Four News includes an investigation into the claim by an Oxford academic that today is the anniversary of the *crucifixion.*

7.50 Comment. With his thinking on a matter of topical importance *is the editor of New Society,* Paul Barker.

8.00 Brookside. Marie's twins are missing on an expedition to find their grandfather.

8.30 4 What It's Worth. Weekly consumer affairs magazine presented by Penny Junor. Investigative reporter John Stoneborough reports on the *case of the missing doors;* Joan Shenton has news of a machine that will reduce pain; and David Stafford has the best buys in tumble driers.

9.00 Film: The Bingo Long Travelling All Stars and Motor Kings (1976) starring Billy Dee Williams and Richard Pryor. Comedy set in 1939, about a *black baseball team who* decide to leave the Negro National League in order to play white teams in the south and mid-west of the United States. They discover that they have to act the fool as well as *win matches to attract the* crowds. Directed by John Badham.

11.00 Eastern Eye. An all-music offering this week with, in the first half, Mehdi Hassan, a leading exponent of the *Ghazal, a form of classical* romantic poetry set to music and in the second half, the better known (in the West) Ravi Shankar.

12.00 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. **6.25** Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. *6.45 Prayer for the Day.* 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.20 Your Letters. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. *8.35 Yesterday in* Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. The *topic: spring gardening.*
10.00 News; Enterprise. This programme features *the finalists* in the small business award competition.
10.30 Morning Story: "Fish on a Cold Slab" by Muriel Ross.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel; Thirty-minute Theatre: "Ellie Bagg's Account" by Alison Prince. Comedy about a newly-appointed bank manager and an eccentric woman customer. With Anthony Bate and Vivian Pickles (r).†
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1984.†
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers **1.55** Shipping.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. In today's edition, Bob Prizeman inquires into a controversial method of teaching music to children.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Servants, by Donald Campbell. The setting is an Edinburgh new town house in the 1930s. The nephew of one of the servants causes a stir when he announces his intention to go to Spain to fight for the International Brigade. With Monica Gibb, Iain Agnew and Finlay Welsh (r).†
4.00 *News; We Danced Upon His* Strings by Robin Whitworth. The story of Geoffrey Whitworth, founder of the British Drama League. (r).
4.40 Story Time: "Futility" by William Gerhardie (2).
5.00 News Magazine. **5.50** Shipping.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News.
6.30 Don't Stop Now. – It's Fundation. *Non-stop comedy cabaret.*†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 File on 4.
8.00 *Medicine Now.*
8.30 Spring Over Europe. Michael Jordon follows the northward migration of birds and insects. (1).
9.00 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 In My Young Days. Recollection of working-class childhood 60 years ago and more. (6) The Community (last of six programmes). The man who looks back is Stephen Humphries.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Items on tonight's agenda include Ann Jellicoe's and Fay Walden's play The Western Woman; and an interview with William Goldman about his new book Adventures in The Screen Trade.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "I'm Not Complaining" by Ruth Adam (2).
10.30 The World Tonight; Headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Close, Shipping Forecast. *ENGLAND: VHF as above except:* 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Groundswell. 11.30-12.00am Open University.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. **7.00** News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. *Nicolai's overture Merry Wives of* Windsor; Dvorak's Silent Woods (Schiff, cello) and Mozart's Symphony No 41 (Jupiter)†. **8.00** News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Berlioz's overture Waverley; Tchaikovsky's Valse-scherzo (Accardo, violin); Mozart's L'amerò, sarò costante (Il re Pastore: Kiri Te Kanawa); and Sibelius's Symphony No 6†. **9.00** News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Spohr. Antony Pay (clarinet) with the London Sinfonietta plays the Clarinet Concerto No. 1. Also, Nash Ensemble play the Nonet in F Op 31†.
10.00 After Eichendorff: Nuremberg SO play Reger's Romantic Suite after verses by Eichendorff Op 125†.
10.30 BBC Northern Singers in France: Sacred music works, recorded last year at the Printemps de Bourges Festival†.
11.15 Martin Hughes: piano recital. Beethoven's Variations in C minor; Stravinsky's Sonata 1924; and Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, Op 111†.
12.10 *Midday Concert: part one.* BBC Scottish SO. Haydn's Symphony No 87; and first performance of William Sweeney's Maqam, a *BBC commission*†. **1.00** News.
1.05 Midday Concert, part two. Beethoven's Symphony No 2†.
1.45 Guitar Encores: recital by Gabriel *Estarellas. Works by Sor, Ponce,* Dodgson (Partita No 3) and anon (Six Renaissance Pieces)†.
2.20 Karl Goldmark: the Scherzo in A; *Suite in E for violin and piano* Op 11; Lockruf (Queen of Sheba). Then, at 3.15, Spring Song (Winter's Tale); and Symphony in E flat (Rustic Wedding)†.
4.00 Fiona Dobie: the soprano, with Graham Johnson as her accompanist, sings a programme of works by Haydn, Mozart, Brahms, Wolf and Schubert (Der Hirt auf dem Felsen, D 965).†. **4.55** News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure†.
6.30 The Pilgrim Route to Santiago: the New London Consort in a programme of 13th century songs from Spain associated with the pilgrimage to the shrine of St James†.
7.10 Petra: Elizabeth Bell reads the story by Rosalind Corfe.
7.30 Perspectives on Mahler and Strauss: Simon Rattle conducts the Philharmonia at the Royal Festival Hall. Part one, with Elise Ross (soprano). Wagner's prelude Tristan and Isolde; and Berg's Three Fragments from Wozzeckt.
8.05 *The Return of Grand Theory:* First of eight Radio 3 talks about two decades of change and development in social philosophy. Tonight's talk (the title is The Transformation Scene) is by Quentin Skinner, Professor of Political Science in the *University of Cambridge.*
8.25 Perspectives on Mahler and Strasuss: part two of the Royal *Festival Hall concert. Mahler's* Symphony No 1†.
9.35 Rural Rhymes: the reader is Robin Holmes.
9.40 20th-century Choral Music: the *BBC Singers perform Messiaen's* O sacrum convivium; and Philip Cannon's Missa Chorea (first performance)†.
10.15 *Beaux Arts Trio of New York at* Snape Maltings: the famous ensemble play Haydn's Trio in C (H XV 27) and Schumann's Trio No 1 in D minor†.
11.15 News. Until 11.18. VHF only: Open University. 6.35-6.55am (ballads, folksong and the Romantics); and 11.20pm Science of Man: 11.40-12.00 Education: assessing the assessors.

Radio 2

4.00am Colin Berry† 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan†incl. 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young†. 12.00pm Steve Jones†incl. 1.05 Sport. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford†incl. 2.02; 3.02 Sport. 3.30 Music All the Way.† 4.00 David Hamilton†incl 4.02; 5.05 Sport. 6.00 John Dunn†with Eric Sykes, incl. 6.02 Sport. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF only). 8.00 The Golden Age of Hollywood. A history of the American movie (22) 1958. The big musicals made by MGM. (r). 9.00 Night Owls with Dave Gelly†, 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Hubert Gregg. Sixth of twelve programmes on special people in entertainment. 6: Irving Berlin (Part 2). 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Charles Nove presents Nightride.† 3.00 String Sound with Jean Challis.† 3.30-4.00 Big Band Special with the BBC Big Band.†

Radio 1

6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Gary Davies, incl. 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Janice Long, incl. 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 and 2: 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Peter Hall. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Iberia, Iberia. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Such Sweet Harmony. 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 T.B.A. 10.00 Discovery. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland this Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 A Month in a Monastery. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 The Harvey Brinkle Story. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Omnibus. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.30 T.B.A. 5.45 A Month in a Monastery. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Paperback Choice. 9.30 These Musical Islands. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Music For A While. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 News. 2.09 Review of British Press. 2.15 Singers and Singing. 2.30 The Marvellous Girl. 3.00 News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

BBC 1 Wales: 9.25am-9.55 Lifeboat. 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales *headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales* headlines. 5.55 Wales today. 12.05am News and weather. Scotland: 10.55am-11.10 Gloma Gochd. 12.55pm-1.00 The *Scottish News. 5.55 Scotland:* Sixty Minutes. 12.05am News and weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 *Northern Ireland News. 5.55 Scene* Around Six. 12.05am News and weather. England: 5.55pm Regional news magazine. 12.10am Close.

S4C 2.20pm Ffalabalam. 2.35 Interval. 3.30 Anything We Can Do. 4.00 Union World. 4.25 Countdown. 4.55 *Pictiwrs Bach. 5.05 Bilidowcar.* 5.35 Buck Rogers. 6.30 No Problem. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Awyr Iach. 8.00 Gororau. 8.30 Elinor. 9.05 Top C's and *Tiaras.* 10.00 Earsay. 10.55 The Films of Stephen Dwoskin. 12.50am Close.

GRAMPIAN As London except: Starts 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 10.25 Tarzan. 11.00-12.00 Island Wild Life. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 North News. 2.30 The Protectors. 3.00-3.30 Preview. 6.0 North Tonight. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Give Us a Clue. 7.35-9.00 Murder, Mystery, Suspense. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30am North Headlines and Weather. 12.35 Closedown.

TVS As London except: Starts. 9.25-9.30 Farming Brief. 10.25 Voyage To The Bottom Of The Sea. *11.20 Matt* And Jenny. 11.45-12.00 The Little Rascals. 12.30-1.00 Crown Court. 1.20 TVS News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 *People Like Us.* 2.10 A Country Practice. 3.10 Newsbreak. 3.20-4.00 The Sullivans. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.40 Crossroads. *7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-9.00* Murder, Mystery Suspense: The Devlin Connection. 12.30 Company, closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV WEST As London except: 10.25am Ice Flight. 10.40 Fascinating Thailand. 11.10-12.00 *Space 1999. 12.30pm-1.00 It's a Vet's* Life. 1.20-1.30 HTV News. 2.30-3.30 A Country Practice. 5.15-5.45 The Beverly Hillbillies.* 6.00 HTV News. 6.40 *Crossroads. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm.* 7.35-9.00 Murder, Mystery, Suspense. 11.30 Great Fights of the Seventies (Conteh v Matthew Saad Muhammad). *12.30am Weather, Closedown.*

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.40 Wales at Six. *11.30-12.15am Celebration* Rugby. WRU President's XV v Crawshay's Welsh RFC XV. 12.15 Weather, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25 European Folk Tales. 10.40 Struggle Beneath the Sea. 11.05 The History Makers. 11.30 The Grovey Ghoulies. 11.55-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 12.30-1.00 Gardens For All. 1.20-1.30 Anglia News. 2.30-3.00 That's Hollywood. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 In Loving Memory. 7.35-9.00 Murder, Mystery, Suspense. 11.30 The Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. *12.40 Tuesday Topic, Closedown.*

ULSTER As London except: 10.25 The Wonderful Stories of *Professor Kitzel.* 10.30 The Adventures of Gulliver. 10.55 Cartoon Time. 11.05 James Galway – Master Class. 11.30-12.00 3-2-1 Contact. 1.20-2.00 *Lunchtime. 2.30 Paint Along With Nancy.* 3.00-3.30 The Nature of Things. 5.15-5.45 Mr & Mrs. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30 Cartoon Time. 6.40 *Crossroads. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm.* 7.35-9.00 Murder, Mystery, Suspense. 11.30 Harvest Jazz (Bobby Hutcherson). 12.00 News.

TYNE TEES As London except: 9.25am-9.30 North East News. 10.25 The Nature of Things. *11.20 Fire of Harmony.* 11.45-12.00 Larry the Lamb. 1.20pm-1.30 North East News. 2.30-3.30 We'll Meet Again. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 North East News. *6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life.* 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-9.00 Murder, Mystery, Suspense. 11.30 Hill Street Blues. 12.30am Things I Carry *With Me.*

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25 A Land, A Man, A God. 10.55 European Folk Tales. 11.05 Adventure of The Matterhorn. 11.55-12.00 Melotoons. 12.30-1.00 Just Our Luck. 1.20 Calendar News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar Tuesday. 3.00-3.30 Family Trees. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Calendar. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-9.00 Murder, Mystery, Suspense. 11.30 The *Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.40 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25 3-2-1 Contact. 9.55 The Intrepid Mr Twigg. 10.00-12.00 Film Rhodes of Africa* (Walter Huston). 12.30 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 Central News. 2.00 Miracles Take Longer. 2.30 Lady Killers. 3.30 The Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Mr & Mrs. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 Central News. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-9.00 Murder, Mystery, Suspense. 11.30 Shelly. 12.00 Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: *12.30pm-1.00 Mr and* Mrs. 1.20-1.30 Channel News. 2.30-3.30 The Lady Killers. 5.15-5.45 Once Upon A Time . . . Man. 6.00 Channel Report. *6.30 Herbs For All. 7.05 Mr Smith.* 7.35-9.00 Murder, Mystery, Suspense. 11.30 Hill Street Blues. 12.25am Weather, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 9.25 Atom Ant. 9.30 Mystery, Myth and Legend. 9.55 Once Upon a Time . . . Man. 10.20 Father Murphy. 11.05 Untamed World. 11.30 Dick Tracy. 11.35-12.00 Laurel and Hardy. 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 2.30-3.00 The Protectors. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-9.00 Murder, Mystery, Suspense. 11.30 The Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. 12.45 Closedown.

TSW As London except: 10.25 Laurel and Hardy. 10.45 Chips. 11.30 Sport Billy. 12.30 Mr & Mrs. 1.20-1.30 TSW news headlines. 2.30-3.30 Ladykillers. 5.15 Gus Honeybun's Magic Birthdays. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.35 Televiews. 6.45 Consumer Check. 7.05 Mr Smith. 7.35 Murder, Mystery, Suspense. 11.30 Hill Street Blues. 12.25 Weather, closedown.

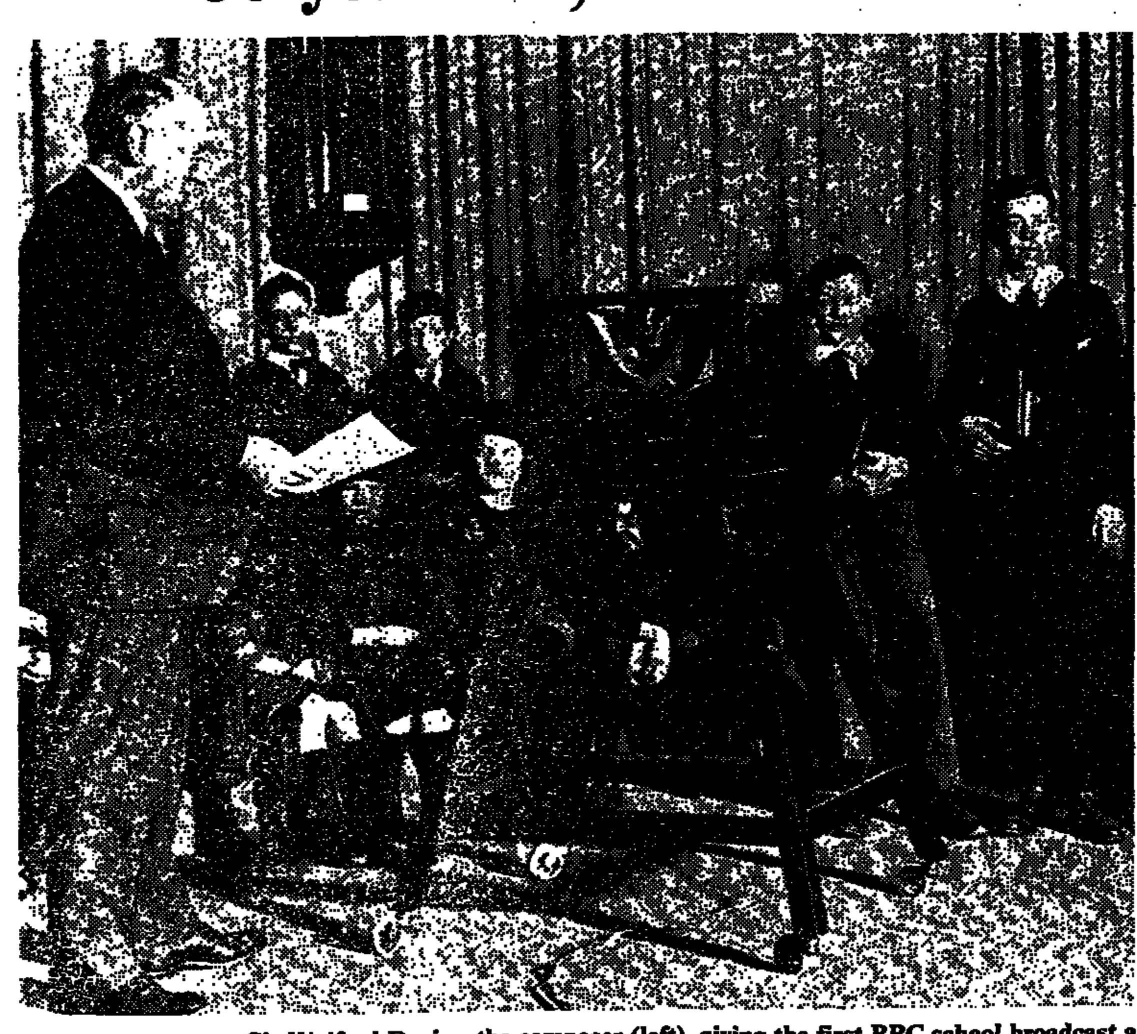
BORDER As London except: 10.25-12.00 Film: King Arthur Was A Gentleman*. (Arthur Askey). 1.20-1.30 Border News. 6.00 Lookaround Tuesday. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35 Murder, Mystery, Suspense. 11.30 All Kinds of Country. 12.00 News Summary. 12.30 Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25am Spring on the River Delta. 10.45 Asian Insights. 11.15-*12.00 Story Hour. 12.30pm-1.00 About* Gaelic. 1.20-1.30 Scottish News. 2.00 Sons and Daughters. 2.30-3.00 Report Back. 5.10 Job Spot. 5.20-5.45 *Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today.* 6.35 What's Your Problem? 7.05 Give Us a Clue. 7.35-9.00 Murder, Mystery, Suspense. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Trapper John. 12.35am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

60 years on, school radio still captivates its audience





Sir Walford Davies, the composer (left), giving the first BBC school broadcast and Kent pupils 60 years later in a computer link-up by radio.

Thousands celebrate birthday

BBC School Radio, which celebrates its sixtieth anniversary this year, is inviting thousands of schoolchildren to join the celebration by taking part in a three-day festival at BBC Pebble Mill, Birmingham, from July 3 to 5.
Duncan Goodhew, Sue Lawley and Rolf Harris will take turns as hosts for the festival which will offer workshops and activities related to school radio programmes.
Activities will range from country dancing to mathematics games, from poetry to computer sessions. The first school broadcast was a music programme on April 4, 1924. The average secondary school now has four radios and 10 tape recorders, the BBC said.

Social security system to be overhauled

Continued from page 1

than 4 million claimants, including one and a half million pensioners.

Mr Fowler told the House: "Over 7 million people live in households in receipt of supplementary benefit and total expenditure on the benefits is over £5½bn".

The complexities of the system, involving 16,000 paragraphs in two manuals administered by 35,000 staff, meant that some potential claimants failed to understand or benefit from the system which should be helping the worst off.

The fourth review, to be headed by Mr Rhodes Boyson, Minister of State for Social Security, will examine the "tangle" of children's and young persons' benefits, including the £4,000m child benefit.

Mr Fowler said that the four review teams would work with a full-time staff of about 30 officials.

Any changes in pensions and supplementary benefit system would certainly require legislation, and it was not ruled out last night that a reform of the social security system might be the subject of a Bill or Bills in the parliamentary session which begins in the autumn of 1985.

The announcement of the inquiries was given a cautious and worried reception by poverty lobby groups who have long criticized the complexities of the social security system.

The announcemnet of the housing benefit inquiry provoked widespread disappointment, because Mr Fowler said that it would have to be carried out within existing levels of spending and would not take in mortgage tax relief.

Like the other inquiries it will not report until the end of the year, too late to have any significant impact on the second round of cuts in housing benefit due in November.

Parliament, page 4

48 hurt in Jerusalem terror raid

Continued from page 1

"I was working in the shop near to the Jaffa Road junction when two Arabs in denims and carrying bulging blue holdalls came in and asked for a pair of jeans," Mr Cohen told *The Times*. "One, who was little more than a boy, still too young to shave, suddenly emerged from behind the curtain of the changing room and stuck his gun to my head. "I looked into his eyes, convinced that he was going to kill me but for some reason he decided not to – perhaps because we were almost the same age".

The three-man Palestinian group arrived at the scene of the outrage in a hired car. Later, one was captured trying to escape in it on the road leading towards Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank. The other surviving attacker was arrested trying to escape on foot in Jerusalem's main market.

Tory backbenchers give Jopling a rough ride

Continued from page 1

to reduce the milk output of their herds by feeding them fewer concentrates.

He added that the effect of the EEC farm agreement on shop prices in Britain would probably be neutral. Mr Jopling, himself a beef farmer, insisted that there was no reason to predict steep increases for beef. It was also unrealistic to forecast the impact of the EEC agreement on farmers' incomes. The EEC commission has calculated that the agreement will lead to cuts in real terms in prices to farmers throughout the Community in the coming 12 months. Cuts range from 12.8 per cent in Greece to 2.8 per cent in The Netherlands, with Britain at 5.2 per cent, France at 4.3, and the Republic of Ireland at 5.1.

"I do not know what will be the course of the beef market in this year, because it may well be that there will be extra cows sent to slaughter", Mr Jopling went on. He had not yet decided the base year for applying milk penalties or whether to apply them thrpough farms or dairies.

● *Britain's* farmers face a "tough and difficult" period after the EEC farm price settlement, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, told MPs last night (Richard Evans writes).

But addressing the Commons Foreign Affairs committee, he claimed that could have been much worse but for the Government's stand.

"We have been able to provide protection against certain things which were at one time in prospect, like a specially harsh burden on intensive producers, and a special exemption for small producers which would have been a greater advantage to other countries than ourselves.

But it is still bound to be difficult and tough. "As citizens of the Community we must be thankful we have reached this broad measure of agreement."

Letter from Colombia

Vendetta claims 200 death toll

Colombia's Caribbean, one of the most vibrant and exciting regions anywhere in Latin America, is Gabriel Garcia Marquez country. This is his territory, the sprawling folkloric landscape of "every short story and novel I have ever written."

The Cárdenas-Valdeblánquez feud is a tale of the region's two principal cities and would best be told by the Nobel literature laureate himself. Certainly, it goes a long way to support his old grouse against European critics who swoon over the "surrealism" of his works. "What they insist on calling surrealism is merely a reflection of our reality in Latin America."

Odd happenings, which elsewhere might seem surrealistic, happen all the time here. The region's most celebrated clan vendetta is merely one of the more bizarre ones. But first it should be set in the context of Garcia Marquez country.

The Cárdenas are based in the lovely historic port city of Santa Marta, not far from which the author was born in a small inland backwater. The Valdeblánquez clan resides 60 miles further south in bustling Barranquilla, Colombia's main commercial port, where 30 years ago he worked as a journalist.

The region is steeped in the history and legends of the Spanish conquest, yet its mood and rhythm are strongly African, heritages from the era when the *Conquistadores* imported slaves to work the land and load cargoes of New World treasure for shipment to the old. The population is predominantly black and beautiful with many equally lovely *mestizo* (mixed blood) blends in between. Local Spanish is fast, racy and flavoured often incomprehensibly with slang.

Garcia Marquez country it may be, but Colombian journalism has recently elevated the famous feud to an even higher literary plain: Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet, to be exact. Indeed, a love story of sorts does seem to have triggered it off.

For decades the clans lived happily together in a sleepy small town in the Sierra Nevada north of Santa Marta. Of Indian stock themselves, they made a prosperous living trading with local indigenous tribes. The feud erupted in 1970, the day a Cárdenas youth shot dead his cousin, a Valdeblánquez. A married woman, who worked in a local *cantina* and had been sharing her favours with both, was the cause.

The clans immediately split up, the Cárdenas moving to Santa Marta, the Valdeblánquez to Barranquilla. A town halfway between the two cities was agreed as marking territorial limits. However, within three months a Cárdenas male was murdered in the heart of Santa Marta. Today, the score is 30 Cárdenas and 11 Valdeblánquez dead, but the real toll is over 200 when victims among the clans' bodyguards, employees and friends are included.

Despite the bombs and bullets, both clans (the Valdeblánquez especially so) have prospered by trading in "Colombian gold" – not the precious metal which centuries ago brought British pirates rampaging down the coast, but marijuana. Though the Cárdenas clan claims it got involved only because "we had to avenge our dead at any price. . . it (marijuana) financed the war."

The Cárdenas have a lot of avenging to do as a visit to Santa Marta's cemetery will confirm. The clan has just buried its last surviving male adult, aged 23, shot in the back with his own pistol after – with amazing incaution for a Cárdenas – handing it to a friend he trusted who asked to examine it. The Cárdenas are sure the killer was hired by their arch-enemies, though the charge is denied from the Valdeblánquez' fortress-like Barranquilla headquarters, known locally as the "Third Brigade" because of the security guards who surround it and because the Army's Second Brigade barracks happens to be a couple of blocks away.

The latest killing was witnessed by the victim's nephew, whose father of course also lies in the cemetery. He vows: "When I grow up I shall kill those who killed my papa and uncle. I know who they are".

He is five years old and his fate might well be summed up as a "chronicle of a death foretold", the title of Garcia Marquez's most recent work based on the real events of another local feud in which the writer's best friend was murdered 30 years ago.

Geoffrey Matthews

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Princess of Wales visits the Workface Centre, Glastonbury, Somerset, 12.15.

Princess Anne visits Galashiels and Kelso, Scotland, opening a factory extension at BEPI Electronics, Galashiels, 10.10, and a new swimming pool in Galashiels, 11.10; visiting Claridge Mills, 11.55, and Selkirk Market Place, 2.15. She will open the Eildon Housing Association's new block of flats in Kelso, 3.20; in the evening, as President of the British Olympic Association she attends at Gala Dinner held by the North East Region Group af the Civic Centre, Newcastle, 7.15.

Princess Margaret presents the Standard Ballet Award for 1983 at Sadler's Wells Theatre, 7.30.

New exhibitions

Platt Hall Gallery of English Costume, the most important collection of English Costume outside London, City Art Gallery, Moseley Street, Manchester; Tues to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun & Mon (until Sept 28).

Eye For India, photographs by four English and four Indian photographers, National Museum of Photography, Prince's View, Bradford, West Yorkshire; Tues to Sat 12 to 8, Sun 2.30 to 6, closed Mon (until May 22).

Scottish Pottery, an exhibition of nineteenth and twentieth century pottery from a number of well-known Scottish potteries, Baird Institute Museum, Luar Street, Cumnock, Strathclyde; Tues to Fri 1.30 to 4, Sat 10.30 to 12, closed Sun (until April 14).

Exhibitions in progress

Recent work by Linda Goudie, Rozelle House, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until April 29).

Cadbury's National Exhibition of Children's Art, City Art Centre, 2 Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (until April 7).

The Arts of Japan, Exhibition Gallery, Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until April 24).

Paintings and Sculpture by Trevor Edmands, City Art Gallery, Headrow, Leeds; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun and Bank Holidays 10 to 5 (until May 7).

Landscape photographs by Roger Palmer; and photographic images by Polish constructivist artists Stefan and Franciszka Themerson, Cambridge Darkroom, Dales Brewery, Gwydir Street; Tues to Sat 12 to 8, Sun 12 to 6, closed Mon (until May 13).

Apocalypse: prints by Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528) and Jean Duvert (1485-1561), Fitzwilliam Museum, Trumpington Street, Cambridge; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.15 to 5, closed Mon (until June 24).

Homer's Heroes: Mycenaen Greece; Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Sq, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until April 30).

Edward Wesson, Guildford House Gallery, 155 High Street, Surrey; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 4.50 (until April 28).

Talks, Lectures

Bath Cathedral by Bryan Little, Banqueting Room, Guildhall, Bath, 1.10.

Music

Recital by *Musica Antiqua* of London, Temple Newsam House, Leeds, 7.30.

Concert by Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Winter Gardens, Bournemouth, 7.30.

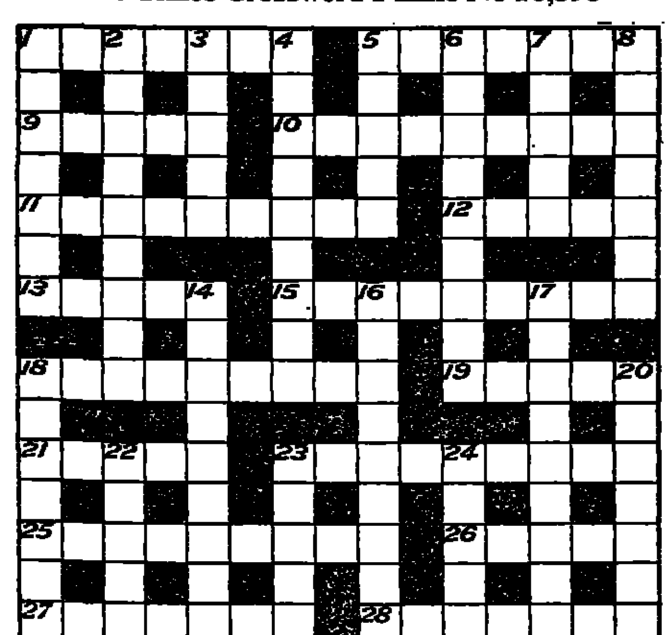
Concert by Graff Orchestra, Town Hall, Cheltenham, 1.45 and 3.45.

Concert by Peterborough String Quartet, Sam Newsom Music Centre, South Street, Boston, 7.30.

General

A guided tour of The Wallace Collection, by Suzanne Gaynor, The Wallace Collection, Manchester Street, W1, 1.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,395



ACROSS

1 What's-his-name's spelling only fair (2-3-2).
5 St Arnold (7).
9 Breach of the peace – fine, a pound (5).
10 *Creature that roamed around in* waterless surroundings (9).
11 Made up a drink for one girl to imbibe (9).
12 Works in cooperation (5).
13 Roman figures said to be very good (5).
15 Improving them externally without a break (2,3,4).
18 Elderberry blighted with pest (9).
19 I'm standing, so what's this? (5).
21 Meal does not start with this cut (5).
23 One set to catch Soviet's first heartless dispute, say (6,3).
25 An unmitigated disaster, cutting it in size (9).
26 Express love, instead of concealing it (5).
27 Touching coloured chap (7).
28 This PM almost in spirits (7).

DOWN

1 Lifted up and toppled car over tree (7).
2 Snowfall can have funny look inside (9).
3 I held floating capital (5).
4 He doesn't fit in the selection procedure (3,3,3).
5 Gloomy hymns from his pen (5).
6 They take refuge in New York street (3,6).
7 Yank in endless bliss (5).
8 *Means watch is erratic* (7).
14 Profligate fellow, one in a row (9).
16 Becket so described Butler – nut to be cracked (9).
17 Reaching the same level in drawing (9).
18 Sound fruit satisfied (7).
20 In a group, the FBI is a bit cut off (7).
22 Violinist in one go becoming heathen (5).
23 Sit down, like Humpty-dumpty (5).
24 Bird of prey? (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,394

DEBASED COFFERS
TENON CHARIVARI
WAFFLE STARVING
ALLOT BEESTINGS
BRAINLESS ACORN
SOLUTION ASSIST
EDWARDIAN ONION

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

Anniversaries

Births: George Herbert, poet, Montgomery Castle, Wales, 1593; Washington Irving, writer, New York, 1783; James Hertzog, prime minister of South Africa 1924-39, Wellington, Cape Colony, 1866.

Deaths: John Napier, inventor of logarithms, Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh, 1617; Bartolome Murillo, Seville, 1682; Johannes Brahms, Vienna, 1897; Richard D'Oyly Carte, impresario, London, 1901; Kurt Weill, composer, New York, 1950.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending March 25:

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 16.80m
2 Minder, Thames, 15.90m
3 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 15.80m
4 Duty Free, Yorkshire, 15.85m
5 This Is Your Life, Thames, 15.45m
6 The Price Is Right, Central, 13.70m
7 Fresh Fields, Thames, 13.65m
8 Wish You Were Here, Thames, 12.70m
9 Crossroads (Tue), Central, 12.50m
10 Child's Play, LWT, 12.40m

BBC 1

1 World Figure Skating Championships (Thu), 13.75m
2 Dallas, 11.85m
3 A Question of Sport, 11.50m
4 Jim'll Fix It, 10.65m
5 Top of the Pops, 10.50m
6 The Swarm, 10.10m
6= The Sting, 10.10m
6= That's Life, 10.10m
9 The Living Planet, 10m
10 World Figure Skating Championships (Sun), 9.85m

BBC 2

1 Sporting Chance, 6.70m
2 Fainthearted Feminist, 4.35m
3 Marti Caine, 3.85m
3= M.A.S.H., 3.85m
5 Call My Bluff, 3.55m
6 Wake of the Red Witch, 3.45m
7 Tucker's Luck, 3.40m
8 The Maverick Queen, 3.35m
9 Swallows and Amazons Forever! 3.05m
9= Pot Black '84, 3.05m

Channel 4

1 Treasure Hunt, 3.65m
2 Brookside (Wed), 2.90m
2= Skating- World Championship Gala, 2.90m
4 Brookside (Tue), 2.65m
5 Cheers, 2.50m
6 The Avengers, 2m
7 Winter Sunlight, 1.85m
8 Bewitched, 1.70m
9 Soap, 1.65m
10 Cooper's Golden Belt, 1.60m
10= The World at War, 1.60m

S4C

In Welsh
1 Dechrau Canu/Canmol, BBC, 70,000
2 Y Byd Ar Bedwar, HTV, 64,000
3 Gwely a Brecwast, IND, 63,000
4 Rhaglen Hywl Gwyntyn, BBC, 60,000
5 Taro Tant, IND, 59,000
5= Pobol y Cym, BBC, 59,000
In English
1 Buck Rogers, 173,000
2 Brookside (Wed), 118,000
3 Treasure Hunt, 115,000
4 Bewitched, 107,000
5 The Munsters, 89,000

Breakfast Television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes).
BBC1: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.4m (5.2m).
TV-AM: Good Morning Britain: Mon to Fri 1.3m (5.8m); Sat 1.7m (4.1m); Sun 0.9m (8m).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.60	1.52
Austria Sch	27.40	25.80
Belgium Fr	81.75	77.75
Canada $	1.90	1.83
Denmark Kr	14.20	13.50
Finland Mkk	8.32	7.92
France Fr	11.80	11.30
Germany DM	3.85	3.67
Greece Dr	161.00	151.00
Hongkong $	11.60	11.00
Ireland Pt	1.26	1.20
Italy Lira	2385.00	2285.00
Japan Yen	388.00	322.00
Netherlands Gld	4.36	4.14
Norway Kr	11.28	10.68
Portugal Esc	196.00	186.00
South Africa Rd	1.96	1.82
Spain Pta	215.50	206.50
Sweden Kr	11.56	10.98
Switzerland Fr	3.21	3.04
USA $	1.48	1.43
Yugoslavia Dnr	184.00	174.00

Retail Price Index: 344
London: The *FT* Index closed down 6.2 at 870.6

Roads

London and South-east: A40 Western avenue between Grand Union Canal and Oldfield Lane, widening at Long Drive, nearside lane restrictions. Burdett Road and Grove Road, A11 junctions, Mile End Road, widths reduced.

A4088: Forty Avenue junction with Barn Rise, Wembley, carriageway width reduced.

Midlands: A6: Leicester – Derby at Kegworth, closed, diversion. A5: Shropshire, Shrewsbury – Whittington at Queens Head, single lane traffic. M1: Junctions 16 (Northampton) and 18 (Rugby), contraflow.

North: A6123: Yorkshire, single lane traffic, lights, Herringthorpe Valley Road, near Rotherham. A1: Tyne and Wear, carriageway closures over Lindisfarne interchange bridge, near Jarrow, resurfacing.

A6110: W Yorkshire, delays along Leeds southern ring road.

Wales ada West: A55: Clwyd, Chester to Colwyn Bay, Ewloe flyover construction: Holywell bypass resurfacing, 24-hr temporary signals. A48: S Glamorgan, contraflow system on carriagegway, Cardiff to Bridgend bypass. A4042: Gwent, Cwmbran – M4 (junction 26), carriageway closed, diversion.

Scotland: M8: Glasgow, from junction 10, lighting maintenance, outside lanes closed 9.30 to 4.

A91: Perthshire, resurfacing between Dollar and Muckhart, resurfacing, single lane traffic with lights. A84: Perthshire, single lane traffic, lights, S of Doune.

Information: supplied by the AA.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on investment in education. Debate on negotiations in the EEC.

Lords (2.30): London Docklands Railway Bill, third reading. Repatriaiton of Prisoners Bill, report. Straw and Stubble Burning Prohibition Bill, committee.

Country courses

The Countryside Commission has organized a series of residential courses of four to ten days for staff and volunteers employed in countryside conservation and recreation. Details from the Countryside Commission, John Dower House, Crescent Place, Cheltenham, Glos GL50 3RA (Tel 0242 521381).

The papers

The **Daily Mirror** says: "Our so-called unarmed police force is now to be issued with SAS-style sub-machine guns. The slippery slope towards a semi-military constabulary becomes steeper. Of course, there are special reasons. There always are. The weapons are said to be needed to protect President Reagan when he comes he in June, . by conviction and experience we believe that arming the police adds to the dangers to innocent people rather than reduces them. Once sub-machine guns are issued to defend a president excuses will be found to issue them again. They will not lie rusting in a cupboard at Scotland Yard."

Weather forecast

A ridge of high pressure will persist over E areas, but a trough of low pressure will approach from the W.

6 am to midnight

London, Midlands, Lake District, NE, NW, central N and central S, England, Channel Islands. Dry, sunny periods; wind variable light; max temp 9-11C (48-52F).

East Anglia, E and SE England: Mainly dry, sunny periods, perhaps an isolated light shower; wind N light; max temp 8-10C (46-50F).

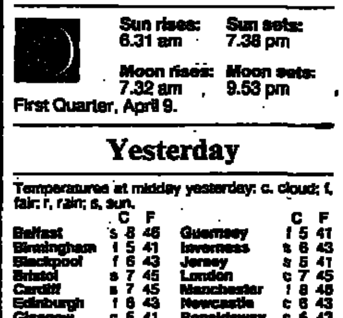
SW England, N and S Wales, Isle of Man: Rather cloudy, some bright or sunny periods, little rain in places later; wind SE light or moderate; max 8-10C (46-50F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Argyll, Moray Firth, central Highlands, NE, NE, and SW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Dry, sunny periods; wind SE light or moderate; max temp 7-10C (45-50F).

N Ireland: Rather cloudy, a little rain in places, wind SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 8C (46F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Dry at first in the E, but rain or showers in the W spreading to most places, rather cold.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind N backing NW, moderate or fresh; locally strong wintry showers; sea moderate. **English Channel (E):** Wind light variable becoming light to moderate scattered showers: sea smooth becoming slight. **St George's Channel:** Wind SE moderate becoming fresh or strong, fair; sea slight becoming moderate. **Irish Sea:** Wind SE moderate becoming strong locally gale force; sea slight becoming rough.



Sun rises: 6.31 am Sun sets: 7.38 pm
Moon rises: 7.32 am Moon sets: 9.53 pm
First Quarter, April 9.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	8	46	Guernsey	f	5	41
Birmingham	f	5	41	Inverness	s	6	43
Blackpool	f	6	43	Jersey	s	5	41
Bristol	s	7	45	London	c	7	45
Cardiff	s	7	45	Manchester	f	8	46
Edinburgh	f	6	43	Newcastle	c	6	43
Glasgow	c	5	41	Ronaldsway	s	6	43

Lighting-up time

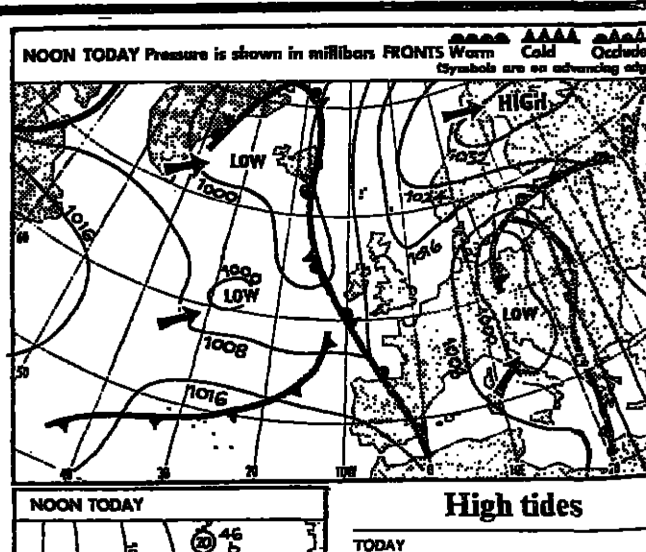
London 8.08 pm to 5.59 am
Bristol 8.17 pm to 6.09 am
Edinburgh 8.25 pm to 6.05 am
Manchester 8.18 pm to 6.05 am
Penzance 8.28 pm to 6.22 am

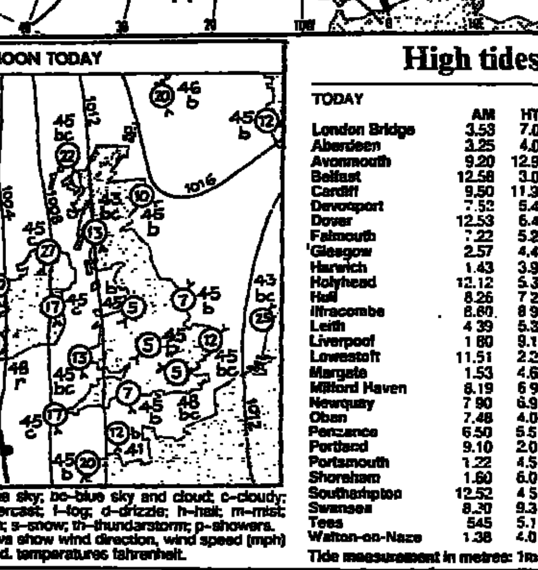
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6am to 6pm, 9C (48F); min 6pm to 6am, 1C (34F). Humidity: 6pm, 40 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6pm, 9.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6pm, 1,016 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Diabaig, 12C (54F); lowest day max: Anvil Green 5C (41F); highest rainfall: Folkestone, 0.22in; highest sunshine: Douglas, 11.9hr.





b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	3.53	7.0	4.15	7.1
Aberdeen	3.25	4.0	3.25	4.1
Avonmouth	9.20	12.9	9.33	12.9
Belfast	12.58	3.0	1.10	3.1
Cardiff	9.50	11.3	9.18	11.9
Devonport	7.52	5.4	8.10	5.3
Dover	12.53	6.4	1.50	6.3
Falmouth	7.22	5.2	7.40	5.1
Glasgow	2.57	4.4	3.12	4.7
Harwich	1.43	3.9	2.80	3.9
Holyhead	12.12	5.3	12.25	5.5
Hull	8.26	7.2	8.35	7.4
Ilfracombe	8.60	8.9	8.19	8.9
Leith	4.39	5.3	4.46	5.4
Liverpool	1.60	9.1	1.24	9.2
Lowestoft	11.51	2.2	11.47	2.2
Margate	1.53	4.6	2.30	4.6
Milford Haven	8.19	6.9	8.33	6.9
Newquay	7.90	6.9	7.23	6.8
Oban	7.48	4.0	7.56	3.9
Penzance	6.50	5.5	7.10	5.4
Portland	9.10	2.0	9.21	2.0
Portsmouth	1.22	4.5	1.35	4.4
Shoreham	1.60	6.0	1.17	5.9
Southampton	12.52	4.5	1.00	4.4
Swansea	8.30	9.3	8.40	9.2
Tees	545	5.1	5.49	5.3
Walton-on-Naze	1.38	4.0	1.59	4.1

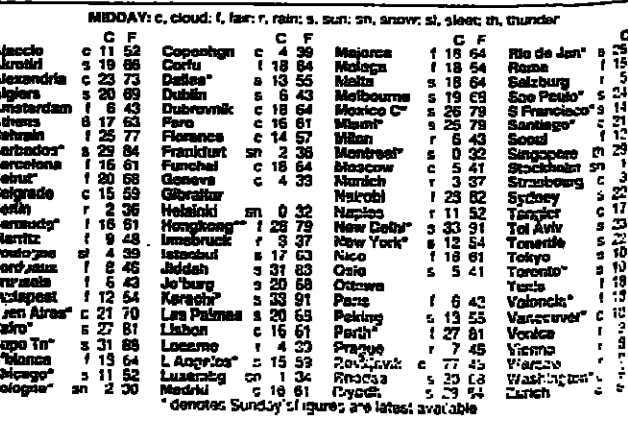
Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	6.6	.02	8	46	Sunny
Bridlington	10.4	.01	8	46	Sunny
Cromer	10.3	–	70	45	Sunny
Lowestoft	9.8	–	7	45	Sunny
Clacton	8.2	–	7	45	Sunny
Margate	8.4	.13	6	43	Sunny
Folkestone	8.6	.22	8	46	Sunny
Hastings	9.2	.02	9	48	Snow am
Eastbourne	8.6	–	9	48	Sunny
Brighton	–	–	8	46	Bright
Worthing	9.1	–	9	48	Sunny
Littlehmptn	–	–	–	–	
Bognor R	10.5	–	9	48	Sunny
Southsea	8.9	–	9	48	Sunny
Shanklin	10.9	–	8	46	Sunny
Bournemth	10.2	–	9	48	Sunny
Poole	9.7	–	9	48	Sunny
Swanage	8.4	–	8	46	Sunny
Weymouth	10.1	–	10	50	Sunny
Exmouth	10.4	–	8	46	Sunny
Torquay	10.6	–	8	46	Sunny
Falmouth	8.2	–	7	45	Bright
Penzance	7.4	–	8	48	Sunny
Jersey	11.1	–	8	46	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	10.4	–	9	48	Sunny
Scilly Isles	4.9	–	8	46	Bright
Newquay	9.7	–	11	52	Sunny
Ilfracombe	9.3	–	9	48	Sunny
Tenby	10.0	–	7	45	Sunny
Southport	7.5	–	8	46	Sunny
Morecambe	8.1	–	9	48	Sunny
Douglas	11.9	–	8	46	Sunny
London (Ctrl)	9.8	–	9	48	Sunny
B'ham (Airpt)	6.4	–	9	48	Shwrs
Bristol (Ctrl)	10.4	–	9	48	Sunny
Cardiff (Ctrl)	8.7	–	8	46	Sunny
Anglesey	10.3	–	10	50	Sunny
B'pool (Airpt)	8.7	–	8	46	Sunny
Manchester	3.7	–	10	50	Sunny
Nottingham	6.5	.01	9	48	Shwrs
N'ctl-n-Tyne	5.1	–	7	45	Sunny pm
Glasgow	6.0	–	10	50	Sunny pm
Tiree	11.1	–	9	48	Sunny
Stornoway	11.4	–	9	48	Sunny
Lerwick	9.3	–	8	46	Sunny
Wick	10.5	–	7	45	Sunny
Edinburgh	8.0	–	7	45	Sunny
Aldergrove	10.3	–	9	48	Sunny

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; sl, sleet; th, thunder

		C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	11	52	Copenhgn	c	4	39
Akrotiri	s	19	66	Corfu	f	18	64
Alexandria	c	23	73	Dallas*	s	13	55
Algiers	s	20	69	Dublin	s	6	43
Amsterdam	f	6	43	Dubrovnik	c	18	64
Athens	s	17	63	Faro	c	16	61
Bahrain	f	25	77	Florence	c	14	57
Barbados*	s	29	84	Frankfurt	sn	2	36
Barcelona	f	16	61	Funchal	c	18	64
Beirut*	f	20	68	Geneva	c	4	33
Belgrade	c	15	59	Gibraltar			
Berlin	r	2	36	Helsinki	sn	0	32
Bermuda*	f	16	61	Hongkong**	f	26	79
Biarritz	f	9	48	Innsbruck	r	3	37
Boulogne	sl	4	39	Istanbul	s	17	63
Bordeaux	f	8	46	Jiddah	s	31	83
Brussels	f	6	43	Jo'burg	s	20	68
Budapest	f	12	54	Karachi*	s	33	91
B Aires*	c	21	70	Las Palmas	s	20	65
Cairo*	s	27	81	Lisbon	c	16	61
Cape Tn*	s	31	88	Locarno	r	4	39
C'blanca	f	13	64	L Angeles*	s	15	59
Chicago*	s	11	52	Luxembg	sn	1	34
Cologne*	sn	2	30	Madrid	c	16	61

		C	F			C	F
Majorca	f	18	64	Rio de Jan*	s	25	[illegible]
Malaga	f	18	54	Rome	f	15	[illegible]
Malta	s	18	64	Salzburg	r	5	[illegible]
Melbourne	s	19	69	Sao Paulo*	s	24	[illegible]
Mexico C*	s	26	79	S Francisco*	s	14	[illegible]
Miami*	s	25	79	Santiago*	c	21	[illegible]
Milan	r	6	43	Seoul	f	12	[illegible]
Montreal*	s	0	32	Singapore	th	29	[illegible]
Moscow	c	5	41	Stockholm	sn	1	[illegible]
Munich	r	3	37	Strasbourg	c	3	[illegible]
Nairobi	f	28	82	Sydney	s	22	[illegible]
Naples	r	11	52	Tangier	c	17	[illegible]
New Delhi*	s	33	91	Tel Aviv	s	23	[illegible]
New York*	s	12	54	Tenerife	s	22	[illegible]
Nice	f	16	61	Tokyo	s	10	[illegible]
Oslo	s	5	41	Toronto*	s	10	[illegible]
Ottawa				Tunis	f	18	[illegible]
Paris	f	6	43	Valencia*	f	13	[illegible]
Peking	s	13	55	Vancouver*	c	10	[illegible]
Perth*	f	27	81	Venice	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prague	r	7	45	Vienna	r	9	[illegible]
Reykjavik	c	77	45	Warsaw	r	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhodes	s	20	68	Washington*	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riyadh	s	29	84	Zurich	c	[illegible]	[illegible]

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available